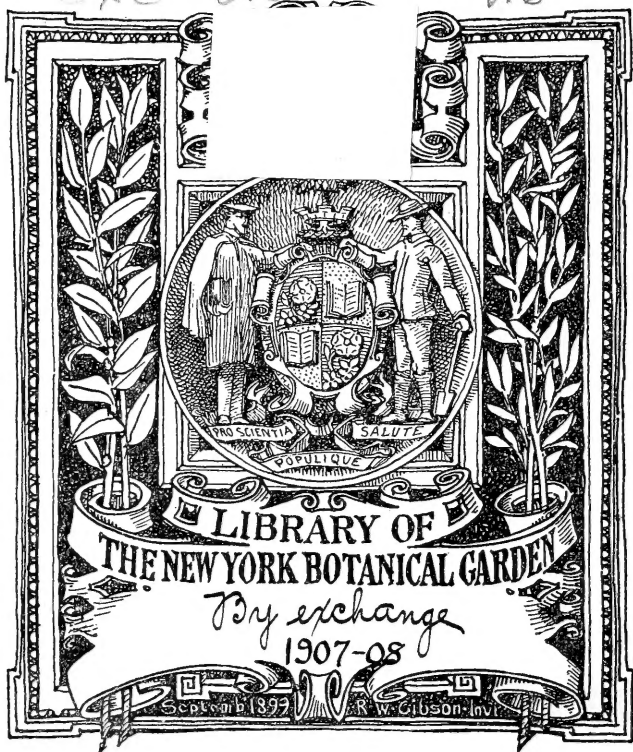
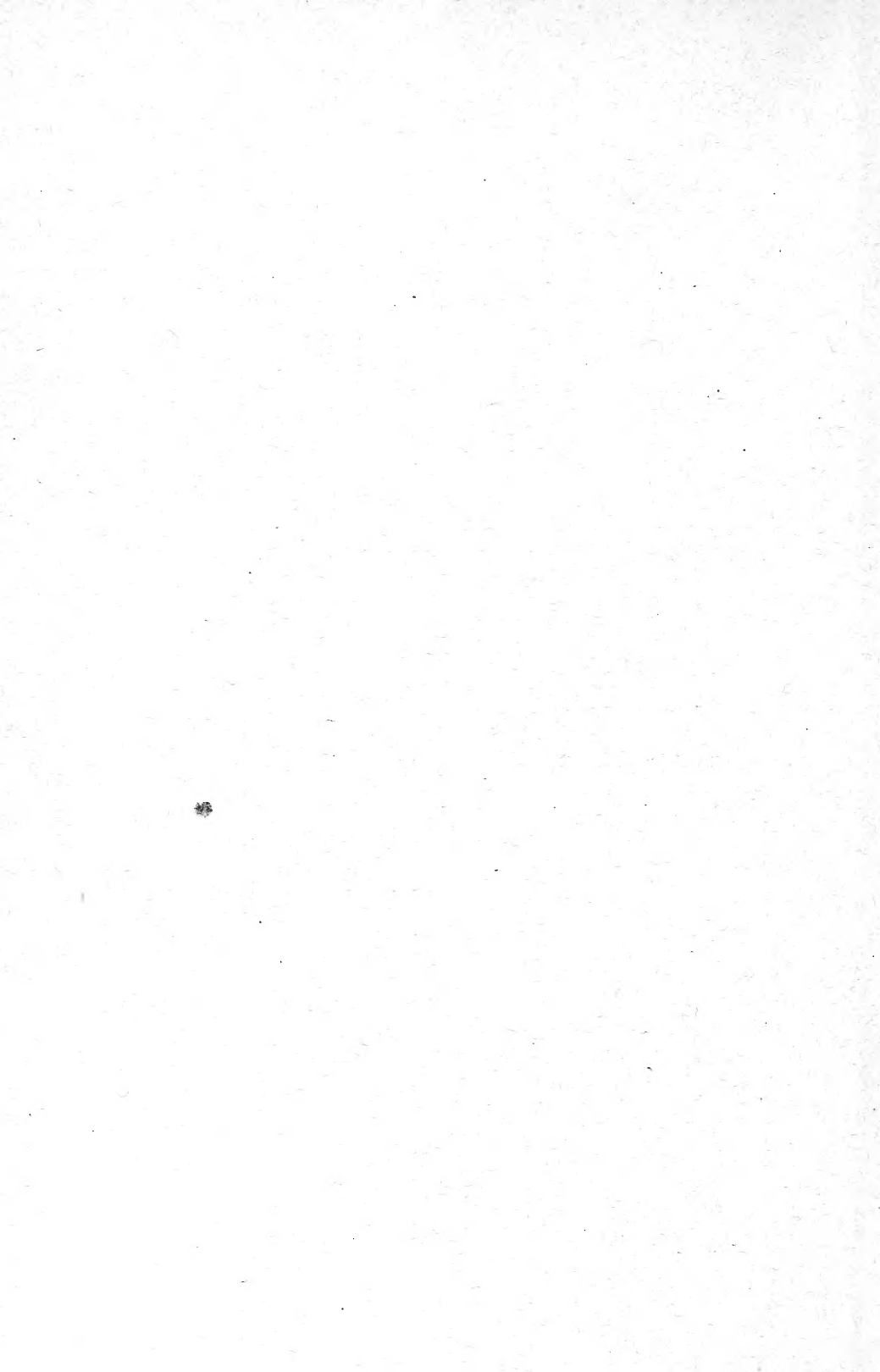


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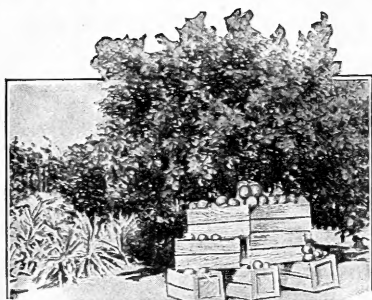
THE CVBA REVIEW



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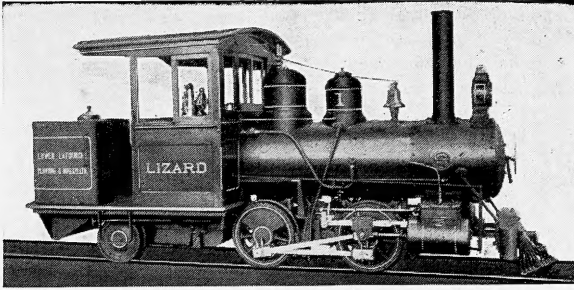
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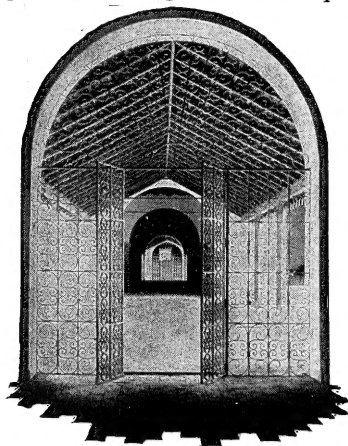
NEW YORK CITY



Sugar Plantation—Cuba Railroad.

The Cuba Railroad

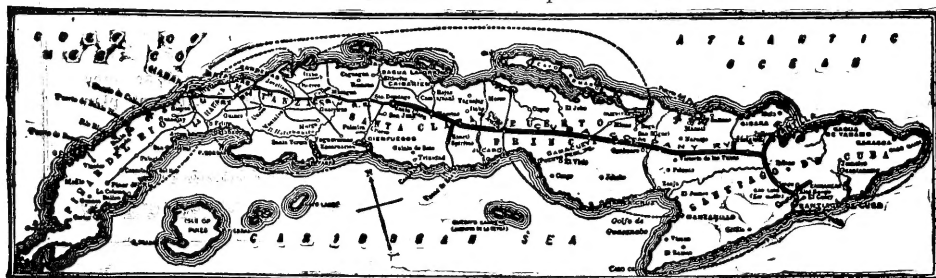
This new line completing the railroad connection between Havana and Santiago, and Antilla, on the Bay of Nipe, is of standard gauge and similar in its construction and equipment to the better class of northern lines. All of its important bridges are of steel and masonry, and the line generally is rock-ballasted. The main line passes along the center of the eastern and wider half of Cuba, and opens up a matchless and most picturesque agricultural region, and passes through the tropical forests of mahogany, cedar, lignum vitæ, ebony and many other trees, hung with vines and millions of orchids. Palm trees of magnificent aspect and great variety abound everywhere. The famed Parana and Guinea grasses, covering most of the open districts and standing from six to twelve feet high and green the year round, together with frequent running streams, make this an ideal cattle country. No food has to be put up and no shelter is required. The rich soils everywhere are adapted to sugar, tobacco, cotton, corn and an endless variety of products. The swamps which occur at places along the coasts of Cuba are absent from the interior, which is high, dry and exceptionally healthy. The trade winds blow across Cuba every day, and bring to all parts fresh sea air; the extreme heat of northern summers is consequently unknown and the humidity of other tropical countries is also unknown.



A Corridor, Hotel Camaguey.

The Cuba Railroad Company's **Hotel Camaguey**, at Camagüey (formerly Puerto Principe) is by far the most popular resort in Cuba, Spanish in style, and provided with bath rooms and other modern conveniences, and is first-class in all respects.

This old city has about 40,000 inhabitants, is picturesque and is situated in a beautiful and remarkably healthy district. The hotel is especially favored by those wishing to spend some weeks or months in a matchless sub-tropical climate.



Map of The Cuba Railroad

THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine, 82-92 Beaver Street, New York

MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINE, Editors and Publishers

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Advertising Rates on Application

Vol VI.

DECEMBER, 1907

No. 1

Contents of This Number

The Cover illustration shows Cuba in December.

Political situation is described on pages 7 and 8.

Cuba's labor troubles and a summary of Governor Magoon's public work plans on pages 9 and 10.

Some recent Customs decisions and commercial matters on pages 10 and 11.

The report of U. S. Special Agent Butman, just issued by the Government, is summarized on pages 12 and 13.

A page of beautiful illustrations of the quaint stations along the United Railways will be found on page 14.

General Notes giving news throughout the island, with numerous illustrations, will be found on pages 15, 16 and 17.

Notes from American colonies on page 18.

Building a Home in Cuba. An interesting narrative of an American colonist's six years' work will be found on pages 19 and 20.

A valuable article on planting and harvesting, packing and shipping pineapples, by Prof. C. F. Austin, Chief of the Horticultural Department of Cuba, is on pages 21, 22 and 23.

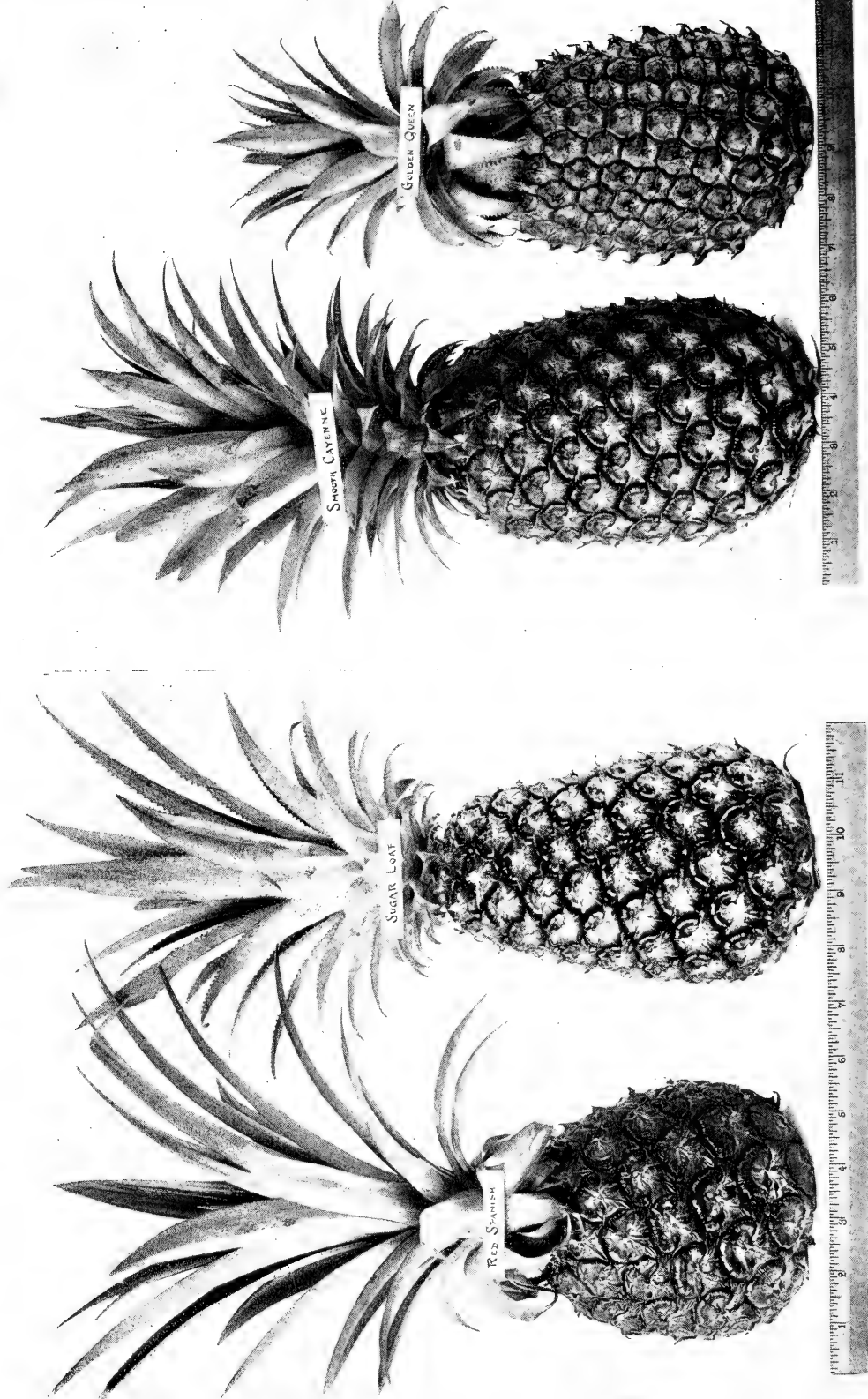
Pineapple exports for November, 1906-07, and from January 1, 1906-07, to date, appear on page 24.

Cuban Fruits and Vegetables. A summary of talks with New York commission merchants, on page 25.

Willett & Gray's sugar article in English, and notes from some of the various plantations will be found on pages 26 and 27.

The Spanish sugar article, with Cuban securities quotations, on page 28.

The sugar chart, showing prices for November this year and last, together with later news notes, will be found on page 30.



THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

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Volume VI.

DECEMBER, 1907.

Number 1.

POLITICAL.

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Political Factions Quiet.

The political situation is quiet and there were no new developments during the past month. At no time since the intervention has political discussion been so uninteresting. As previously reported the Miguelistas, as that faction is called which favors José Miguel Gomez for president of Cuba, immediately upon the completion of the census, clamored for early elections, indicating February, 1908, as the best time. This demand was not favored by the press nor by the other political factions, who denied that the petition for early elections represented the true sentiment of the people of Cuba. That they really favored permitting ample time for preparing the registry lists and having the elections sometime in the fall.

Early Elections Unpopular.

These objections and criticisms had their effect on General Gomez, who later stated that he saw no harm in a continuance of the provisional government for six months longer. Observers think that he at last sees a growing popular sentiment in favor of protracted American rule.

The Con- servatives' Opportunity.

The Conservative attitude is still undefined, but the dissension in the Liberal party affords them an excellent opportunity to place some strong man in nomination for the presidency, who can command the respect of the country. General Mario Menocal is spoken of as a man who would win votes even from Gomez and Zayas. Could he be prevailed upon to accept the nomination he might win under the present disruption of the Liberals. It is said, however, that his business interests command his constant attention.

The Completed Census.

The census of Cuba while a compilation of the inhabitants of Cuba is also an enforced registration of everyone entitled to vote at the coming elections, to the end that the elections may truly represent the wishes of the people. An unofficial estimate gives the population of the island at 2,000,000, as compared with 1,572,797 at the last census in 1899. Of the population 400,000, it is estimated, are foreigners not entitled to a vote, but they may hold the office of councillor, if in business and residing in the country five years. According to the 1904 registrations Pinar del Rio Province held 42,037 voters; Havana 81,300; Matanzas 29,043; Santa Clara 84,309; Camaguey 14,079, and Oriente 49,925; a total of 300,693 voters.

The pro-Cuban sentiments expressed by President Roosevelt in his message to the Sixtieth Congress has brought encouragement to the conservative and earnest citizens of Cuba, who now feel a real confidence in the re-establishment of the Republic.

For the first time appeals will be made to the Cuban people irrespective of their political affiliations and only quoting Mr. Roosevelt's strong statement as a rallying cry for all patriots and extolling the sincerity and good faith of the United States as the basis for a new organization.

While Mr. Roosevelt's message contained but a brief reference to Cuba, what he did say attracts the widest attention and creates favorable discussion everywhere, although there remain doubters who do not believe that the Republic will be restored next year.

CUBA IN PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE.

Dec. 3, 1907.

A YEAR ago in consequence of a revolutionary movement in Cuba which threatened the immediate return to chaos of the island, the United States intervened, sending down an army and establishing a provisional government under Governor Magoon. Absolute quiet and prosperity have returned to the island because of this action. We are now taking steps to provide for elections in the island and our expectation is within the coming

year to be able to turn the island over again to a government chosen by the people thereof. Cuba is at our doors. It is not possible that this nation should permit Cuba again to sink into the condition from which we rescued it. All that we ask of the Cuban people is that they be prosperous, that they govern themselves so as to bring content, order and progress to their island, the Queen of the Antilles; and our only interference has been and will be to help them achieve these results.

GOVERNMENT MATTERS.

The new electoral law on which the commission of *Government's* which Col. Crowder is the *Election* head, have been working for *Program.* months now only awaits the approval of Governor Magoon before being promulgated, so that if tranquillity is maintained nothing stands in the way of carrying out the present program of the government, which is to hold the municipal elections in May or June, and the presidential election in the following December, thus paving the way for the inauguration of the Cuban president in May, and the withdrawal of the American troops in July, if conditions should then make it certain that their presence was no longer needful.

On November 30 all of the *The Five* \$5,000,000 loan offered by the *Million* Provisional Governor to *Dollar Loan.* bankers for the crop necessities of the planters had all been taken up. When this loan was first offered there were many objections made to the conditions of the loan, and it looked at one time as though it would remain in the treasury uncalled for. The wisdom of Governor Magoon in providing this timely financial assistance, and relieving the situation is widely appreciated and commended. Among the important firms taking loans were Upmann & Co., \$1,600,000; National Bank, \$500,000; N. Gelats, \$500,000; Dalcels, \$225,000. Later the Spanish Bank, the Bank of Nova Scotia and others presented applications also.

The government is secured *A Benefit* from loss, for banks must *to the* deposit collateral to the full *Country.* amount deposited. The banker is benefited for he has the use of a good deal of money for eight months without interest, although, of course, exacting interest from other borrowers, and agriculturalists secure needed funds at low interest to make their crops. The deposits must be returned to the government by July 15 next, but if not returned 6 per cent. interest charges are imposed thereafter.

The holding of the *Election Must* elections will be the most im- *Be Above* portant step for the future *Suspicion.* of the island, says the New York Tribune. They must be held at such a time, in such circumstances and in such a way as to assure the fullest, freest and most honest balloting, and to command for the result the greatest possible public confidence. The troubles in the island arose largely from disputes over the legality and integrity of elections, and the elections, whenever they are held, must be so conducted as to be above suspicion.

At present it is believed that the majority of Cubans are content to let Governor Magoon proceed according to his own judgment. That is something which he ought to do. The United States did not send him down there for his health, but to put the insular government back upon a satisfactory footing.

La Lucha, La Discusion, El Diario de la Marina, influential papers of Havana, are all opposed to precipitate action in the matter of elections, urging delay until "Cuba proves her ability for self-government."

The telegraph line between *New* Buenventura and Consola- *Telegraph* cion del Norte, forty miles *Line.* away, was completed November 30, bringing both cities in direct telegraphic communication with the whole island.

Governor Magoon issued a *Work of the* decree December 18 author- *Agrarian* izing the newly appointed *Committee.* Agrarian Advisory Committee to propose such laws or modifications of the laws already in force as they may deem convenient, in view of the present stringent economical and agricultural conditions.

The members composing this committee are as follows: Sr. Rafael Fernandez de Castro, president of the Agrarian League, and Messrs. Gabriel Casuso, Manuel Froilan Cuervo, Leopoldo de Sola, Eduardo Dolz Arango, Claudio G. de Mendoza, Luis S. Galban, Jose Maria Espinosa, Luis Marx, Lorenzo D'Bezi, Juan Maria Gabada, Robert B. Hawley, Miguel Machado and Gabriel Camps.

CUBA'S LABOR TROUBLES.

ACTS of violence on November 19 occurred in Havana and many workmen were stoned. In consequence on November 22 the police arrested 213 persons who were holding a meeting. The president and secretary of the Federation Committee of Labor, Emilio Sanchez and Feliciano Prieto, were among the prisoners, who were all locked up, bail being refused.

The officers mentioned had 213 a few days previously been arrested on the charge of instigating the striking masons to intimidate non-union workmen. Because of these continual complaints and that the government's attention had already been called by the Association of Architects and Builders to 275 cases of violence against working masons warrants were issued to arrest all strikers at the meeting on the charge of conspiracy to disturb the public order. The prisoners were representatives of the different labor unions, but most of them were railroad men. There had been nothing done at the meeting to cause these wholesale arrests, as it had not yet been formally opened, but the police at once proceeded to arrest those present.

The judge who issued the order of arrest believed the Labor Federative Committee responsible for the many outrages, and that at the meeting further disturbances would be planned, hence his prompt action.

The president of the Railway Employees' Union was likewise among the prisoners.

A few days after a commission of strikers asked permission to parade in Havana's streets as a protest against the arrest of their

comrades. Their request was refused. The attorneys of the Federation of Labor appeared before the Supreme Court, December 4, and asked that the decree of the Alcalde prohibiting the holding of outdoor meetings be declared unconstitutional. There was no disorder and no action.

202 of the 213 arrested were released on November 26. The leaders of the strike committee, including Sanchez, the president, nine in all, secured liberty on bail, which was fixed at \$2,000 each. Warrants were also issued against some fifty other labor leaders and agitators. The charge against those held is for intimidation and conspiracy.

Governor Nuñez, of Havana Province, testimony regarding the strikers' leaders was all in their favor. He said the recently arrested officials of the Federation of Labor, Messrs. Feliciano Prieto and Emilio Sanchez, were honorable and hardworking men, and that all the members of the committee have always recommended peaceful and orderly conduct. He held the striking masons responsible for all the violence.

An attempt was made on November 29 to bring the numerous strikes to an end, and a plan was proposed of forming a commission composed of a representative of the railroads, another of the Chamber of Commerce, and four men representing different labor unions, to be presided over by Gov. Magoon. The last word on December 5 was that the strike was nearing an end, and on December 12 many strikers were applying for their old positions on the Western Railway.

Strikers urged to Arbitrate.

GOVERNOR MAGOON'S GREAT UNDERTAKINGS.

Colossal Public Improvements Well Under Way.

"I desire," said Governor Magoon at the banquet tendered him by the Chamber of Commerce on December 2, "to leave behind me a record of accomplished facts, instead of declared but unexecuted purposes." Answering the welcoming address of the secretary, Sr. Leoncio Varela, he said further: "The government contemplates expending from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000 in public works. Of this money at least seventy per cent. will be paid to the working classes. The workman does not hoard, but spends, and the effect of all this upon commerce can hardly be overestimated."

Neither can be overestimated the incalculable impetus to the lasting future development of Cuba, which is being imparted by the colossal improvements now

under way and planned in every province of the island, such as road building, water and sewer systems for towns and cities, harbor improvements, lighthouses, the deepening of numerous channels, besides the construction and renovation of hospitals, correctional schools, the insane asylum and other public institutions. Hundreds of thousands of idle men have been profitably employed since the sugar season closed in making wagon roads, reaching the length of the island and crossed by two north and south roads in each province, extending across the island, opening up Cuba to the markets of the world by providing road communications with the coast.

These and many others will form a network of roads over the island. They will

have 60 feet right of way and the roadways will be 21 feet, with numerous culverts and many steel bridges. These roads will have a grade not to exceed more than five feet to the hundred.

"The minister of public works estimates that it will take three years to complete the system of roads planned. We will build roads to the value of \$5,000,000 within the next twelve months.

Probably nothing could have been thought of that would have met with more public favor. The work is in full swing on all the roads planned for Pinar del Rio, Havana and Matanzas provinces. The bids received for the work in Santa Clara province were not satisfactory as to price or length of time for completion, but those matters are being adjusted and work will shortly commence in earnest in that province.

"Contracts have been let for the dredging of the entrances to the harbors of Matanzas, Cienfuegos and Santiago, and the work of dredging Havana harbor," said

Governor Magoon. "I have approved of a plan for the construction of ten light-houses. Three will be built this year, and all of them will be started before the provisional government withdraws."

Waterworks will be built in ten or fifteen cities within a few months.

In Cuba there should be at least one good harbor for ocean-going vessels on both the north and south shores of each province, and all portions of the province should be connected with that harbor by good roads. \$10,362,097.17 has already been extended, \$1,014,129.84 in September alone.

In Havana the House of Representatives' building will be improved by the addition of a magnificent porch, and a new model station for the Havana Fire Department will be built. The budget will aggregate \$25,466,325 for this year, and the expenses of the government will foot up \$23,309,540. Some of the larger projects are not provided for in the budget, and necessary additional appropriations will be made.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Customs Decisions by Gov. Magoon.

SUGAR MACHINERY.—Complaints having been made on the shortness of the term fixed for installing the machinery to secure the rebate conceded by the tariff law with no extensions, Governor Magoon has fixed the period for installation at six months, with an extension of another like period if the applicant can prove that his failure to effect the installation was not due to negligence or wilful delay.

"ALCANCES" ON MERCHANDISE CLEARED AND LIQUIDATED ACCORDING TO MERCHANTS' ENTRIES.—It seems that on a new ruling of the law past liquidations were affected even after required duties had been paid and the articles sold by the importers at a price based upon such duties. Governor Magoon does not hold this to be equitable, and instructions have been given that no new classification be made retroactive, nor importers be made to pay additional duties when they have made payment according to the liquidation of the custom house.

SARDINES, DRIED AND PRESSED.—Governor Magoon directs that they be classified, not as mackerel, but if Spanish sardines, according to paragraph 248, and in any other form under paragraph 249.

CLASSIFICATION OF EARTHENWARE.—Cheap earthen jugs, called porrones, alcarrazas and cantaros can properly be classified as household or kitchen utensils. Under the present ruling there is a tax of \$3 for every 100 kilos and which the governor finds out of all proportion to the value of the merchandise, which does not exceed \$5 or \$6 per 100 kilos. Circular No. 308, of September 5, 1899, provided for a duty of 80 cents per

100 kilos, corresponding to paragraph 21a of the present tariff. The return to this classification is toward reducing the cost of living, and the governor accordingly directs that all such jars be classified hereafter under paragraph 21a.

PORCELAIN WARE.—SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT. SURTAX ON PORCELAIN WARE AS DEFINED IN PARAGRAPHS 23 AND 24 OF THE CUSTOMS TARIFF.

A footnote to paragraph 23 reads: "A surtax of 75 per cent. of the duties will be levied upon Saxony, Sevres and similar fine porcelain." Governor Magoon does not find that this footnote refers to any other paragraph than 23. The duty on articles covered by paragraph 24 he finds high, being \$25 per 100 kilos.

It is therefore ordered that the 75 per cent. surtax apply, when proper, only to paragraph 23.

DUTIES ON ARTICLES NOT DIS-EMBARKED.—Governor Magoon finds that the law's intent is to collect duty on merchandise actually delivered in Cuba. Goods mentioned in the manifest and not found, having been lost in some manner, the certificate of the master of the vessel, together with the written statement of the discharging officer of the custom house and the affidavit of the importer or his agent should be considered satisfactory proof. Circular No. 24, of April 10, 1902, issued by the administration of the Cuban custom houses, is again in force, but modifying the same by exempting from the tax such goods as are lost in the bay from lighters. The governor finds that because of rough weather and accidents much cargo is frequently lost.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Imports and Exports to Cuba—Salable Cotton Goods.

Cuban treasury officials complain with emphasis as to the carelessness and incorrectness exhibited in American invoices. These may be generally described as lack of specification as to the character of the goods, erroneous weights, and confusion of kilos and pounds, insufficient data as to valuation, errata in invoices not properly certified by the consular officer, failure to classify and describe American-made and foreign goods included in the same shipment, and various deficiencies in bills of lading.

It should be remembered that owing to lack of wharf space at Habana there is but limited time for the clearance of goods, and after seventy-two hours, high charges for transfer and storage commence, and these constituting a first lien on the shipment oftentimes, in event of delays in clearance through defective papers, failure of consignees to receive, and other causes of related character, will not only absorb profits but also occasionally result in confiscation. They are sufficiently high to warn exporters of the wisdom and economy of exercising the greatest care in their exportation documents.—Report of United States Consul-General James L. Rodgers, Havana.

Analyzing our exports to Cuba for the fiscal year 1906-Exports *Par* 1907; the New York Tribune *Apart*. finds a gain in trade of 125 per cent. By comparing these later exports with those of 1903, a year "when Cuban merchants," says the New York Press, "were holding back purchases until they should see the outcome of the pending reciprocity treaty, and when consequently our exports were at the very lowest point since 1899." The Press fails to find any cause for rejoicing in the 125 per cent. increase, believing it secured at too great a cost. It fortifies its opinion by the following terse presentation of trade figures:

In 1900 we bought from Cuba thirty-one millions of her exports; we sold her twenty-six and a half millions of our exports. On the bargain we were out only four and a half millions. In 1901 we gave Cuba forty-three millions of our money for twenty-six of hers. We were out, on the swap, seventeen millions. In 1902 we gave her thirty-four millions for less than twenty-seven millions; we were out seven millions. But in the last fiscal year, showing our "gain of 125 per cent.," we gave Cuba more than ninety-seven millions for forty-nine millions; we were out forty-eight millions.

In 1906-07 we sold Cuba a million and a half more than we sold her in the previous fiscal year, and we bought twelve and a half millions more from her than in the previous fiscal

year. To increase our business for the fiscal year 1907 a million and a half we bought more than eight times as much.

Cuba imports yearly cotton goods valued at \$10,000,000, of which Great Britain supplies 42 per cent. and the United States 18 per cent.

Political ties, geographical proximity and favoring duties, should give the bulk of this business to the United States, but exporters should familiarize themselves with the Cuban customs tariff as applied to cotton goods. Invoices, consequently, should specify the gross weight, mark, and number of each case; and descriptive details, case by case, of each different class of goods contained therein, as follows: Number of pieces, quality or brand, and total net weight; and also, for goods in the piece, the "width," total number of yards, and price per yard. Likewise the count of threads on such goods as pay duty thereby.

Printed percales, calicoes and ginghams, 60 threads to the square inch, are more salable than any other kind.

Knitted goods, hosiery, underwear, sweaters, etc., are likewise salable, and cotton duck, sheeting, ladies' summer blouses, white duck or piqué skirts, belts, garters, suspenders, men's shirts, collars, etc., all receive a favorable reception.

Only a small part of this 30 to 90-day trade is conducted on a cash *Terms*. basis. Thirty to ninety-day terms prevail. American houses are loath to concede terms as liberal as the European, which fact curtails to some extent expansion of American trade; hence a little "spreading" of terms by the Americans

Credit would meet with favorable response in trade and would entail but small risk if regulated by ordinary precautions, for it is a fact worthy of note that the textile importers of Cuba are as a class eminently solvent and bear a well-deserved reputation for business integrity, sustained for years, even through the disastrous financial period of the last uprising against Spain.—Report of United States Consul James L. Rodgers, Havana.

During the fiscal years 1905-Immigration 06 and 1906-07, the following *Figures*. immigrants came into Cuba:

	1905-06	1906-07
Europeans	46,566	25,114
Asiatics	862	781
Americans	5,151	3,657
Others	73	20
Total	52,652	29,572

A decrease of 23,080 arrivals in the present fiscal year as compared with the last year.

Trade Balance Very Uneven.

TO-DAY'S INDUSTRIAL AND TRADE CONDITIONS IN CUBA.

The Resources of the Island—Opportunities for the Sale of American Products—Market Requirements Which Should be Observed.

U. S. Consular and Trade Report, December 7, 1907.

Special Agent A. C. Butman, of the United States government, submits a report on conditions in Cuba which is very complete and which will be found informing and helpful to merchants and manufacturers soliciting the trade of the island. A synopsis of the report follows:

Sugar Although nearly every portion of the island is suited to cane-growing, it is estimated that not more than 2,000,000 acres (about one-fourteenth of the entire total acreage) is under cane cultivation. The opportunities for a profitable development of this industry are great. We have only to consider the millions of acres adapted to such cultivation to realize the incalculable wealth of the island.

Tobacco Cultivation and Trade. Cuban tobacco is of superior grade. Pinar del Rio, the extreme western province, is the home of the highest grade leaf grown, and nearly three-fourths of the total tobacco acreage of the island is contained in this province. The tobacco industry gives employment to about 100,000 persons. The cigarmaker's wage varies, an expert in making selected sizes sometimes earning \$50 a week; a person employed in making the highest-grade cigars receives for the work 15 to 20 cents each; others from \$10 to \$15 per week.

In 1906 tobacco and manufactures of tobacco were valued at \$36,702,586, an increase of \$7,286,624 over the previous year.

The home consumption during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, amounted to \$12,334,154.

Citrus Fruits. The possibilities of cultivation of citrus fruits in Cuba are great. The estimated cost of establishing a 10-acre orange grove on land valued at \$50 an acre is as follows: Land, \$500; clearing, \$250; planting, \$150; 900 trees, \$225; care for five years, \$1,500; total, \$2,625. Some fruit may be expected the third year. Varieties of oranges which have proven most satisfactory for cultivation in Cuba are the Pineapple and Valencia, the former an early and the latter a later variety. In grape fruit Marsh's seedless and Duncan are the two varieties favored for planting. The commercial possibilities of lemon and lime growing as an industry are as yet an unknown quantity in Cuba, though the trees grow wild and bear abundantly.

The pineapple is indigenous to the island. The first shipment of "pines" from Cuba was made to New York in 1870, and

the industry is now an important and profitable one.* The demands of the market are large. Sucker plants are worth \$20 to \$25 per 1,000 and an acre of pineapples yields sufficient plants to stock three to five additional acres.

England's Trade with Cuba. British interests are estimated at \$100,000,000 in railroad, shipping industries and real estate. Cuba's trade with England for the calendar year 1906 showed a trade balance very much in favor of England. British purchases are cigars, tobacco, rum and hard woods. Her sales, cotton and linen textiles, iron and steel. English manufacturers seem to have an exact knowledge of Cuba's needs, but Mr. Butman does not consider this a sufficient reason for the failure of the American trade to secure this business. Importations of cotton textiles from the United States are confined to the cheaper grades.

Laces, Silk Ribbons and Clothing. There is an enormous demand for cheap cotton laces. Hamburg embroideries, and silk ribbon. France furnishes a good supply of these goods and also perfumes, etc. Men's tailors do a good business. Linens for suits come from Spain, but cashmeres, alpacas and cotton weaves come from the United Kingdom.

American ready-made clothing, men's underwear, etc., besides women's shirtwaists and skirts find ready sale in Cuba.

Shoes and Leather. The statistics for five years past show an increase in shoes and leathers from \$698,277 in 1903 to \$2,207,854 in 1907. Shoe manufacturing, as the term is understood in the United States, is unknown in Cuba. Cobblers shops abound, and in some cities a native shoe is made which is very cheap and very crude. The American shoe is most popular, and the trade has been developed simply by conforming to local tastes. Men's goods differ little from the accepted American last. Women want shoes on Spanish lines, a long, narrow last, straight, with high instep and Cuban or Louis XV. heel. Original American shapes have but a moderate sale outside of Americans. Light-weight shoes suitable to the climate have the preference.

Styles and Prices. Spanish shoes, both men's and women's, sell for \$2.50 to \$6 per pair. American prices are from \$3 to \$7 per pair and higher for finest grades. Canvas goods lack popularity. Vici and glacé kids and patent colt in black and russets are preferred.

* See article on The Pineapple and Its Culture, and expert statistics on pages 21-24.

MR. BUTMAN'S REPORT—CONTINUED.

Agricultural implements of American manufacture have a firm foothold and lead the imports of such articles. Practically the same kind of implements used in the United States are employed, no radical changes in construction being necessary. American manufacturers and exporters of agricultural implements would do well to keep in constant touch with Cuba's markets, for as the country develops the demand is bound to be considerable.

Five thousand buildings in Havana are being renovated or built and quantities of sanitary goods are needed. Despite sharp competition from foreign houses, American products have the largest sale. Iron water pipe, fittings, valves, etc., are also in good demand.

American groceries have a fair sale, in competition with foreign goods, canned tomatoes from Spain are cheaper than American. English fancy crackers and biscuits are largely used, because better known, which is true also of English jams, but the California product is in favor. Cuban merchants advise the distribution of samples throughout the island. European firms find this profitable.

RAILROAD NOTES.

Inland transportation facilities are being constantly improved. The annual gross earnings for the fiscal year ended June 6, 1907, were \$1,953,309, and the net \$658,424; \$153,738 was expended for roadbed improvements. The earnings show an increase of 270 per cent in three years.

The Cuba Railroad Company has begun the construction of a railroad station at the town of Holguin, Province of Oriente. The station will be a modern one of cement and steel, following the model of the other stations already constructed by the company along its route.

THE United Railways of Havana received recently from the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia a shipment of ten new American locomotives of a large type and four small ones. The value of these engines, according to the customhouse statement, is \$250,000.

PROSPERITY OF HAVANA.

In the first six months of the provisional government the increase of receipts for customs in Havana over the same period in 1906 was \$22,435. During the six months ending November extensive public works have been in progress and there is an increase of \$1,379,635.

This shows the trade of Havana has increased approximately \$6,000,00 and that the government has received back approximately one-fourth of what it has spent in public works.

When the provisional administration was established there was in the treasury \$13,625,539.65. The government was called upon to pay expenses resulting from the revolution of 1906 and obligations of the previous administration, provided for national defense, the price of church property, rents, repairs to barracks for the American troops, an increase of 1,400 men in the rural guards, repair of damages to the national municipal property by the cyclone of October, 1906, and public works. Today there is \$15,254,333.36 in the treasury.—Governor Magoon's speech.

QUARANTINE STILL ON.

From the Treasury Department,
Office of the Treasurer.

Washington, November 30, 1907.

To National, State and Local Quarantine Officers, Collectors of Customs, Ship-owners and Agents, and others concerned:

Owing to the continued prevalence of yellow fever in certain ports of the island of Cuba, the season of close quarantine will be maintained against Cuban ports until further notice.

(Signed) George B. Cortelyou, Secy.

Washington despatches under date of December 14th, state that the quarantine at American ports against Cuba would end on December 15th. Gov. Magoon several days before had objected vigorously against the continuance of the quarantine and it was due to his objections that the quarantine was raised.

The decision will satisfy the business interests especially the hotels and transportation companies dependent upon the tourist traffic.

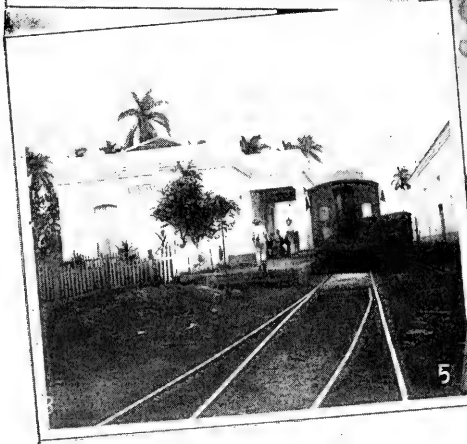
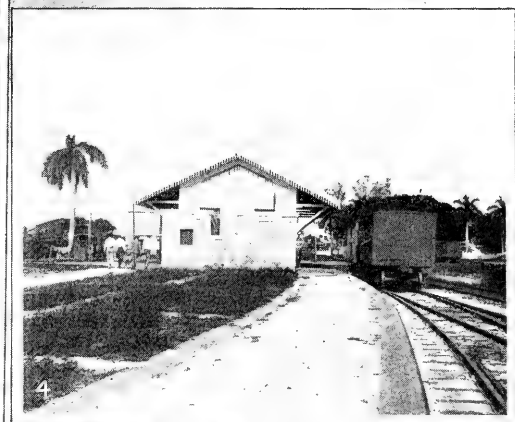
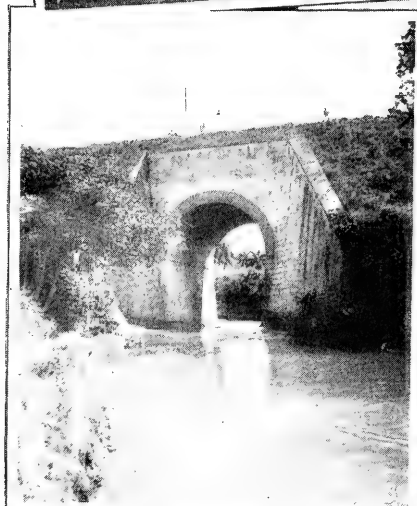
EDUCATIONAL.

Dr. Lincoln de Zayas, secretary of public instruction, will soon put into effect a plan for the teaching of English in a great many schools of the island.

For the present English teachers will be sent to the larger centers of population, where the school attendance has some regularity.

Dr. de Zayas has secured the Provisional Governor's permission to employ seventy teachers. He has already secured nineteen, and will take on others as rapidly as possible.

"The school system," Governor Magoon said recently, "needs to be taken out of politics and to have better qualified teachers. A normal school is a necessity and will be established. To establish a normal school is easy, but to take anything out of politics in Cuba is difficult. It is also difficult to secure Spanish-speaking teachers who have a knowledge of modern methods of instruction."



RAILROAD STATIONS AND SCENES ALONG THE LINES OF THE UNITED RAILWAYS.

No. 1—New station at Jucaro. 2. The trains going through the Botanical Gardens, Havana. 3. A bridge on the road to Matanzas. 4. Melena station. 5. Quintana. 6. Campo Florido.

GENERAL NOTES.

*Matanzas
Improvements.*

Thirty-six thousand dollars have been expended by the national and city government to reconstruct the Sauto Theatre in Matanzas, which is owned by the municipality.

The theater, which was lighted by gas in former years, has now a modern electrical installation, \$12,000 having been used for this purpose. A large amount has also been spent in sanitary installation and stage decorations, remodeling of the whole interior and general furnishing, making it the best theater in Cuba.

The electric light and power company's service at Matanzas will be ready February 1. With the closing down of the gas plant the majority of the residences were left without light, except that furnished by kerosene and carbide.

The electric plant is only able to furnish sufficient light to a few hotels and streets, which, however, does not cover the needs of the city.

*Water
Supply for
Three
Towns.*

Mr. Isidro Zertucha, a wealthy planter of Bejucal, has filed a petition with the National Government asking for a concession to build an aqueduct to furnish water to the towns of Bejucal, Santiago de las Vegas and Rincon. He proposes to furnish one million gallons for the twenty-five thousand inhabitants of the three towns.

The source of the water supply is located near the town of Bejucal, where the pumps will be placed.

*Santiago
Palace
Endangered.*

An unsuccessful attempt was made at Santiago de Cuba on November 18 to set fire to the government headquarters. At 10 o'clock in the morning a man entered the civil government department of the palace, carrying a large can of gasoline. As he was passing the office of the governor he threw the can to the floor and, slashing it open with a knife, set it on fire. Policemen on duty at the palace, a number of officials and others put out the fire. Furniture and draperies were burned, and the building was damaged. In the confusion the incendiary escaped. The reason for his act is not known.

According to the report of *Yellow Fever* Dr. Carlos J. Finley, chief sanitary officer of the island, there were in the entire year of 1906 112 cases of yellow fever and 33 deaths, while in three months of 1905, October, November and December, there were 77 cases and 24 deaths.

The trolley in Santiago de Cuba is nearing completion and will be running in a few months. It covers the heart of the city, traversing many of the steep streets leading down to the harbor front.

The carriage trade will be seriously injured by the trolleys. The latter are equipped with a unique extra brake in the shape of a log of wood, which, when not in use, hangs in front of the car. Should the ordinary brakes fail to work on the hilly streets the motorman releases the log, which effectually brings the car to a standstill. The line will be completed to a suburb called Buen Alegria, situated just outside the city, in the "Y" formed by the roads to San Juan and El Caney.

*Filters
for the
Santiago
Reservoir.*

At a recent meeting of the Board of Aldermen of Santiago de Cuba Mayor Messa was appointed to form a committee of one to visit the Provisional Governor to petition him to order the Department of Public Works to place filters at the aqueduct which supplies the city with water. It is believed that a decree ordering such an expenditure will be signed, as the water now supplied to the citizens of Santiago is muddy.

*Trade
Marks Stolen
in Havana.*

Attention is again called by the Havana Post to certain practices of people in Cuba who watch the northern papers for products widely advertised in them in order to learn the trade-marks of those which they think will sooner or later try to enter the Cuban market. The northern manufacturer finds he is unable to do business under his own trademark, because some one in Havana has registered the mark before him for the purpose of either manufacturing an imitation or of holding him up and requiring that he pay a large sum. This has been done so often here and so many manufacturers have been driven away from Cuba for that reason that it behooves the government to take some measures to prevent the rascality—for rascality it is.

*No
Carbide
Lamps.*

A law recently passed forbids automobilists in Havana the use of big bicarbide reflectors and restricts them to oil lamps, which, the owners assert, do not throw sufficient light. The city council has concluded that the reflectors frighten the horses, and as Havana boasts of its display of carriage horses, the owners of the horses demand consideration.

Leading doctors of Havana *A Medical Congress* have urged the appropriation of sufficient money to cover the expenses of holding a medical congress, the second

in the city, and the establishment of a medical and sanitary exposition. Drs. Agramonte, Martinez, Bustamante, Ortega and Aragon brought the matter to the attention of the governor, who expressed himself favorably toward the project.

*Cuba at
the American
Bankers
Association
Meeting.*

Mr. Vaughan, the president of the National Bank of Cuba, attended the meeting of the American Bankers Association at Atlantic City and was surprised to find very much interest manifested in Cuba and its affairs. He said it seems to me that they are awakening more than ever before to the resources of Cuba. It is a strange thing, however, how much accurate information is lacking among the banking men in the United States, and how eager they are to acquire information from a reliable source. They express themselves, in many cases, anxious to learn more of the possibilities of Cuba from every financial standpoint. Cuba was the topic this year more than it has ever been before, and it is now recognized as an important factor in the West Indies trade.

*An
American
Hospital.*

An American hospital was opened in Havana November 10, Governor Magoon and other prominent citizens being present. The new hospital is in the Vedado, and English-speaking people will be cared for by physicians and nurses speaking their own tongue.

Halsey B. Leavitt, until recently editor of the Havana Post, was acquitted on December 6 by the Audiencia of the charge of criminal libel made against him by Frank Steinhart, formerly American Consul-General.

Sr. Manuel Zabala, of the town of Palmira in the Santa Clara Province, has been granted permission by the provisional government to install an electric light and power plant. Work will be commenced at once on the plant.



A COUNTRY STORE IN CUBA.

TRADE GUILDS IN CUBA.

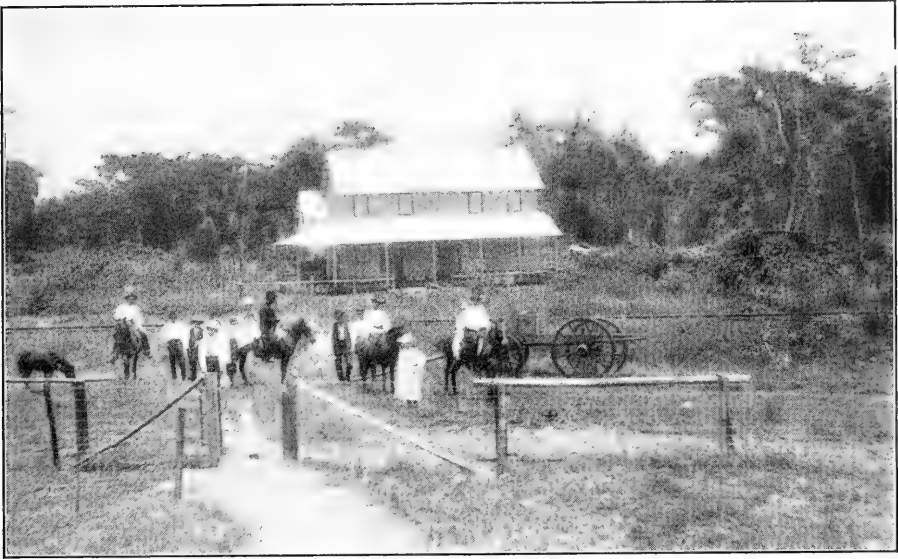
EVERY person exercising any profession, art, craft, trade or business of any kind must pay an industrial tax, says United States Consul M. J. Baehr, Cienfuegos. The law goes back to 1839, when it was approved by the Queen Regent of Spain. It was modified by military orders during the first intervention and later by Cuban government officials. The island is divided into numerous sections, according to population, and the various occupations of the residents are classified and each one taxed according to fixed tariffs. There are exceptions and among those who do not pay these industrial taxes are seamstresses, nurses, fishermen, actors and clerks.

To facilitate the equal distribution of the tax, guilds were formed in Cuba. Some businesses were not given this privilege, but those who came under the guild regulations were permitted if engaged in the same business to unite in one body having

at least ten taxpayers.

Taking shoemakers, for example, who are taxed \$20 per annum, there may be in one city twenty shoemakers and these form a guild and the charges, \$400, are against the society. The guild has its syndic and classifiers elected from among the members and these determine how much each member must pay, which is rated according to his business standing, but no man is called upon to contribute more than four times or less than one-fourth of \$20. In this way the total amount demanded of their organization is collected. Appeals from the decision of the guild's officers are always possible, and if the members tire of it it is easily dissolved. But co-operation which they find valuable in the one instance of industrial taxation, they find of service in various other business interests, and members acquire a lasting identity and social and economic significance, and for these reasons trade guilds flourish in Cuba.

AMERICAN COLONY NOTES.



SWEDISH COLONY AT BAYATE, CUBA.

The residents gathering for religious service on Sunday morning.

Too many people come to Cuba with the sole and single purpose of raising an orange grove. Most of the men who come

*Sound
Advice to
Colonists.*

have but slender means, says the La Gloria Cuban-American, and yet almost unanimously their chief energies are devoted to raising an orange grove from the start, usually neglecting entirely the provision of the means of existence on their own land. The result is that when their resources are entirely exhausted they become discouraged and disappointed and often abandon everything to go back north branded with failure and broken with defeat.

Such a result might almost invariably be avoided if the colonist would make a point of first solving the living problem before spending one cent on an orange grove, using what means he has in hand to live in the meantime.

Live stock is as essential to a comfortable existence on the farm in Cuba as it is in the north. The colonist

should secure a pasture as quickly as possible, get a cow or several good milch goats. He should fence a piece of land and provide himself with some thorough-bred hogs and poultry. He should have a few hives of bees—and take care of them. He should leave northern vegetables alone until he has prepared a piece of ground and planted a good supply of native tropical vegetables, such as sweet-potatoes, yams, cassava, melango, chayotas, beans, etc.—these are just as nutritious and

just as tasteful as the northern varieties, and they are always a sure crop. When this is done he can experiment with northern vegetables without fear of being left foodless. He should plant bananas, plantains, coffee and some of the quick growing fruits, such as pineapples, papayas, rosada, etc. All this should be done with the chief idea of supplying his own table.

When the colonist is raising his own living he can with a calm and contented mind turn his attention to the planting of an orange grove, and in the course of ten or twelve years he may not only have a bearing grove, but will have realized a comfortable and independent living as well.

GROWTH OF CACAO IMPORTS.

Cacao imports have grown from 18 million pounds in 1890 to 92 millions in 1907, having quintupled during this period. The values have likewise increased phenomenally, from 2 1/3 millions in 1890 to 13 1/3 millions in 1907.

Another interesting fact with reference to this more rapid growth in the imports of cacao is that it has occurred in the face of a greater advance in price of that article than has occurred in either tea or coffee. The average value per pound of the crude cacao imported in 1890 was 12.7 cents and in 1907, 14.5 cents.

The growing taste for cacao among our own people puts us into still closer touch with the people of the West India Islands, which are all capable of producing this article. Of the 92 million pounds of cacao imported in the last fiscal year, 39 million pounds came from the West Indies.



AMERICAN COLONIES IN CUBA. The road to the colony at L'Atalya, Harbor of Nuevitas. A new manager, Mr. Henry J. Windle, is in charge, and active development work is promised. At present there are six to eight families residing in the colony, but many more are expected this season.

LA GLORIA.

WE find the following items regarding the colony in this section in the columns of the *La Gloria Cuban-American*, November 23.

The American public school report for October shows 36 children enrolled and an average daily attendance of 32.

The Cuban public school has 15 scholars and the average daily attendance is 3.

Instruction in Spanish is given the American children one hour daily.

Progress on the new road to Port Viaro has not extended far enough to be of any advantage, but before the next rains it is believed the road will be finished.

The October and November rains have made oranges and grape-fruit tender and watery, affecting their shipping qualities. Orange and grape-fruit picking is steadily going forward and small shipments are being sent to the United States. The demand in Camaguey for La Gloria fruits is strong and increasing.

Rev. O. B. Hill, of Hill's Prairie, Texas, is the new pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

THE Horticultural Fair begins January 6, at Prado 99, Havana. Planters throughout Cuba will be asked to send exhibits, which the committee of the exposition will endeavor to have carried free by the railroads; also will strive for a half rate for visitors. It will last for three days.

ISLE OF PINES.

Engineer Corrales, of the Department of Public Works, received recently for the department the two-mile road uniting Santa Fé and Jucaro. This road is the first to be built in the Isle of Pines since the Spanish regime ceased in Cuba and has been carried out by Contractor Mahoney.

Road and Harbor Work.

The Department of Public Works are planning big work for the Isle of Pines. Roads will be constructed which will cost about \$175,000 and the necessary appropriations will be asked for immediately. All the principal towns and places will be connected by fine roads good enough for automobiling. Two will bisect the island. Twenty-two thousand dollars will be spent in Nueva Gerona and the bar at the mouth of the river will be dredged. This on the authority of Governor Magoon.

The government dredge "Comercio" arrived at Nueva Gerona December 4 for this work.

The school superintendent of the province of Havana has issued a call for teachers understanding English, for service in the four mixed schools situated at Santa Fe, Columbia, Santa Rosalia and Los Indios, all attended exclusively by American children.

BUILDING A HOME IN CUBA.

An American Colonist's Interesting Story of Six Years' Hard Work—Success to the Man Who Works Assured by a Healthful Climate and Unexampled Soil Fertility.

La Gloria, Cuba, December 1, 1907.

To the Editor of CUBA REVIEW:

IN the fall of 1901 I decided to emigrate to Cuba and try my hand in the growing of citrus fruits. The growing of oranges always possessed a sort of fascination for me, and although I was born and raised in and around New York City I never saw an orange grove until I came to Cuba, and selected a fine 10-acre piece of land in a virgin wilderness. I was pretty well discouraged to see what work I had ahead of me before I would have a grove in bearing, but I made up my mind to stay and rough it out. I found the prices for clearing new land were very high, and as my capital was limited, I decided to do the work myself.

I found this very hard, as I never did such work before, but I kept at it and in a few months succeeded in clearing 7 acres, which I considered sufficient for my needs. The burning of the timber after it was cut took me another few months, after which my land was in condition for planting.

Budded trees at this time were scarce and high in price, so I bought some native wild sour seedlings, as these are the best to bud on, and set them out in grove form 25 feet apart; besides this I also gathered about 10 pounds of seed from the wild oranges in the woods and planted out a nursery, considering they would pay me well after they were budded. I also set out 250 cocoanuts, 1,000 banana plants, 1,000 smooth cayenne pineapple plants, ordered from Florida; 150 Florida fruit trees, consisting of 100 peach trees of 12 varieties, 10 mulberry trees, 6 pear, 12 persimmon, 6 plum, 6 pomegranate, 10 fig, 2 date palms, also 12 grapevines and 100 strawberry plants. I decided to plant a little of everything. I also put up a strong fence to keep cattle out, as they were running loose every night. The most durable wood for posts grows here, which lasts practically forever when put into the ground; it is called jicic.

It was not until in the fall of 1902 that I finished clearing and planting. My next step was to build a comfortable frame cottage, and as imported lumber was scarce, I had a lot of cedar logs cut at the mill, some of which I got off my property. The building operations took me a few months, but I felt satisfied at the end, as I had as good a house as in the States. I was kept busy all the time, and, in fact, I found joy in seeing how my trees were growing. I never let the weeds get a hold on the land, and had everything slick and clean. Vegetables of the North grew

wonderfully. Our vegetable season begins in September and lasts till May. I raised some fine cabbage, tomatoes, turnips, lettuce, beets and, in fact, nearly all the kinds we grow up North. In the winter of 1903 I made quite a little from my vegetable garden.

My bananas started to bear and I had no difficulty in disposing of them here among the colonists. Pineapples came into bearing shortly; the plants were beautiful to look at, some being four feet across, and the pines were monsters, weighing from 5 to 18 pounds. I managed to dispose of most of them here in the colony. The soil here seems to suit the growing of pineapples. I had pineapples which were 27 inches around and 16 inches up to the neck where the top comes out—this is an honest fact.

In the winter of 1904, after deciding which were the best varieties of oranges suited for Cuba, I selected the Valencia late, also the pineapples and the Triumph grape-fruit, and budded my grove trees with them. In my judgment, these varieties are the best suited for Cuba. The Valencia late orange is very late, ripens in April and hangs on till July; has good color, nearly seedless, thin skin, heavy, juicy, of various flavors.

The pineapple orange ripens about Christmas; medium size, good color, thin skinned and heavy, spicy flavored and prolific.

The Triumph grape-fruit is of medium size, thin skinned, less seed than other varieties, and very finely flavored. I think it the best of all pomelos and it ripens before Christmas. These are my three choice varieties. My peach trees came into bloom in 1904, but I was disappointed, as they did not set much fruit, although the trees were quite large and some of them had trunks three inches thick. At the present time (December, 1907) they are four years old, and I had quite a little fruit from three varieties out the twelve, gathering a few bushels of fruit from the dozen trees. The varieties which do well are the Bidwell's early, Waldo and the Angel peach. My other northern fruit trees did not set any fruit except the pomegranates and mulberry trees. My mulberry trees are now quite large, 18 feet high with trunk 24 inches around; bear 4 months in the year; fine large berries. Figs do poorly; pear and plum trees do nothing at all. I have one grapevine which bore some fruit this summer; it is the California mission grape; the others don't amount to anything. I think in time we shall find a grape which will do well in this country, the same with the figs.

I raised some fine strawberries, but it took my plants two years to become acclimated before they bore any. It is six years since I started work on my grove. I have now 10 acres of as fine a property as can be seen on the island of Cuba. All my orange trees and cocoanut palms are in bearing and the place is like a botanical garden—a little of everything.

I did all the work myself, unaided. Of course, all this work was done under high pressure, and it even surprises me to see what I accomplished. It shows what one man can do if he puts his ambition, energy and perseverance into his work. The trouble here with people who arrive is that they get easily discouraged when they see what work they have ahead of them in order to make a home. There is some drawback everywhere, no matter where you go.

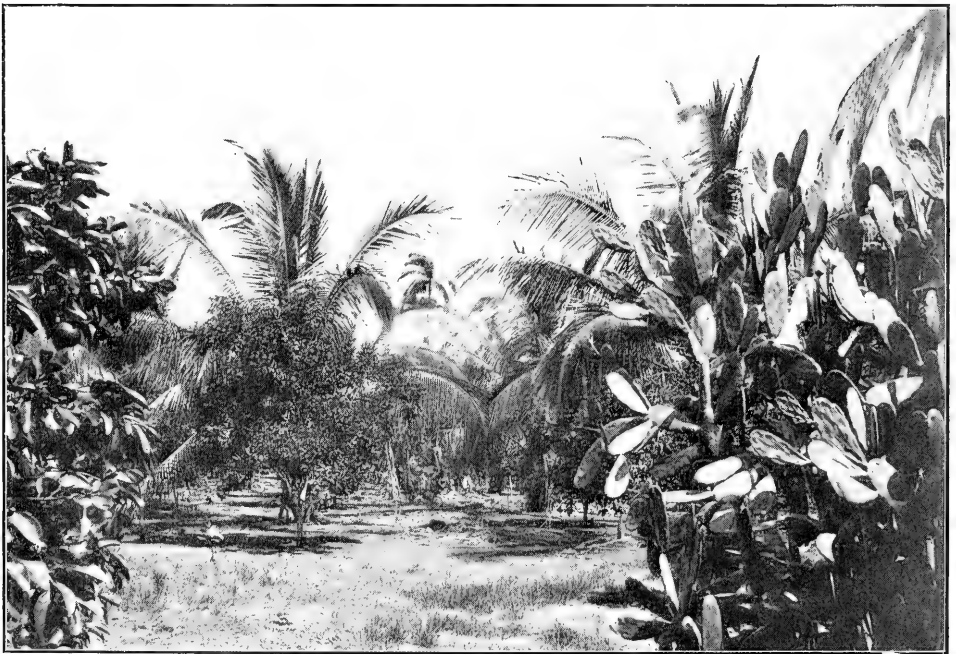
The climate of Cuba, I believe, is the

best in the world and also the healthiest, if a person only takes a little care of himself. I speak from experience, as during the six years I worked as hard as it is possible for a man to work and never was sick except a few times from over-eating. It is only a matter of time when Cuba will become a fruit-growers' paradise. I feel sure that we can raise better citrus fruits than California or Florida.

Transportation facilities are growing better here every year, and quick transportation will be an accomplished fact in a few years. I don't advise a person to come here without money; it takes quite a little to get a start here, besides hard work. We want people who will come and stay and not get discouraged over the little hardships they will have to encounter.

Yours truly,

FRANK MERRICK.



MR. MERRICK'S GARDEN AS IT IS TO-DAY.

Orange and grape-fruit trees, cocoanut palms and bananas grow and yield abundantly.

The best thing I have ever *Bees Need* tried is a tub, or half-barrel. *Water.* with cork-chips or cork dust thrown on the water, says a correspondent in "Gleanings in Bee Culture." Put in all the cork chips you can without getting in so many that the bees cannot reach the water. The bees are just as safe walking over it as on the ground; so far as I can see it's perfect. It has been in use all summer with the same cork chips. It was filled with water whenever it was convenient, or whenever

I thought of it; and if that was not for days no harm was done.

Bees-Wax for Bee Stings. It is not generally known that any one attending to bees may escape many stings by first thoroughly washing their hands, and then rubbing them all over with a little pure bees-wax. This prevents any odor from the hands being noticed by the bees. The scent from bees-wax attracts a bee's attention very strongly, and seems to deprive it of any hostility or bad temper.—Natal Agricultural Journal.

METHODS OF PLANTING AND VARIETIES OF PINEAPPLES.

Cuban Pineapples Well Known in the United States Markets. Methods of Culture. Ridge and Level Planting Contrasted. Picking, Grading and Packing. Profitable Varieties to Grow.

By C. F. AUSTIN,

Chief of the Horticultural Department, Cuban Agricultural Experiment Station.

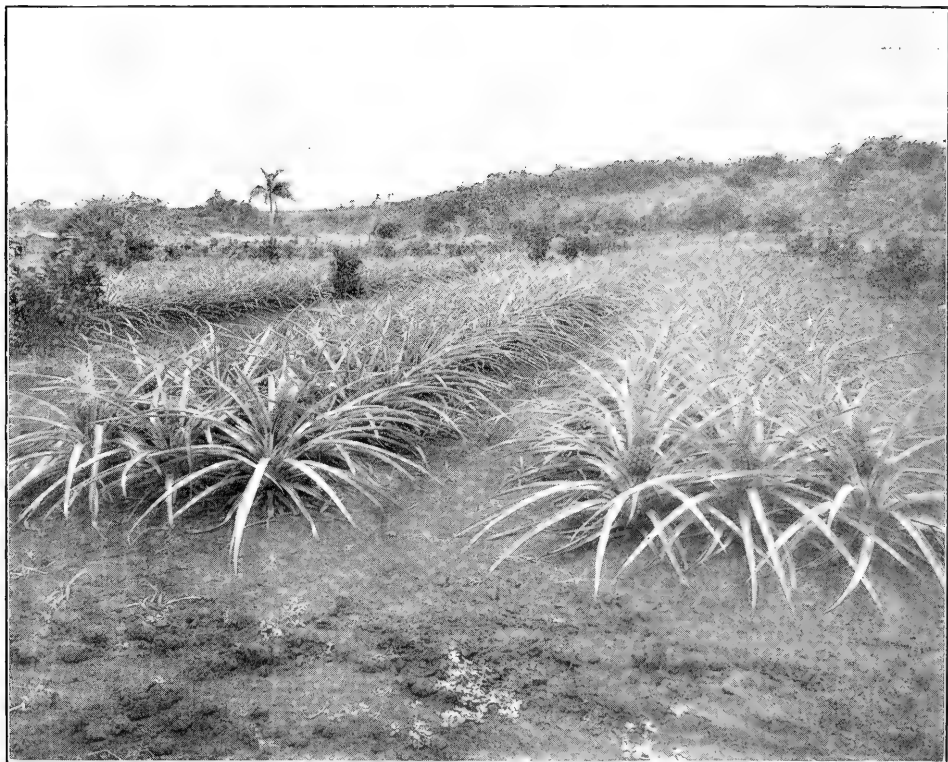
Pineapple culture is one of the best established fruit industries on the island of Cuba. Pineapples have been grown for export for a number of years and have become well known on the market. The annual crop varies from 600,000 to over 1,000,000 crates, and is steadily increasing.

The red lands of Havana Province are the center of the industry and it ranges from Marianao to Artemisa, along the calzada, or high road, and the Western Railroad. During the last few years it has been extended to the lighter soils of Pinar del Rio Province and to many sections of the center and eastern part of the island.

METHODS OF CULTURE.

The common method of planting, and one that seems best adapted to the heavy lands, especially those which do not have a good bottom drainage, is to lay off the land into rows 5 feet apart, and throw them up into wide low ridges from 12 to 18 inches high. These rows are then cut into sections from 25 to 50 feet long, so that the whole field is made up of short ridges. The plants are then set upon these ridges from 10 to 12 inches apart. With this method of culture practically all the work has to be done by hand, for there is no place to cultivate except in the bottoms between the ridges.

Level culture is another method. We are giving it a trial, and so far there seems to be no difference between its results and those of the ridge system. A good many growers, especially those living upon the loamy lands, are growing pines by level culture, both in single rows and by the bed method, and both seem to give excellent results where the soil is light and mellow so as to give quick and easy drainage.



PINEAPPLE CULTURE IN LEVEL BEDS—FIRST CROP VARIETY RED SPANISH.



ONE-YEAR OLD PINEAPPLE PLANTATION AT CAIMETO, CUBA.
Single row and ridge system tried here. Orange trees in background.

There are many different ways of planting on the level culture system. The single row method gives good results and reduces the hand work to the limit. The rows are usually laid off 5 feet apart and the plants are set 10 to 12 inches apart in the rows. Most of the work can be done by horse cultivation. Some growers prefer to plant two rows close together, with only from 14 to 16 inches between them, and then a wider strip. Others use the regular bed system of three to four rows from 18 to 22 inches apart and the plants from 14 to 18 inches apart in the row. Walks and openings are left around the beds, so as to get in around them. Most of the work in the walks and openings can be done with a cultivator, but all the rest by hand.

There is very little doubt that level culture is going to very largely supersede the ridge system of culture, especially for the lighter lands and such of the heavy ones as have quick and easy drainage.

PICKING, GRADING AND PACKING.

There is practically no month in the year when a few pineapples cannot be taken from a field that has had good care, but the principal shipping season usually comes during the months of March, April and May. Some years a few are ready earlier and again the crop is later, according to the season.

In picking pines great care should be taken to see that each fruit is fully developed and matured before cutting. There has been and is still too much immature fruit cut and shipped from this country for the best interests of the industry. According to Hume, the following changes may be noted as the fruit becomes fully developed:

"Just before the pineapple reaches full maturity it is a dark, black green in color and the eyes are somewhat pointed and angular. As it matures the eyes flatten down somewhat in the center and become slightly elevated around the margins, while the color changes to a very pale green. The opening and spreading of the crown may be taken as one of the best indications of maturity. To the veteran picker the length of the fruit stem and the size and length of the slips are a good general guide to the stages of maturity. As the fruit ripens the stem elongates, the slips grow rapidly and their leaves spread out. In looking for evidences of maturity the basal eyes of the fruit should be closely examined, as the pineapple ripens from the base upward, as well as from the core outward."

Each grower will have to gather the fruit so as to have it reach the market in a mature condition and be just beginning to color nicely.

In picking fruit the red Spanish variety can be very easily broken off, but it is better to use a sharp knife and cut the stem just below the fruit. The pickers should be provided with long gloves, or, as is common in this country, they should wrap the hands and arms in burlap sacking. The fruit should be handled very carefully and as soon as it is gathered it should be taken to the packing house so as to keep it as dry and cool as possible. Pineapples should never be gathered when wet or even when damp.

The grading and packing of pineapples is a very important part of the work, for if a person has grown nice fruit and if it is poorly graded and packed it will arrive on the market in poor condition and bring a lower price than a poor grade of fruit that is well graded and packed.

The common package used in this country is the Florida standard pineapple crate. Its size is: 12 inches wide, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, 36 inches long. It has one partition in the middle.

It takes the following material to make a crate: Two heads $12 \times 10\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ inches, one partition $12 \times 10\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ inches, eight slats $4\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{16} \times 36$ inches.

The size of paper used is about 16 by 18 inches.

Pineapples are graded or sorted into the following sizes: 18—24, 30—36 and 42—48 fruits to the crate. It very seldom pays to handle a fruit smaller than 48 to the crate. It is very probable that it would pay better to use all fruit smaller than 42 to the crate for some by-product, such as canning, than to have them go on the markets.

The grading of the fruit is largely a question of training the eye so as to see at a glance to which size a fruit belongs. There is no fixed rule by which sizes run, but they have approximately the following dimensions in inches:

18 fruits to the crate.....	$5\frac{1}{8}$ by $6\frac{7}{8}$ inches
24 " " " "	$4\frac{3}{8}$ by 4 15-16 "
30 " " " "	$4\frac{1}{2}$ by $5\frac{1}{4}$ "
36 " " " "	$4\frac{1}{4}$ by $4\frac{7}{8}$ "
42 " " " "	$3\frac{3}{4}$ by 4 3-16 "
48 " " " "	$3\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{3}{4}$ "

While grading, all bruised or inferior fruits should be thrown out, and the fruits in every package should be just as nearly of a uniform size as possible.

In packing, each fruit should be carefully wrapped in paper and then firmly placed in the crate, so that the fruits will not move in transit. A packing diagram is as follows for the different grades:

Eighteen fruits to the crate are packed with 3 layers of 3 fruits each, in each end of the crate.

Twenty-four fruits to the crate are packed with 3 layers of 4 fruits each, in each end of the crate.

Thirty fruits to the crate are packed with 3 layers of 5 fruits each, in each end of the crate.

Thirty-six fruits to the crate are packed with 3 layers of 6 fruits each, in each end of the crate.

Forty-two fruits to the crate are packed with 3 layers of 7 fruits each, in each end of the crate.

Forty-eight fruits to the crate are packed with 3 layers of 8 fruits each, in each end of the crate.

The name and address of the consignee should be carefully marked on each crate, and also the number of fruits in the crate.

Success with pineapples in this country is largely a question of the grower using more care in handling the crop, first as to cultivation and later regarding the maturity of the fruit and its careful grading and packing. Also the transportation companies should furnish better facilities so that they could deliver the fruit more quickly and with more care.

VARIETIES.

In comparison with many of our fruits, the pineapples has very few varieties, and of these only a part enter into the commercial side of the question. A number of choice kinds could be grown commercially if transportation facilities were better, but very few sorts will stand the present rough handling and long delays so as to come into the market in good condition.

Red Spanish.—This is the only variety that it is profitable to grow on a commercial scale at the present time, though some others are grown in a small way. The Red Spanish is a very strong, hardy, vigorous variety. The fruit is small to medium, weighing from two to eight pounds; the color when fully ripe is a dull, reddish yellow. The fruit stem is large and stiff, and very seldom bends so as to expose one side of the fruit to the sun as is common with many varieties. The flesh is a pale yellowish-white very solid and firm, rather coarse and juicy; flavor poor, being very acid unless fully ripened on the plant. As a pine for home use it is not to be compared with many other varieties,

but it will stand the rough handling that at present is considered a part of the pineapple business.

Golden Queen.—The plants are hardy, strong, and vigorous upon the high lands, but will not stand the wet soils as well as the Red Spanish or the Sugar Loaf. The fruit is small to medium, averaging from two to six pounds. Its color is a handsome golden yellow, flesh a bright yellow, firm, solid; flavor very fine, sweet, juicy, melting, with a very delicate acid. This variety has a distinct and peculiar flavor of its own. It is not a long keeper, but is very productive. It is one of the finest early varieties for the home garden.

Smooth Cayenne.—The plants are very large, strong, and vigorous; fruit medium to large, varying from five to ten pounds. The color is a handsome golden yellow, and the shape smooth; flesh a pale yellow, very firm, solid and heavy, but tender to eat, melting and juicy; flavor high, delicate, and sweet, with a mild acid. It is a grand pine, but not a long keeper. The plant has an advantage over all other pines for it has very few spines along the edges of the leaves.

Sugar Loaf.—This is a later, or summer pine and is commonly grown by the people of this country to supply the home trade. The plants are hardy, strong and very vigorous. This variety stands poor care, wet lands, and drought as well as, if not better than, the Red Spanish. The fruit is medium in size, tapering in shape from the base to the top, the fruit stem is strong and stiff; the color of the fruit is a pale greenish yellow and it seldom becomes full and deep in color; the flesh is a pale yellowish white, tender, soft and juicy; the flavor is mild, pleasant and very sweet. This variety is very productive, but not a long keeper. It should be grown by everyone for the home garden.

CUBAN PINEAPPLE EXPORTATIONS.

	Crates.		Crates.
Month of November, 1906.....	3,967	Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1906.....	924,509
Month of November, 1907.....	9,008	Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1907.....	658,784



THE GROUND NUT OR PEANUT.

THE GROUND NUT.

The ground nut or peanut (*Arachis hypogaea*)—a plant which deserves more attention in the West Indies than it at present receives—belongs to the natural order Leguminosae.

It shows some striking differences, however, as compared with peas, beans, and other well-known leguminous plants—more especially in the interesting formation of underground fruits. The pods of most of our common leguminous plants break open at maturity. This is not the case with the ground nut. After fertilization has been effected, the yellow petals of the blossom drop off, the flower-stalk elongates and as a result, the tip of the stalk, together with the remaining portions of the flower, is buried in the soil. If the stem fails to reach the ground no pod is formed, but once the tip of the stalk finds its way into the soil the pod develops rapidly. The ground nut is therefore an underground legume—hence its name *hypogaea* (under the earth).

Grown as an economic crop the ground nut gives good results without demanding the most fertile soils, or requiring expensive cultivation and manuring. It prefers a sandy loam, and the presence of a good proportion of lime is an advantage. Being a leguminous plant the ground nut is able to absorb nitrogen from the atmosphere, and so to enrich the soil in nitrogenous constituents. The plant has practically no insect enemies, a fact which of itself goes a great way toward ensuring a profitable return.

CUBAN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Few Cuban Oranges—Vegetables in Plenty and of Fine Quality—Talks With Commission Merchants.

THERE have been very few Cuban oranges received thus far this season, and perhaps it is just as well, as low prices have ruled, for there is a glut in the New York market of oranges. They have been coming from Porto Rico, Florida, Nassau and Jamaica, and are all poor in quality, those from Porto Rico especially so, having been picked too early, and bringing small prices, as low as \$1 per box. Florida had a severe drought early in the year, and a few weeks ago the thermometer in some sections registered 35 degrees, which alarmed many and caused growers to hurriedly pick their fruit and ship it north before more disastrous weather should arrive. It is believed the Florida season will be prolonged, and shipments made later than usual. There has been some Cuban grape-fruit in the market since October, and at that time it brought \$5 per box, but the price has steadily decreased until prices are now about one-half. To the question as to salable sizes, one merchant said 96s should never be packed, being too small; 46s and 64s are the best salable sizes, with 80s as a limit. Cuban pineapples of course, have long had a market, and the past season the highest prices ever known were secured. Formerly there were months when Cuban pineapples could not be had, but now they are never out of the market.

The merchants generally speak in high terms of Cuban vegetables, saying shipments leave nothing to be desired, while in packing the American growers in Cuba are in many ways superior to the Florida shippers. Tomatoes, eggplants and peppers are arriving in good volume, and private advices indicate that shipments this season from Cuba of tomatoes alone will, if favorable weather conditions continue, reach 350,000 crates. The prices reached were \$1.50 for ordinary and \$2 and \$2.75 for first-class and fancy. Some shipments of tomatoes were encased in an inside paste-board box which gave very much additional protection and brought the product to the market unharmed, where other shipments were frozen. Because of present plentiful domestic stock, Cuban peppers, eggplants and okra are bringing low prices, but these are bound to advance.

Peppers brought 50c. to \$1 per box; eggplants, \$1 to \$1.50 per box; okra, \$1 to \$2 per carrier, and squash, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per box.

Many called attention to the earliness of the vegetable arrivals from Cuba, mer-

chants receiving shipments in November which usually arrived in December and January. The first shipment this year from the Guines section was 5,000 crates of tomatoes in November, a month ahead of time. Much additional acreage is being prepared in the Herradura section, and there will be some large shipments from there soon. Descriptions follow of specific consignments and prices for La Gloria and Ceballos fruit.

CEBALLOS FRUIT—COURTIN & GOLDEN CO.—One carload of grapefruit of the second and third grades was received week ending December 7 and another of first grade during the week of December 14. No oranges were sent from this company's plantations, as the bulk of the crop can easily be sold at remunerative prices in near-by markets. Ciego de Avila, a city of 3,000 inhabitants, distant some eight miles from Ceballos, alone takes a great quantity. The grape fruit was of good flavor and appearance and was sold to private parties from \$2.25 up to \$3.25 per box, said a commission merchant. Experience has determined that grape fruit running from 46 to 64 are the most salable. They can be retailed more readily, and at attractive prices, usually two for 25 cents, the public taking to them better than to the larger and more expensive fruit.

At this writing, December 10, the market is glutted with Florida and Porto Rico oranges and low prices rule. A few weeks ago the thermometer in Florida registered 35 degrees and, fearing a freeze, many growers hastily picked the fruit and sent it north. As a result there is much poor fruit with correspondingly poor prices. The money stringency is also helping to create stagnation.

THE ARTHUR COURTIN CO.—“We are receiving oranges and grapefruit from La Gloria, and last week disposed of 145 boxes. The oranges were fine, good color, form, size and flavor. They were equal to Florida fruit, but owing to indifferent packing and perhaps to the voyage, 20 per cent. were decayed. Cuba is young in the citrus fruit business,” continued Mr. Courtin, “and the growers have much to learn regarding picking, grading and packing.* The prices secured for the oranges ranged from \$1.65 to \$1.15 per box, which was considerably below the prices received for Florida fruit. Grape fruit fared better, prices received being \$2.10 per box.”

* A very valuable article along these lines written for THE CUBA REVIEW by H. H. Hume, appeared in the September number.

SUGAR IN NOVEMBER.

Declining Prices During November. Louisiana Sugar Likewise Declines, Due to Money Stringency. Cuba Crop Will be Late. Russia in the Brussels Convention. Outlook Points to Higher Prices.

Specially written for The CUBA REVIEW by Willett & Gray, of New York.

November opened with Centrifugals 96 test at 3.90c. per lb., followed almost immediately by a decline to 3.80c. per lb., and during the whole month a declining tendency existed, carrying prices down to 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. per lb., at which the month closes.

Beet root sugar in Europe opened the month at 9s. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., advanced to 9s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., declined to 9s. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., advanced to 9s. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., declined to 9s. 3d., advanced and closed at 9s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., but during the four days in December made a rapid rise to 9s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

The feature of the month has been a severe scarce money panic throughout the country. At one time it became almost impossible to do business at all, as money could not be had except by payment of 2% to 4% premium. This condition worked to the great disadvantage of the Louisiana planters, whose crop came to market in full volume during the month.

Being obliged to sell for whatever the sugars would bring in such circumstances, the price declined to 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for 96 test sugar in New Orleans, but with an easing up of finances a rally came to 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. at the close, with 37-16c. paid early in December.

The crop reports for the month were mostly favorable for the European beet crops until towards the close when unfavorable weather deteriorated the uncut beets piled for use and decreased estimates are now looked for.

The weather in Cuba improved somewhat, but the crop will be late in beginning, very few sugars being made before January. Estimates of crop are still unreliable.

A feature of the month is the admission of Russia to the Brussels convention, by which Russia agrees to limit exports to convention countries after Sept. 1, 1908, to 300,000 tons the first year and 200,000 tons each year afterwards.



FIELD OF CANE IN ITS FOURTH YEAR OF GROWTH.

Growing luxuriantly on ground originally prepared with fertilizer when cane was planted.

This is much better than an unlimited export and caused the latest advance in prices in Europe.

Not much interest will be taken in the markets in December, but with the opening of the Cuba crop season business will become more active, and in view of the strong and advancing European markets and the absence of financial stringency Cuba may expect to obtain fairly remunerative prices with an upward tendency for the campaign.

President Henry O. Havemeyer, of the American Sugar Refining Company, who passed away on the 4th of December, leaves uncertainty as to who will succeed him in the direction of its affairs and especially in regard to methods of obtaining supplies of raw sugar for the company's use. Probably the hand to mouth basis will be more nearly adhered to than heretofore for a while, and Cuba must be prepared to carry much of the crop until required for consumption.

The general outlook points to a higher average of prices than last year, provided facilities exist for delaying sales as suggested.



ANOTHER FIELD OF CANE DIRECTLY ACROSS FROM THAT ILLUSTRATED ON PRECEDING PAGE.

It is the same kind of soil, planted with cane at the same time as the other, but no fertilizer used. After one good crop and two more "fair" crops, the cane was exhausted and only a few struggling stalks can be found here and there. After the third crop the showing was so poor that the land was allowed to go uncultivated and back to savanna grass.

TUINUCU CENTRAL, Sancti Spiritus, Province Santa Clara.—December 10 Mr. M. E. Rionda said: "Rains have been satisfactory in this section and the cane is in good condition."

"Additional defecators, centrifugals and boilers have been installed and will largely increase the efficiency of the working equipment."

"Preliminary grinding to test the machinery begun the middle of December, but the real work of the season will begin in January. The outlook will be as good as last season, if not better."

NIQUERO ESTATE, NEAR MANZANILLO.—In recent conversation, on November 30, with Mr. Ricardo Narganez, administrator and part owner of the Niquero Sugar Estate, he stated that they

had numerous rains on his plantation and that the cane was in fine condition and they therefore expected a larger crop this year by fully 20% to 30% over last year. His estate expects to start grinding about the last half of December.

THE ISABEL ESTATE AT MEDIA LUNA.—Mr. Narganez also said that beneficial rains had favored the Isabel Estate of Messrs. Beattie & Co. at Media Luna. The other estates in the Manzanillo district have not in general received so good a supply of rain and their fields were not as well advanced at the present time.

SUGAR CENTRAL "STA. CATALINA."—This central is no longer controlled by Messrs. Diaz & Co., having passed into the hands of the Compania Mercantil de Cuba, represented by Messrs. Zaldo & Co.

EL AZÚCAR EN NOVIEMBRE.

Baja de precios durante Noviembre—Las cotizaciones del azúcar de Louisiana también bajan á causa de la crisis monetaria—La zafra en Cuba será tardía—Rusia en la Convención de Bruselas—Indicaciones de subida en los precios.

Escrito expresamente para la CUBA REVIEW por Willett & Gray, de Nueva York.

El mes de Noviembre comenzó cotizándose los centrífugas polarización 96 grados á 3.90 centavos la libra, teniendo lugar casi inmediatamente una baja á 3.80 centavos la libra, existiendo durante todo el mes una tendencia á la baja que hizo bajar la cotización á $3\frac{5}{8}$ cents la libra, que fué el precio cotizado al terminar el mes.

El azúcar de remolacha en Europa comenzó el mes cotizándose á 9s. $3\frac{3}{4}$ d., subió á 9s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d., bajó á 9s. $3\frac{3}{4}$ d., subió á 9s. $5\frac{1}{4}$ d., bajó á 9s. 3d., subió y cerró á 9s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d., pero durante los primeros cuatro días de Diciembre subió rápidamente á 9s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Lo más notable durante el mes de Noviembre ha sido un grave pánico causado por escasez de metálico en todo el país. Se dió el caso de ser casi imposible llevar á cabo ninguna transacción, pues no se podía obtener metálico excepto pagando de 2% á 4% premio. Este estado de cosas fué muy perjudicial especialmente para los hacendados de Louisiana, cuyos azúcares fueron totalmente transportados al mercado durante dicho mes. Viéndose obligados á vender sus azúcares por lo que se les diera en tales circunstancias, el precio bajó á $3\frac{3}{4}$ cents por azúcares polarización 96 grados en Nueva Orleans, pero al mejorar algo el estado monetario, tuvo lugar una reacción, y la cotización subió á $3\frac{5}{8}$ cents al terminar el mes, pagándose á $3\frac{7}{16}$ cents á principios de Diciembre.

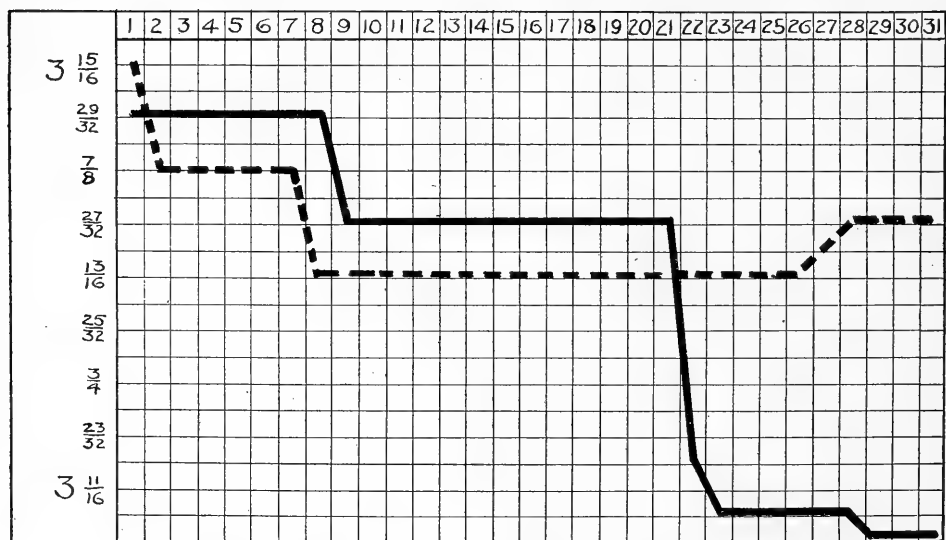
Las noticias referentes á la cosecha de remolacha en Europa, fueron muy favorables durante el mes, si bien á fines del mismo lo desfavorable del tiempo echó á perder el fruto entero amontonado para su uso, por lo que se espera ahora que los cálculos de la producción disminuyan algo.

En Cuba el tiempo mejoró algo, pero la zafra comenzará tarde, y muy poco azúcar se habrá molido antes de Enero. Los cálculos con respecto á la ascendencia de la zafra son aún muy inciertos.

Otro hecho registrado durante Noviembre es la admisión de Rusia en la Convención de Bruselas, por cuyo acto Rusia conviene en limitar las exportaciones á los países comprendidos en la Convención después del primero de Septiembre de 1908, á 300,000 toneladas el primer año y 200,000 toneladas en los años subsiguientes. Esto es mucho mejor que una exportación ilimitada, que causó las últimas subidas de precios en Europa.

(Continued on page 30.)

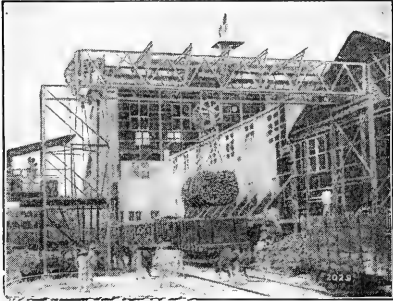
CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRICES AT NEW YORK, NOVEMBER



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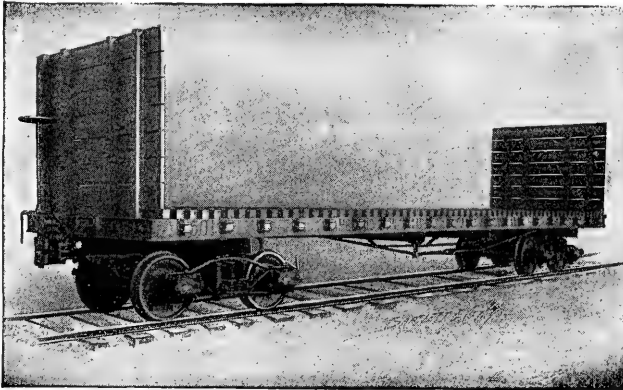
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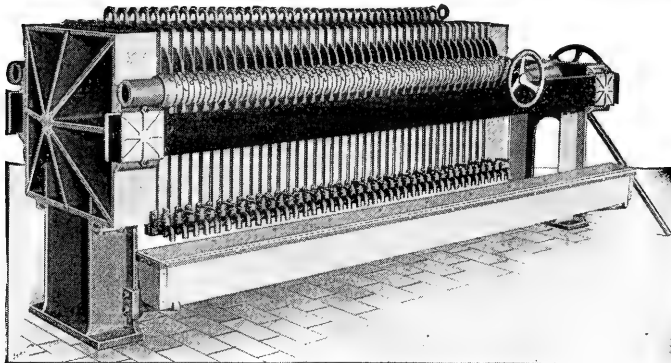


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Durante el mes de Diciembre no se notará mucho interés en los mercados azucareros, pero con el comienzo de la molienda en Cuba, se aumentará la actividad en aquellos, y en vista de lo sostenido de los mercados europeos donde hay tendencias al alza, y de la terminación de la crisis monetaria, Cuba puede esperar la obtención de precios bastante remunerativos con una tendencia al alza por dicha zafra.

El Sr. Henry O. Havemeyer, presidente de The American Sugar Refining Company, que falleció el 4 de Diciembre, ha dejado tras sí la incertumbre con respecto á quien habrá de sucederle en la dirección de los asuntos de la Compañía, especialmente en lo relativo á la manera de abastecerse de azúcar mascabado para el uso de sus refinerías. Lo probable es que ahora se practique más que nunca y por algún tiempo el sistema de comprar para el consumo del momento, por lo que Cuba debe prepararse á retener gran parte de su zafra hasta que sus azúcares se necesiten para el consumo.

El aspecto general acusa indicios de un promedio se precios más alto que el del año anterior, dado que haya manera de retardar las ventas, como dejamos indicado.

QUOTATIONS FOR CUBAN SECURITIES.

Supplied by LAWRENCE TURNURE & CO., New York City.

	Bid.	Asked.
Republic of Cuba 5% Bonds	97½	98
Republic of Cuba 6% Bonds	98	101
Republic of Cuba 5% Internal Bonds.....	85	87
Havana City 1st Mortgage 6% Bonds	103	106
Havana City 2d Mortgage 5% Bonds.....	102	105½
Cuba R. R. 1st Mortgage 5% Bonds	83	87
Cuba R. R. Preferred Stock	23	30
Cuba Company 6% Debentures		Nominal
Havana Electric Cons. Mortgage 5% Bonds	80	82
Havana Electric Preferred Stock		Nominal
Havana Electric Common Stock	20	25

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This port is only 1.175 miles from New York City. ALL of Cuba's fine products MUST BE SENT to the world's best markets by water transportation. Our location gives us this water transportation from our own wharf.

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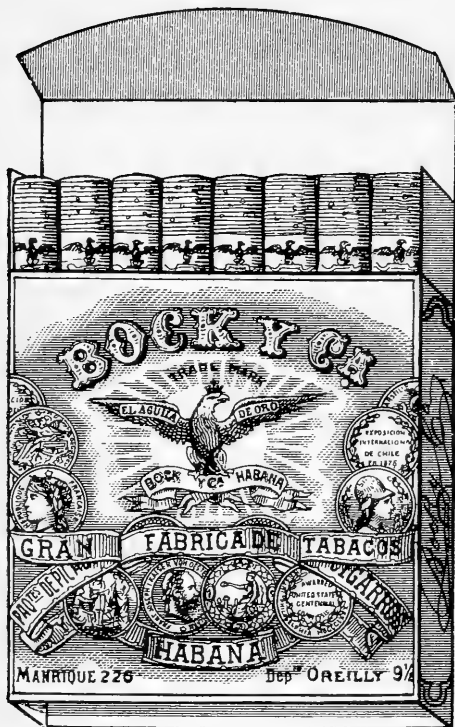
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PROGRESS AT THE MYARI ORE DEPOSITS.

Construction work for the further exploitation of the vast iron ore deposits of the Spanish-American Iron Co. are under way. The railroad, standard gauge, is nearly all graded. Fourteen miles of it is comparatively level, then follows three miles of inclined planes up to twenty-five per cent. grade to the mines. Bridges are being built and the pier at Nipe Bay is finished. The village of Felton on the bay is also under construction. A power plant and ore and coal handling machinery are now in course of construction, and the company expects the enterprise will be in operation in December, 1908.

NEW CUSTOMS OFFICERS.

Frederick Craycraft was appointed, December 7, to be inspector-general of the port of Havana, a new office created by the governor, and Captain Julio Morales Cuello, formerly captain of the Cuban revenue cutter "Yara," to be captain of the port.

JUDGES SALARIES RAISED.

Gov. Magoon has increased the salaries of all the judges, to be computed from July 1 last. The increase applies to prosecuting attorneys, judicial secretaries in the audiences of the several provinces, notaries of the courts of first instance and instruction, of leading cities.

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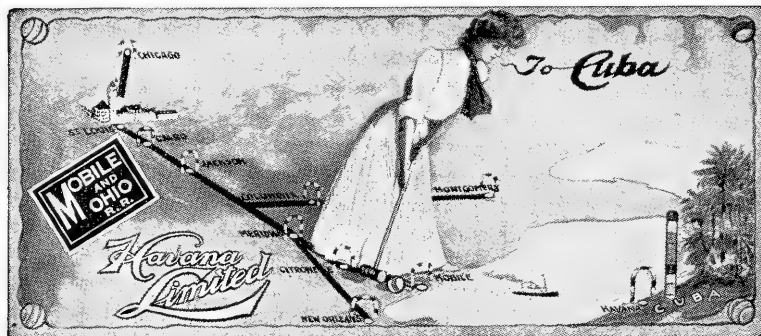
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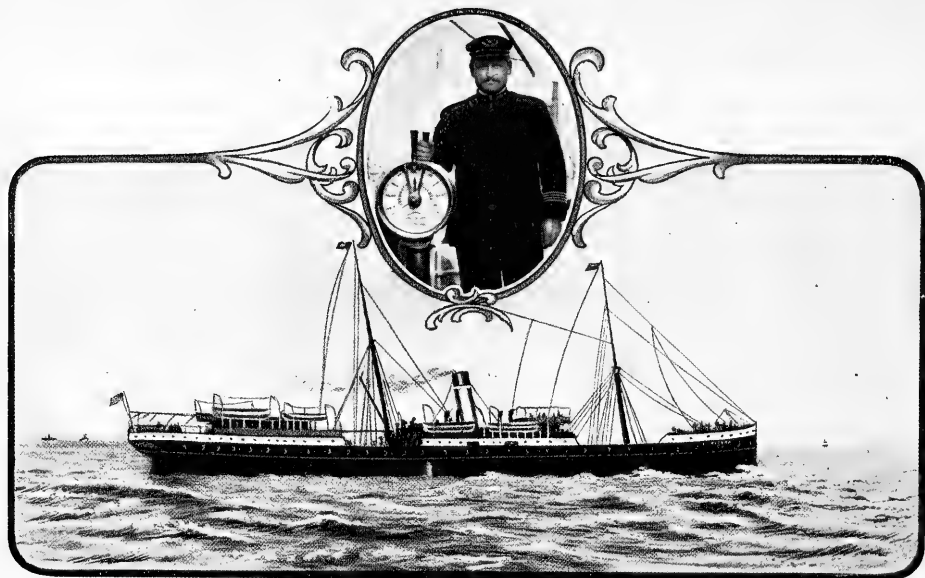
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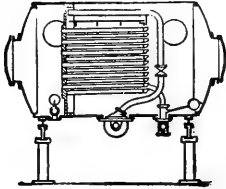
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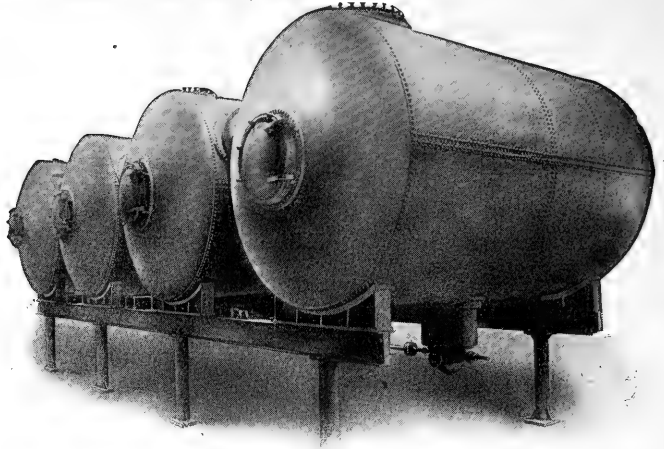
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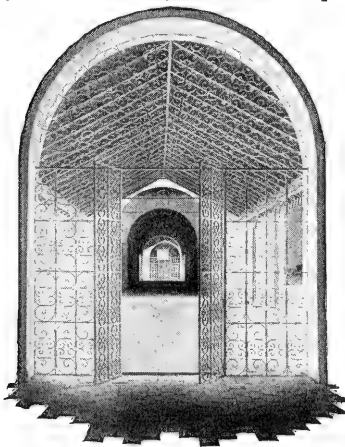
NEW YORK CITY



Sugar Plantation—Cuba Railroad.

The Cuba Railroad

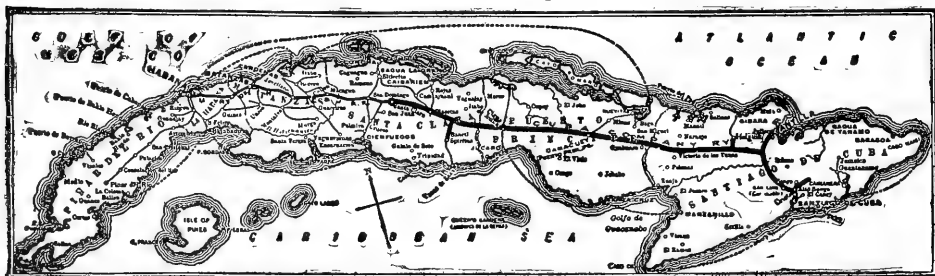
This new line completing the railroad connection between Havana and Santiago, and Antilla, on the Bay of Nipe, is of standard gauge and similar in its construction and equipment to the better class of northern lines. All of its important bridges are of steel and masonry, and the line generally is rock-ballasted. The main line passes along the center of the eastern and wider half of Cuba, and opens up a matchless and most picturesque agricultural region, and passes through the tropical forests of mahogany, cedar, lignum vitæ, ebony and many other trees, hung with vines and millions of orchids. Palm trees of magnificent aspect and great variety abound everywhere. The famed Parana and Guinea grasses, covering most of the open districts and standing from six to twelve feet high and green the year round, together with frequent running streams, make this an ideal cattle country. No food has to be put up and no shelter is required. The rich soils everywhere are adapted to sugar, tobacco, cotton, corn and an endless variety of products. The swamps which occur at places along the coasts of Cuba are absent from the interior, which is high, dry and exceptionally healthy. The trade winds blow across Cuba every day, and bring to all parts fresh sea air; the extreme heat of northern summers is consequently unknown and the humidity of other tropical countries is also unknown.



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The Cuba Railroad Company's **Hotel Camaguey**, at Camagüey (formerly Puerto Principe) is by far the most popular resort in Cuba, Spanish in style, and provided with bath rooms and other modern conveniences, and is first-class in all respects.

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Map of The Cuba Railroad

THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine, 82-92 Beaver Street, New York

MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINE, Editors and Publishers

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Advertising Rates on Application

Vol VI.

JANUARY, 1908

No. 2

Contents of This Number

The Cover Page represents a beautiful country place near Havana, the Quinta de los Molinos.

Political developments in Cuba are especially important just now, and President Roosevelt's announcement of the restoration of the Cuban government makes interesting reading. Pages 7 and 8.

Cuba's labor troubles are described on page 9.

Important data regarding the great railroad building and bridge construction work of the Provisional Government of Cuba will be found on pages 10 and 11. Other government matters, together with an illustration of the Horticultural Exhibit in Havana, on page 12.

Cuban immigration statistics and New Year's Greetings to Cuba on page 13.

Cuba's death rate compares favorably with that of other countries. Statistics on page 14.

Financial matters on page 15.

Mule Raising Profitable in Cuba, by Dr. Mayo, pages 16 and 17; fully illustrated.

Advance notes from the Cuban Agricultural Experiment Station will be found on pages 18 and 19. Every colonist should study this article.

Camaguey's new developments are described on page 20.

The New York market and shipments of Cuban fruits and vegetables are fully reported on pages 21 and 22. There is an interesting illustration likewise of corn, bananas and sweet potatoes grown in La Gloria.

Sugar in December and its prices at New York, by Willett & Gray, will be found on page 26. Accompanying illustrations are of the Cape Cruz Company's sugar estate. A reliable estimate of the coming sugar crop will be found on page 28.

The Spanish articles are the Review of the Sugar Market, and also of Cuban Fruits and Vegetables, on pages 23, 24 and 25.



CATHEDRALS OF CUBA.

The island is full of these quaint buildings, many of them dating their beginnings three and four centuries back. The illustration is of an old Spanish church in the City of Pinar del Río, on the line of the Western Railways, and distant some 109 miles west of Havana.

THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA."

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BOTANICAL
GARDEN

Volume VI.

JANUARY, 1908.

Number 2.

POLITICAL.

Political The latter part of Decem-
Apathy ber saw very little political
Marked. activity, and the apathy con-
tinued well into the new
year until the authorita-

tive statement of President Roosevelt, fixing the date of the restoration of the Cuban government immediately aroused the greatest interest. Up to that time the two candidates of the Liberal party, Messrs. José Miguel Gomez and Alfredo Zayas confined their efforts to keeping their following intact, and to that end made frequent visits to various parts of the island. At many places meetings were held and speeches made by representatives of the two candidates, which were received by citizens everywhere with much enthusiasm. When not engaged in this work the candidates were at the palace importuning Governor Magoon for a pardon for some follower who was at odds with the authorities and had landed in jail, or asking for the construction of cart roads and highways through various inland towns.

On January 14 General Menocal in a public letter denied that he was a candidate for the presidency.

He said he would never seek the office, neither would he stand in the way of Cubans forming other political groups. He said further that he attended a meeting at Senator Sanguily's house a few days earlier and met many others who desire to unite Cubans and shorten the American intervention, which, he declared, was hurtful to the Cuban national character. At this meeting nothing was said of his candidacy.

A meeting of Miguelistas, as the followers of José Miguel Gomez are called, at Cienfuegos on December 20 was very largely attended. The addresses of the orators were markedly tolerant when referring to their political rivals. Gen. Loynaz del Castillo predicted Gen. Gomez's

A Sample election because the country
Meeting at believed him to be a patriot,
Cienfuegos. but warned him that any

tyranny over the people would result in his overthrow. The speaker was heartily embraced by the presidential candidate, who was evidently impressed by his champion's speech. At the same meeting Gen. Gomez made a promise which he said he would make later in public that he would not accept a second term.

With the official announcement that Cuban self-government is assured, comes many expressions of doubt as to

whether either of the candidates for President, and at present there are but two in the field, Messrs. Zayas and Gomez, possesses a sufficiently large following or the confidence of enough citizens to make his administration stable if elected. Political conditions are not encouraging. The Liberals are still hopelessly divided and the Conservatives and other parties are not organized and have no candidates, and this after fifteen months of discussion. The opinion is expressed that even if Zayas and Gomez could be induced in the interests of general harmony to withdraw, the scramble for the offices which would immediately come into life would make conditions worse than they are now.

Nevertheless General Menocal is gaining strength throughout the country among citizens who are weary of the bickerings and squabbings in the Liberal party and of the two candidates. In a recent interview he expressed himself as willing in case of ne-

cessity to accept a nomination, but this utterance should not be construed, say his admirers, that he is seeking the office. Up to now he has steadily refused to become a candidate for any office, declaring that his business interests required all his attention. Governor Magoon in his report urges the Conservatives to get together and unite on some candidate.

A NEW CUBAN GOVERNMENT ASSURED.

President Roosevelt's Definite Announcement.

PRESIDENT Roosevelt's definite announcement of the restoration of the Cuban government not later than February 1, 1909, has effectually cleared the air, and events will rapidly shape themselves into equally definite lines of activity preparatory to facing coming new conditions. President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft have expressed themselves plainly and the issue is in the hands of the Cubans themselves.

The completion of the census was apparent and not *Secretary Taft's Letter*. real, for much work of tabulation and correction remained before the lists were available for the purpose for which they were made, namely, a registry of voters in Cuba. At this time, when discussion was rife over the date when the first elections could be held, Secretary Taft, on January 13, sent a letter to President Roosevelt which, as far as he could, committed the American government to withdrawal from Cuba in the spring of 1909. On the following day, in transmitting to the United States Senate the report of Governor Magoon, President Roosevelt fixed February 1, 1909, as the date when the island shall have been given over to Cuban government.

The text of his message follows:
President Roosevelt's Letter. "I cannot too heartily commend the action of the provisional governor and his civil associates and of the army in all its parts in connection with this Cuban matter. I am glad to be able to say that we can now definitely announce that one year hence, by or before February 1, 1909, we shall have turned over the island to the President and Congress to be elected next December by the people of Cuba.

"Our word to turn over the island to its own people will be scrupulously regarded, and through their own President and Congress they will administer the government of the island a year hence."

Replying to Secretary Taft's letter he said:

"If it can be turned over earlier I shall be glad, but under no circumstances and for no reason will the date be later than February 1, 1909."

There is no disposition in Congress as yet to question the judgment of the President, Secretary Taft and Governor Magoon, but to allow them to assume the responsibility.

The *Diario de la Marina*, commenting on President Roosevelt's message, said:
Comments of Havana Papers. "Nothing more definite can

be said, and now it is the duty of all Cubans to stand solidly by the President who shall be elected by the majority."

La Lucha said:

"Those who doubted President Roosevelt's word and good faith in intervention will realize now their error."

Date Determined Upon Is Too Early. La Discusion of Havana says February 1, 1909, is too early. The conditions at that time of the year when the sugar mills are grinding and all the labor that can be se-

cured is being employed, are not favorable for carrying out the contemplated transfer of government. It is surprised that it should apparently be a matter incidental to President Roosevelt's administration only and not of the whole American people. It says:

"President Roosevelt had in mind his own interests and not Cuba's in trying to establish a republic here before the date on which he surrenders the Presidency of the United States."

It seems to think the restoration of the republic regardless of conditions, and holding the Cuban people responsible is not the best solution which might have been found. There is much other pessimistic prediction, especially among the foreign element, which inclines to the belief that no Cuban administration can be successful.

The New York Herald says editorially January 17:

Much Work Remains. "The substance of Governor Magoon's report in so

far as it has yet reached the American public contains nothing in respect to conditions in the island which would impel Mr. Roosevelt to peremptorily fix a date for abandoning Cuba.

"An enormous amount of work remains to be done before Cuban affairs would be in such form as to give a new republic a fair start."

Commenting on the transfer of the Cuban government, the New York Sun has this to say editorially on one phase of the situation:

*A Treasury Surplus
Cuba's Undoing.* "A treasury surplus has ever been Cuba's greatest bane. In earlier days Spanish taxation brought a surplus which Spanish officials put into their pockets, thereby causing much Cuban anger and resentment. The surplus obtained during the Palma regime set the Cubans to quarreling with each other for its use and distribution. In spite of unusually heavy expenses during the last year, payments on account of the revolt of 1906 and expenditures for public works, the treasury of the island holds a balance of

about \$15,000,000. The revenues appear to be at least a third greater than the normal expenditures. The present administration may be making a better use of the surplus than did its Cuban and Spanish predecessors, but if the island is soon to be turned back to Cuban hands we can leave them no more dangerous legacy than a fiscal system yielding a huge surplus." It says further:

Troops to Remain. "The American troops will remain in Cuba for several months after February 1 to see the new government safely through the first hard part of its existence, and it is even probable that they will not be withdrawn until the fall of 1909. The troops now here will probably not be changed."

CUBA'S LABOR TROUBLES.

Cigarmakers Out. On January 12 the cigarmakers in seventeen factories went on strike, the idle men numbering more than four

thousand persons. The movement is spreading and probably will affect ten thousand persons. According to the *Diario de la Marina*, the necessity for the factories to reduce the working force is the cause of this conflict, and the impossibility to comply with the cigarmakers' request that the work on hand be divided among the men now employed, not only is due to the fact that orders from abroad are considerably diminished, but to the long established habit of the cigarmakers, which they claim as a right, of making cigars for themselves. It is a long established custom to permit the men to make cigars for their own consumption, each one taking about ten cigars daily. In a factory employing 500 men this means 5,000 cigars a day, which at five cents each amounts to \$250. If the manufacturer, instead of keeping all the men on half time, could reduce his force one-half he would obviously save \$125 a day—an important item in a time of dull trade and keen competition. On January 15 several of the independent cigar factories adjusted the difficulties with their striking employees and the men returned to work. The strikers now number between 1,500 and 2,000. The president of the union of cigar manufacturers declared that the reduction of workmen was an absolute necessity. The decision cannot be recalled. The majority of the newspapers are advising the cigarmakers to yield, in view of the hard situation in the industry, but they are stubborn.

The Railroad Strike. The Western Railway traversing the Havana and Pinar del Rio provinces is protecting the new men engaged during the strike by retaining them in their positions. The strike appears to be broken, and trains

are running regularly. The management announces that it will not lay off employees to make room for strikers, except on the ground that their work is not up to the company's standard.

Strike Feeling Spreading. Representatives of twenty-three unions held a meeting in Havana, December 27, and discussed a general strike unless a satisfactory settlement

of existing strikes was soon arranged. The twenty-three unions included cigarmakers, slaughterhouse workers, carpenters, bakers, cigarette-makers, cafe waiters, omnibus drivers, boatmen, broommakers, restaurant waiters, shoemakers, typesetters, tailors, carriage builders, harnessmakers, cigar-packers, ironers, coachmen and box-makers.

Strike on Sugar Plantation. One hundred and twenty laborers employed on a sugar plantation at Ciego de Avila, in Puerto Principe, went on strike. Rurales are protecting the plantation. This strike is over arrears of wages which the workmen claim is owing them, but which is denied by their employers.

The strike at the Krejewski & Pesants shops at Regla, in Havana harbor, was settled December 20, the men securing an eight-hour workday, recognition of their organization and the privilege of having a delegate in each department.

The strike of the masons ended January 13, after five months' duration.

Masons at Work. The resolution to leave the terms or a settlement of the strike to a joint committee of strikers and contractors was agreed to at a mass meeting of the workmen in Havana January 11, on the offer of Governor Magoon to act as mediator. It is believed unlikely that the strike will be resumed after the decision of the committee, no matter which side it favors.

GREAT ROAD BUILDING AND BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION WORK IN ALL PARTS OF CUBA.

Official Data By Provinces.

Extract from the general report of the Department of Public Works filed with the Provisional Governor November 30, 1907, relating to the construction of highways and bridges in Cuba up to September 30, 1907. Report includes work under construction and under consideration.

Province of Pinar del Rio.

Highway from Consolacion del Norte to Rio Blanco; \$30,000; 6.319 klns.; 61 men.

Highway Viñales to Esperanza; \$49,000 appropriation; 7.260 klns.; 37 men.

San Diego to Paso Real; 4.260 klns.; under consideration.

Bridge over Rio Feo. Completed.

Highway from that of Cabañas to Bahia Honda to Quiebra Hacha; \$7,609 appropriation; 5.20 klns. Completed.

Extension of highway from Cayajabos to Cabañas; 1.800 klns. Contract pending approval.

Extension of highway from San Cristobal to Pinar del Rio; 3.501 klns.; \$50,000 appropriation.

Extension of the approaches of the bridge over the Rio Polaco; in course of construction.

Extension and modifications of the approaches of the bridge over the Herradura River on the highway from Havana to Pinar del Rio; under consideration; appropriation, \$11,121.

Bridge over the river Ajiconal; \$4,609; work will be commenced soon.

Bridge over river Guasimal on the road from Guane to Mantua; \$26,099; work will be commenced in December.

Two bridges over river Teneria (Granadillar) on road from Pinar del Rio to Consolacion del Sur; \$70,000; awaiting approval.

Bridge over river San Diego; \$15,000; advertising for bids.

Road from Guane to Catalina by way of Paso Real; under study and survey made; \$4,000 appropriation.

Road from Consolacion del Sur to San Cristobal; \$45,000; under consideration.

Road from Mantua (arroyo de) to Mantua; .820 klns.; \$10,000; project approved.

Road from railroad station at Mangas to Pijirigua; \$5,000; pending approval.

Bridge over river La Plata at Cabañas; project modified and submitted for approval.

Bridge over river on the road to Mantua; project submitted.

Repair of the road from Candelaria to Soroa; survey filed.

Highway from Bahia Honda to Buena Ventura; \$30,000.

Bridge over river Mantua on the road from Arroyo de Mantua to Mantua; \$5,000.

Highway from Cabañas to Bahia Honda; \$80,000; 28.900 klns.

Extension of the highway from Pinar del Rio to Viñales; \$207,000; 26 klns.; 500 men.

Highway from Viñales to San Cristobal; \$152,000; 18 klns.; 360 men working.

Highway from San Juan to Punta de Carta; \$80,000; 16 klns.; 180 men working.

Highway from Guane to Luis Lazo; \$116,000; 26 klns.; 360 men engaged.

Highway from Pinar del Rio to Luiz Lazo; \$116,000; 40 klns.; 297 men working.

Province of Havana.

Highway from San Antonio de los Baños to Guira de Melena; \$27,137 appropriation; 3.80 klns.; completed.

Branch of the highway of San Antonio de los Baños and Guira de Melena to Alquizar; \$25,000 appropriation; 3.84 klns.; completed.

Highway Guayabos to Quivican by way of Guira de Melena; \$50,000 appropriation; 5.62 klns.; all masonry work completed.

Bridge over the river Jucaro at Don Martin by way of Boca de Jucaro; under consideration.

Highway from San Felipe to Quivican, connecting with the highway from Bejucal to Batabano; \$32,000 appropriation; 3 klns.; construction of the bridge over the river Quivican completed.

Highway from Guines to Nueva Paz by way of Vegas and San Nicolas; \$35,000 appropriation; 4 klns. The construction of a bridge of 140 foot span over the river Cuyaguatete has begun.

Wooden bridge over river Banes; under consideration.

Highway from Guanabacoa to Santa Maria del Rosario; \$30,000; construction of a bridge over river Cacao begun.

Highway from Madrugas to Pipian; survey made.

Highway from Bainoa to Santa Cruz del Norte by way of Caraballo and San Antonio del Rio Blanco; surveyed.

Highway from Marinao to Jaimanitas, starting from the section of the Mariano to Arroyo Arenas road; study completed.

Highway from Jucaro to Tumba Cuatro by way of Castilla; \$25,000 appropriation; 2 klns.; construction of a bridge over the river Jucaro begun.

Highway from Gamuza to Madruga by way of Catalina; \$100,000; 8.60 klns.; all grading and masonry work completed.

Highway from Gamuza to Matanzas by way of Catalina de Guines and Madrugas; \$182,000 appropriation; 26 klns.; 145 men. All grading and masonry work completed.

Extension of the highway from La Galleja to Guanabo and Boca de Guanabo; \$92,000 appropriation; 6.004 klns.; 102 men.

Highway from Jucaro to Nueva Gerona and Santa Fe (Isle of Pines); \$35,000 appropriation; 54 men; 75 per cent. of ma-

sonry work done; 90 per cent. of Jucaro embankment completed.

Highway from San Antonio to Ceiba and Guanajay by way of Encrucijada; \$40,000 appropriation; 12.92 kmls.; 79 men; 75 per cent masonry work done and 90 per cent. of grading completed.

Extension of the highway from Managua to Batabano; \$84,000; 1.02 kmls.; 90 men.

Highway from Cabañas to Cojimar; \$18,000 appropriation; 6.25 kmls.; 35 men; 46 per cent. of work done.

Highway from Alquizar to Cañas, extension of the highway from Cañas to Puerta de la Guira, and highway from Artemisa to Cañas to Puerta de la Guira; \$161,000 appropriation; 23 kmls.; 188 men; 75 per cent. of masonry work finished.

Highway from Guines to Catalina and bridge over the river Mamposton; \$30,000 appropriation; 3 kmls.; work being carried on at bridge over the river Mamposton.

Highway from Capellania to Puerto la Guira; \$30,000; 3 kmls.; 59 men.

Extension of the highway from Cuatro Caminos to Managua; \$26,900 appropriation; 2.3 kmls.; completed.

Road from Tapaste to Jucaro; \$61,000 appropriation; 12.40 kmls.

Road from San Agustin to Guinera; \$2,000 1.5 kmls.; 12 men working; nearing completion.

Province of Matanzas.

Bridge on San Juan River on the Grime road; pending new survey.

Highway from Colon to Cárdenas; project pending approval.

Bridge over the river La Palma and highway to Itabo; project being considered pending modifications.

Highway from Macagua to Los Arabos; \$25,000 appropriation; 2.600 kmls.

Bridge on the road from Jovellanos to Carlos Rojas; \$1,350; work nearing completion.

Highway from Matanzas to Madruga; \$100,000 appropriation; 32.565 kmls.; 357 men working.

Highway from Guanabana to Lagunillas; \$100,000 appropriation; 38 kmls.; 575 men working.

Extension of highway from Sali to Varadero; \$25,500 appropriation; 3 kmls.

(Concluding Road Report in next number.)

The following is a summary of appropriations made and expended on public works to September 30, inclusive, 1907, by the Department of Public Works, Republic of Cuba:

	Appropriated.	Expended to Date.
Highways, roads and bridges.....	\$8,467,974.92	\$3,717,468.93
Waterworks.....	2,361,806.00	842,991.65
State Buildings	3,123,661.41	1,457,831.71
Sanitation of cities other than Havana and Marianao....	2,930,764.00	1,927,363.48
Harbor work	1,568,214.04	372,618.34
Engineer Depts. of the cities of Havana and Marianao..	3,097,854.81	1,825,869.54
Lighthouse Service	634,731.91	217,954.22
	<hr/> \$22,185,612.09	<hr/> \$10,362,097.17

In addition to the amount actually appropriated there has been authorized for immediate road construction the sum of \$3,430,707 to be used as required.

Highway from Matanzas to Canasi; \$40,000; 2.920 kmls.; 59 men employed.

Highway from Matanzas to Cidra and branch to Santa Ana; \$40,000; 3.468 kmls.; 40 men; completed.

Extension of the highway to Santa Ana; 313 kmls.; the extension will probably be completed in October, 1908.

Highway from Encrucijada to Guanabana; \$30,000; 3.780 kmls.; 55 men.

Highway from Chirino to Bacunayaguas; \$25,000; 1.810 kmls.; 55 men.

Province of Santa Clara.

Highway from Cienfuegos to Manicaragua; \$50,000; 10 kmls.; masonry work completed; 64 per cent. of the whole work done.

Highway from Trinidad to El Condado; \$3,000; 6.78 kmls.; all grading and masonry work completed.

Highway from Santa Clara to Camajuani; \$34,000; 7.89 kmls.

Bridge over the river Canoa at Camarones; \$15,600; approaches and abutments completed; 65 per cent. of the total work done.

Highway from Cienfuegos to Manicaragua; \$35,000; 75 per cent. of the total work on the Guanabana bridge done and 95 per cent. of work on the Amarillas bridge.

Highway from Lajas to Cartagena; \$30,000; 4 kmls.; completed.

Highway from Cifuentes to Sagua la Grande and bridge at Sitio Grande; \$16,000; 1.780 kmls.; bridge and culverts completed.

Construction of a bridge over the river Sagua at Santo Domingo; contract awarded; \$30,000.

Masonry work on the road from Sancti Spiritus to Placetas; construction of the bridge Cabaiguan, Las Tosas and Cuatro Esquinas; completed.

Highway from Sagua to Jumagua and Quemado de Guines; \$40,000; 3, 4, 5 and 6 kmls.; work commenced.

Highway from San Juan to Manicaragua; \$16,000; first section done.

Two highways from Sagua to the towns of Mata and Encrucijada; \$16,000.

Bridge and two culverts at the entrance of the town of Sancti Spiritus; \$48,878.

Highway from Cienfuegos to Manicaragua; \$108,000 appropriation; work commenced.

OTHER GOVERNMENT MATTERS.

A. Campbell Turner, charge of Telegraph Station at Habana, forwards copies of three decrees of the provisional governor of Cuba establishing state telegraph offices, to be connected with the post offices in the following places in Pinar del Rio Province: Orozco, Quiebra Hacha, an Cabanas. In these offices the postmaster is to be required to pass an examination as telegraphist and is to fill both posts. It is proposed in the future, in all the smaller towns in the interior of the island where the work of the post offices will so permit, to combine the offices of postmaster and telegraphist and to make applicants for these positions pass an examination in telegraphy before receiving their appointment.—December 23, 1907.

The good effects of the work of the local board of health are beginning to be seen in Trinidad, Santa Clara Province. Numerous sources of infection that formerly existed in the city and that, thanks to its natural salubrity, had not long before produced epidemics, have been made thoroughly sanitary.

As a consequence the absence of certain diseases of a malignant nature is marked, especially among the infant population, since

the board of health began to exercise its functions.

A chapter of Governor Magoon's report deals with the evils of alien residency without citizenship. It is shown that a large proportion of the population of Cuba is composed of such resident aliens, who control commercial enterprises and public utilities, yet decline to become citizens of Cuba. It has been proposed that such persons be required to assume citizenship after five years' residence and to acquire a knowledge of Spanish, but Governor Magoon says that the whole subject is still under consideration.

Consul-General James L. United States Rodgers, of Habana, reports that the officials of the Cuban customs department are preparing an invoice form which is designed to minimize the errors now so apparent in the papers relating to exportations to Cuba. He adds:

According to the statement of the Cuban officials in Habana and those of the Cuban treasury, the invoices from the United States are more defective than those from any other country doing business with Cuba. Cuban customs officials declare that American exporters seem to have the idea that any kind of an invoice will do for Cuba.



HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION IN HAVANA, JANUARY 6, 7, 8.

Fine specimens of fruits and vegetables grown by Americans in Cuba were a revelation to visitors. La Gloria, Ceballos, Holguin, the Isle of Pines, Herradura and San Cristobal sent exhibits. Governor Magoon visited the exhibition and was much interested.

CUBAN IMMIGRATION.

The Secretary of the Treasury of the Republic of Cuba has just issued a report on the immigration movement to Cuba during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1906 and 1907, in which we find the following interesting facts:

In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, 29,572 immigrants entered Cuba. Of this number 22,178 came from Spain, 2,044 from England, 1,709 from North America and the balance from other countries. Of this great Spanish immigration 18,261 were males; 3,917 females, 17,132 from 14 to 45 years old and 17,737 could read and write.

Of the 1,709 Americans 582 went to Havana, 304 to Nuevitas and the American colonies near there, and 804 to Santiago de Cuba. Of the 22,178 Spanish 19,610 went to Havana, 2,036 to Santiago de Cuba, and the balance scattered among seven other interior cities.

The emigration from Spain in 1905-06 was more than double that of 1906-07, or 44,672 persons, while the American immigration was 2,384. The total immigration was 52,652 in the preceding year.

A summary for the two years' immigration gives the following results:

	1905-06.	1906-07.
Europeans	46,566	25,114
Asiatics	862	781
Americans	5,151	3,657
Others	73	20
Total	52,652	29,572

A loss of 23,080 as compared with 1905-06.

Of the 1906-07 Spanish immigration, it may be said that 10,518 were day laborers and field hands, 2,075 were traders, 2,090 were barbers, shoemakers, etc., and 7,000 were without any occupation. These last figures include women and children.

The falling off in immigration was noticeable from the very beginning of the fiscal year of 1906-07 and to the revolution of the following August, with its premonitory symptoms, is due the check in the influx of immigrants, for while the 6 months ending December, 1905, shows the entry of 34,399 as against 16,303 persons for the same period ending December, 1906, that for the 6 months ending June 30, 1906, recorded the arrival of but 18,253 immigrants as against 13,269 for the same period in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907.

NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS TO CUBA.

From President Roosevelt. A happy New Year to the people of the beautiful Island of Cuba, and may all peace, prosperity and happiness be theirs in the future, and may all honor follow and be under the flag of the star and the tri-color.

Theodore Roosevelt. I hope that the Cuban people will continue to grow in prosperity, political strength, and conservatism. Their experience in the past, if it is to be of value to them, has taught them the necessity of self-restraint, for subordination of private ambitions to the good of the state, and for the upholding of law and order at every cost. These are the elements necessary to make a permanent and solid government, preserving the rights of life, liberty and property for all. Such a government is the greatest boon that can come to the Cuban people.—Extract from a letter addressed to the Washington (D. C.) correspondent of the *Diario de la Marina*, who was also the bearer of an autograph greeting given above by President Roosevelt.

From Secretary Taft. The past year has been, for Cuba, a period of constant advancement in material prosperity and political development. Commerce, both foreign and domestic, has thrived; the harvest season now at hand gives promise of abundant yield and the prevailing prices

for Cuban products assure substantial profits and an enormous addition to the national wealth. The census enumeration just completed shows a large and gratifying increase in our population. Providence has smiled upon this favored island and the works of man have prospered, and the Cuban people contemplate the present with satisfaction and look to the future with confidence.

From the Diario de la Marina, December 31, 1907. The year of 1907 ends today. It may be called in Cuba a year of drought, of strikes, and of millions supplied to agriculture and to road construction work. The drought finally ended, but there is as yet no ending to the idleness of our workmen. Neither the railway strike nor the masons' strike is wholly settled yet, and we are threatened with further strikes of truckmen and of cigarmakers. And the Federation says that the laborers of Cuba are closing the year gloriously. Four years ago a workmen's paper of Gijón made the same statement under similar strike conditions as obtain in Cuba, and in a short time, thanks to labor troubles, the industrial movement of the great Austrian city ceased completely and thousands of laborers were forced to emigrate. Many of them are repeating that experience in Cuba. And if they triumph, they will put an end to industry here also, and will have to undertake again the eternal pilgrimage in search of work.

GENERAL NOTES.

Severe Storm at Havana.

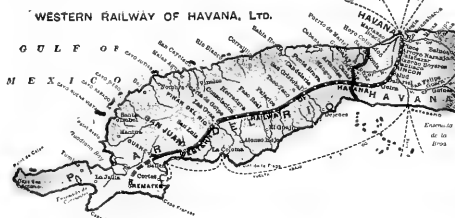
On January 12 a severe northeasterly gale caused heavy seas to sweep over the suburb of Havana on the gulf called the Vedado, and much damage was done. The Almendares River also overflowed its banks and flooded adjacent sections, driving residents from their homes. The peril was so great that many were in danger of drowning and were rescued by police and firemen, who worked all night with ambulances and wagons carrying men, women and children to safety. On some of the streets the water was over three feet deep. Three firemen and two children were killed in this heroic work. The De Forest wireless station was almost demolished. In Havana proper the Hotel Miramar, which from its position on the Malecon promenade, receives usually the full effects of any storm, was flooded, and the promenade and Prado likewise inundated and injured. The light on Morro Castle about 180 feet above the sea level was at times rendered invisible by an immense volume of spray. The storm extended well into the interior of the island and reports of injury to houses and crops indicate enormous damage. Press despatches say the storm equaled in severity that of October, 1906.

European Development of Electric Power by Windmills.

According to United States Consul-General Richard Guenther, of Frankfort, German papers state that in Denmark the use of wind motors as power generators for use in agricultural and industrial pursuits has increased very greatly.

Motors with four wings give the best results, experts say, as a smaller number of wings does not fully utilize the wind power, while a larger number acts detrimentally upon the wind current between the wings.

If a medium large wind motor is used with a wing surface of about 48 square meters (1 square meter equals 10.764 square feet), 8 horse-power is obtained at a wind velocity of 6 meters per second (1 meter equals 3.28 feet). At a velocity of 8 meters the horse-power is more than doubled. A wind with a velocity of 8 meters per second is no rarity. Since 1903 thirty wind motors have been in operation through Denmark.

**Cuba's Death Rate Normal.**

The death rate in the *The Country United States*, says the *New York Sun*, as a whole, is about 16 or 17 a thousand; in England and Wales from 18 to 19 a thousand; in France about 22, in Germany about 23, while in Italy and Spain the rate is even higher than in the other lands here mentioned. The Cuban rate for the entire island during recent years, including years of both American and Cuban control, appears as follows:

1900	18.05	1904	15.42
1901	17.21	1905	15.79
1902	15.65	1906	16.90
1903	14.45		

The province of Havana may be taken as a basis of comparison with cities of this country. The province holds about one-quarter of the population of the island, and about three-fifths of its inhabitants are residents of the city of Havana. The rate for the province is given thus:

1900	23.32	1904	20.20
1901	22.58	1905	20.95
1902	20.79	1906	20.84
1903	19.54		

This is about the average of such American cities as Washington, Boston, Fall River, Jersey City, Newark, Providence, San Francisco, Louisville, Baltimore, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh. It is about the rate of New York and Philadelphia, is above the rate of Worcester, Detroit, Buffalo, Indianapolis, Minneapolis and Kansas City, and is far below the rate of New Orleans or Memphis. The average in Santiago province for the seven years is 11.14 a thousand, and for Santa Clara province, which includes several cities of considerable population, the average for the same term is 15.48 a thousand. Cuba's mortality report compares very favorably with the reports of other nations, including our own.

Extension of the Western Railway.

On December 15 the Western Railway entered Guane in Pinar del Rio Province. There are many promising American colonies along the line of this road which traverses the rich tobacco lands. The newest American land proposition is located within two miles of the City of Pinar del Rio, at La Preferencia. There is a comfortable hotel at Guane and the road will soon reach Remates. The broken lines in the map given above show the projected extension.

FINANCIAL.

QUOTATIONS FOR CUBAN SECURITIES.

Supplied by LAWRENCE TURNURE & CO., New York City.

	BID	ASKED
Republic of Cuba 5% Bonds	99½	102
Republic of Cuba 6% Bonds	97	100
Republic of Cuba 5% Internals	90	91
Havana City 1st Mortgage 6% Bonds.....	103	106
Havana City 2d Mortgage 5% Bonds.....	103	105½
Cuba R. R. 1st Mortgage 5% Bonds.....	81	84
Cuba R. R. Preferred Stock	28	35
Cuba Company 6% Debentures	60	65
Havana Electric Cons. Mortgage 5s.....	80	82
Havana Electric Preferred Stock.....	Nominal	
Havana Electric Common Stock	Nominal	

Cuban Government Bonds.

There is now an international market for the Interior Loan 5 per cent. bonds of the Republic of Cuba, which have recently been in good demand. Since their issue in the autumn of 1905 large amounts have been taken by London banking houses for lodgment with investment trust, insurance companies and private investors in England and Scotland. Two of the most reputable Paris banking houses have recently made purchases, although the bonds had probably been introduced into the French market previously.

Throughout the western section of the United States St. Louis and Chicago firms have placed substantial parcels, and the American syndicates originally interested have marketed virtually their entire holdings.

Thus a market has been established and close quotations are nearly always obtainable.

The bonds have both principal and interest payable in United States gold, and while no definite maturity date has as yet been established, \$100,000 have been drawn for the sinking fund since July last for payment at par and accrued interest.

The United States government of intervention authorized these drawings, and in addition by the payment of interest has certainly appeared to recognize and approve the debt.

However, the main strength of Cuban government issues is due to the permanent treaty with the United States, known as the "Platt Amendment," which provides an effectual safeguard against the incurring of any debt by Cuba which it is unable to care for. The issue of interior bonds amounts to about \$13,000,000, but interest on the entire Cuban debt (\$50,000,000) calls for only \$2,500,000 annually. The total revenues of the island for the calendar year 1906 amounted to \$27,800,000 and those for 1907, not yet tabulated, are said to be considerably greater. From the surplus in the treasury U. S. Provisional Governor Magoon recently authorized the lending of \$5,000,000 cash to local bankers to aid in financing the sugar crop. These are time

loans and Cuban Interior Loan bonds are acceptable as collateral.

It is not to be overlooked that should it become necessary for the United States to remain permanently in the island, the price of Cuban government bonds would be greatly benefitted.

But whether or not this government retains control the foreign bondholders may be relied upon to see that the provisions of the "Platt Amendment" are rigidly enforced.

The Trust Company of Cuba.

The directors of the Trust Company of Cuba declared a dividend of 6 per cent. for the year, ending December 31, 1907, an increase of 1 per cent. over the dividend paid last year.

The company is now two years old. In 1906 a dividend of 5 per cent. was declared. In 1907 the profits were \$52,040.01 as against \$31,500 in the previous year, and a surplus shown of \$22,000. The annual statement for the year ending December 31, 1907, shows an increase in deposits from \$166,000 at the close of 1906 to \$450,000 in 1907. Deducting a deposit from the government of \$100,000 the increase is over 200 per cent.

National Bank of Cuba Dividend.

The directors of the National Bank of Cuba have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. This is the same semi-annual dividend which the stockholders of that institution have received for several years.

Royal Bank of Canada.

The Royal Bank of Canada, with head branch office in Havana, has established another branch at Mayari, Oriente Province. Other branch offices will be opened at Sagua la Grande and Caibarien, Santa Clara province.

National Revenues.

According to the Treasury Department the estimated revenues for the fiscal year of 1907-08 of the Republic of Cuba will be \$25,466,325, of which amount the Custom House receipts are figured at \$23,046,600.

MULE RAISING IN CUBA.

The Old Reliable Missouri Mule Will Supplant the Oxen—Mules Especially Adapted to Tropical Countries—Good Prices Prevail.

BY DR. N. S. MAYO

Chief of the Department of Animal Industry, Republic of Cuba.

CUBA is undergoing a rapid economic transformation. Instead of the easy going land of "mañana" (to-morrow), it is steadily but surely becoming a land of to-day. The rapid extension of the fine macadam roads built by the government, the building of railroads and increase in coastwise transportation has opened a large amount of virgin territory that a few years ago was practically inaccessible. Great sugar plantations are being built and large districts of rich agricultural lands are being opened and made available for the actual farmer. The present industrial progress is probably only a harbinger of what the next ten years will bring forth along these lines.

The opening up of new territory, the introduction of foreign capital and the renewed interest in agriculture have been very important in stimulating the introduction of modern methods and modern agricultural machinery, for Cuba is, and always will be, an agricultural country. With the introduction of modern methods

has come a strong demand for a more efficient motive power for use on the farms and sugar plantations than the native oxen. This is found in the mule—"the old reliable Missouri mule."

The following figures taken from the reports of the Cuban Treasury Department show the number of mules imported into Cuba from 1902 to 1905, the figures for 1906 and 1907 not being available at this date:

For the fiscal year 1902-03, 2,128 mules were imported.

For the fiscal year 1903-04, 3,454 mules were imported.

For the fiscal year 1904-05, 6,801 mules were imported.

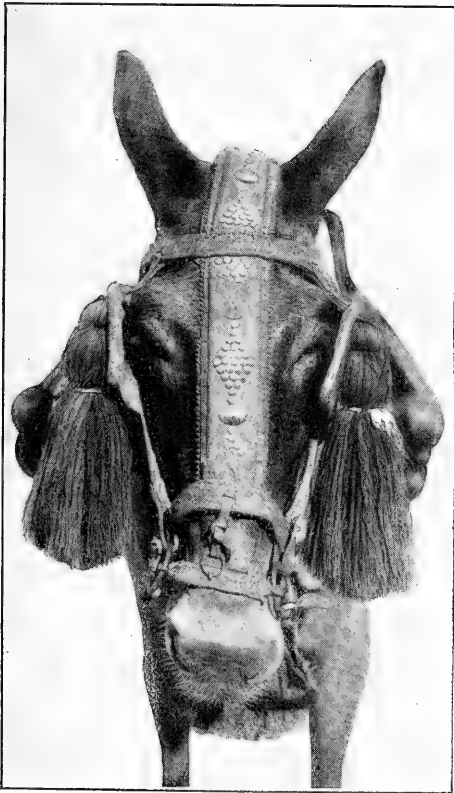
These figures show in a striking manner the increasing demand for mules, the importation having doubled in the last year reported. It seems certain that the demand will continue for many years to come. Most of these mules were imported from the United States, Mexico and the British West Indies.

Mules are especially adapted to tropical and semi-tropical countries. They withstand heat and hard work better than horses, are less liable to injuries and diseases of the feet, and are more easily handled by unskilled drivers.

Mules Can be Raised Cheaply in Cuba.

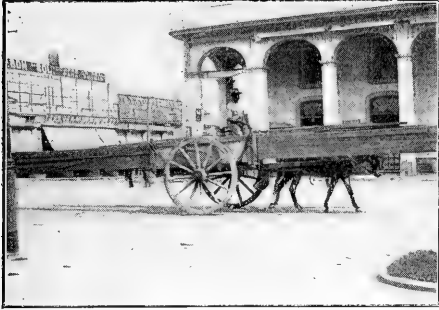
With the excellent climatic conditions, extensive areas of splendid pastures and fine water there is no reason why mules cannot be raised as cheaply in Cuba as in any other country, and at the prices that they bring on the Cuban market the business, in intelligent hands, should prove very profitable.

Good large young mules are now selling in the Havana market for \$250 (Ameri-



HEAD OF CUBAN MULE.

Bedecked with brass-mounted harness, great red plumes and bells, all of which must weigh many pounds, the patient mules plod along Havana streets.



MULE HAULING HEAVY LOADS OF TIMBER. . . MULE WITH CART LOADED WITH CHARCOAL.

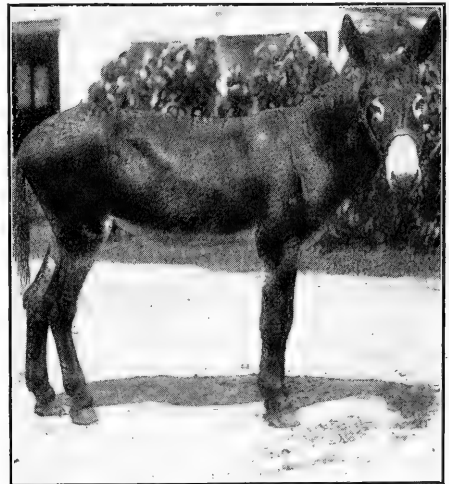
can money) each. These large mules are mostly used for carting in the cities or teaming on the macadam roads. I think that every person that has visited Havana has noticed the handsome mules used in the heavy carts and remarked on the immense loads that they haul over the rough and slippery pavements. Smaller mules suitable for ordinary farming purposes sell for \$220 to \$240 each, while gaited saddle mules sell at very high prices. Gaited saddle mules are in demand by those who do a great deal of steady riding through the country, such as tobacco buyers, as they are easy riding, stand the heat and work well and are sure-footed.

As a general rule Cubans prefer a mule raised in Cuba to those imported and are willing to pay a little more for such an animal provided it is suited to their purpose, as they know that such an animal is perfectly acclimated and used to Cuban methods.

The raising of mules in Cuba is likely to prove much more profitable than the raising of horses for the following reasons: The prices are higher and the demand is greater. It is a well known fact that the percentage of foals is greater when mares are bred to a jack than when bred to a stallion. Mule colts are fully as easily raised as horse colts and, as a rule, they mature so that they can be placed on the market one year younger than horses.

A letter recently received in response to an inquiry from an American company that is engaged in raising mules in the province of Camaguey, as to the per cent. of colts born and the per cent. that lived, said that all their mares had colts and all lived. This, however, is exceptional. While the opportunities offered in Cuba for raising mules are excellent, one should have some practical knowledge of the business. Good high pastures with plenty of grass, shade and pure water should be selected. The breeding mares should be of good size, and it is necessary to import a large American or Spanish jack with good bone and disposition, as there are few jacks of this type in Cuba. An excellent type of pack is shown in the accompanying photograph of "Mortgage Lifter," owned by the Cuban government, at Cuban Experiment Station.

The opportunity for raising mules in Cuba is being recognized both by Cubans and Americans, and several breeding ranches are devoting attention to this important branch of the live stock industry.



JACK, "MORTGAGE LIFTER."
Property of Cuban government. Estacion Central Agronomica.

Mule Breeding in Barbados.

The Barbados Agricultural Society are applying to the Legislature of the colony to make a grant for the purchase of a stallion donkey for mule-breeding purposes. Kentucky mules at present cost about £36 to £38 in Barbados. The services of such an animal should certainly be in considerable demand in the island, and the returns obtained would probably pay for his up-keep, and leave an annual balance toward his initial cost.

AGRICULTURAL.

NOTES FROM ESTACION CENTRAL AGRONOMICA.*

Citrus Fruit Pests.

Since the founding of the Estacion Agronomica in 1904 the troubles to which citrus fruit trees are subject in Cuba have been carefully investigated.

Excepting the fruit fly, nearly every serious citrus fruit pest found in other countries is in Cuba, and there is at least one important insect enemy here which has not been recorded in other regions. To control these troubles to such an extent that no one of them needs to threaten the future of the citrus fruit industry is possible to do, but each orchardist should watch his trees unceasingly and give them vigorous and persistent treatment.

The idea is absurd that citrus fruit can be planted in Cuba and left practically to take care of itself. Here, as everywhere else, eternal vigilance spells success.

The following list of some of the citrus fruit troubles have been closely studied at the Estacion:

Bibijagua or Parasol Ant (*Atta insularis*, Guerin).—They cut the leaves from orange trees and other plants and will strip a young orange tree in twenty-four hours. This serious pest may be combatted by smoking out the nest with sulphur fumes forced into the nest by a bellows and in compact, moist land by carbon disulphide poured into the nests. This is more expensive than the sulphur treatment.

Hormiga Brava or Fire Ant (*Solenopsis geminata*, Fabr.)—A small brown ant which in new land often does serious harm to young citrus trees. They sting with much vigor, causing a burning sensation for several hours. When they make their nest at the foot of an orange tree, they carry up the soil and paste it to the side of the trees, leaving galleries, made by biting away the bark. A small tree may be girdled in this way and killed. They are hard to control, and promise to be one of the most serious citrus pests. Constant breaking up of the nests by complete clean culture and spraying the disturbed ants with some strong insecticide are recommended for protecting the trees until their bark becomes thick and strong.

Root Grub and Blue-Green Beetle (*Pachnaeus litus*).—This insect, in its larval (grub) form injures the roots of citrus trees and in its adult (beetle) form eats holes in the leaves and injures the young fruits, has not been reported as a citrus pest in other countries, but is one of the worst enemies of the citrus orchards in

most parts of Cuba and should be watched for carefully in all parts of the island. In the larval form it is a footless white grub which eats the bark from the younger roots. As a result the tree begins to look dry, the top turns yellow, and often the tree dies. Yet the roots are often badly eaten before the tree begins to show signs of injury.

As a grub it is very difficult to combat. Lifting the trees and picking the grubs from the roots and out of the soil is slow, expensive and dangerous to the tree, and as yet no safe soil treatment for destroying the grubs can be definitely recommended. The beetles, however, are easily killed.

They appear with the spring rains and live through the summer and fall, injuring the trees and laying their eggs. By December practically all have disappeared. The best method for catching them is by the use of a frame covered with cloth. This is placed under a tree on a cool day or in the early morning, the tree is shaken and the beetles fall into the cloth, from which they may be picked and destroyed. Spraying the trees with an arsenical poison is also recommended.

Scale Insects.—The experiment station reports having found fourteen different species of scale insect on the citrus trees in Cuba. They are as follows: Purple or oyster-shell scale, chaff scale, long or Glover's scale, California black scale, round black or Florida red scale, hemisphere or brown scale, Chionaspis scale or small white bark louse, Cuban or large turtle-back (a new scale), Hesperides scale or Florida turtle back, wax scale, a red scale which is probably the California red scale, mealy bug, Florida white fly, cottony white fly (improperly called guava white fly).

Most of these scales have natural enemies (other insects and certain fungous diseases) which keep them more or less in check. But if not present it is necessary to spray the trees and the station is prepared to give detailed advice as to spray mixtures and apparatus.

Rust Mite.—This minute insect is very prevalent in Cuba; it causes the russet or silvery color so often seen in citrus fruits, which never command quite as high a price as the bright, natural-colored fruit. Spray made as follows will practically exterminate the mites and also the red spiders, which are a dry-weather pest affecting the leaves:

Flowers of sulphur	7 lbs.
Flour (in a cooked paste).....	2 lbs.
Water	50 gals.

One application, at the beginning of a long dry spell will sometimes free an

* Our readers should study these notes carefully, as the information is new and specially prepared for the CUBA REVIEW.

orchard of rust mites for the season, but if heavy rains occur the spraying will need to be repeated, and a constant watch should be kept for signs of the mites upon the leaves or for discoloration of the fruit.

Foot Rot.—This is a disease affecting citrus trees at the junction of the trunk and roots. It usually occurs in wet, heavy lands. Cultivation and drainage help to remedy it and the use of sour orange or trifoliate stock will largely prevent its appearance.

Twig Gummosis or Die-Back Gummosis.—Where the soil is in a bad condition, dry and lacking in humus, the twigs and young branches of citrus trees will often die back. This is not the Florida die-back, but is a physiological disease and may be remedied by correcting the condition of the soil. The restoration of humus and the use of potash and phosphoric acid fertilizers are recommended.

Scab.—Warts on lemons and other citrus fruits are due to a fungous disease known as scab and may be prevented by spraying with Bordeaux mixture or ammoniacal copper carbonate while the fruit is small.

Blight.—This is little known in Cuba, but a few cases have been observed which were probably identical with the Florida blight which has been so destructive. A part or the whole of a tree dies back suddenly without shedding its leaves. The cause of the trouble is not understood, but where it occurs the recommendations made in Florida should be followed, i. e., **THE TREE SHOULD BE DUG UP AND BURNED.**

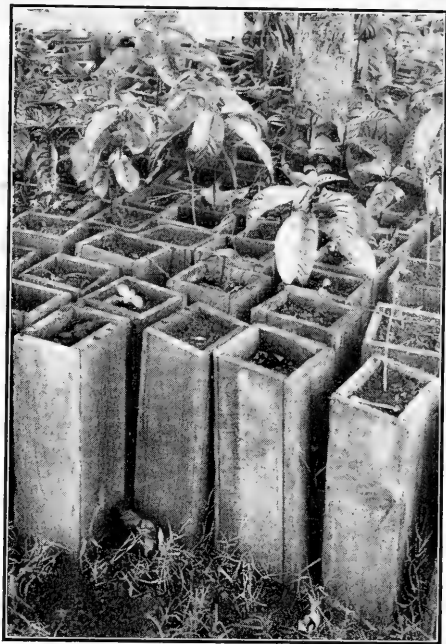
A bulletin which is soon to be issued in English and Spanish by the Estacion Central Agronomica will treat of all these citrus troubles in detail, giving descriptions of the insects and fungi causing them as well as carefully prepared directions and formulas for their treatment. This bulletin, like all the publications of the Estacion, will be sent free to any resident of Cuba who applies for it. As far as the supply permits, the publications of the station will also be furnished to people outside of Cuba who are interested in the problems treated.

Costs and Profits of Growing Bananas.

The cost of cultivating a caballeria of land (33 1/3 acres), as given by the Cuban Agricultural Department, for five years is \$4,894. The land should produce 37,000 bunches of bananas, worth on an average 31 cents per bunch, delivered at the steamer, which would make the gross sales amount to \$11,470.—Report of U. S. Consular Agent George Bayliss, Antilla, Cuba.

Porto Rican's Crop.

The estimated crops will reach for the season of 1908-09, 156,700 boxes of citrus fruit and 169,985 crates of pineapples, and for 1909-10, 278,550 boxes of citrus fruit and 469,225 crates of pineapples. These figures refer to cultivated lands only.



CACAO-POSTURAS SEEDLINGS IN WOODEN POTS FOR TRANSPLANTING.

Showing an excellent method of planting out seeds of fruit and forest trees. When ready to set out the boxes and all are placed in the earth; the rootlets are not disturbed. The wood soon rots and growth of plant is continuous.

Exporting Avocados.

The Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 14 gives valuable advice regarding picking, packing and shipping aguacates or alligator pears.

Packing directions insist upon gathering the fruit by hand, the cutting of the stem with shears and close inspection for bruises. Picking, if possible, should be done not earlier than the evening before the day of the steamer's sailing. Careful grading is important, as it helps to secure the best prices. Good fruit neatly packed even of second grade usually finds a ready market.

The pears should not be packed in boxes of too large a size, and those holding one dozen are recommended. Each fruit should be wrapped in paper, just large enough for a single cover. 160 pears thus wrapped arrived at Portland, Oregon, from Hawaii, with a loss of only 2.9 per cent. Fruit more elaborately packed and protected arrived in no better condition. Ventilation is secured by suitable openings in the sides of the boxes and cover. A uniform temperature during transit, not below 40°, is advised, although the most suitable temperature is not yet definitely decided. Prolonged storage in the refrigerator compartment resulted in the blackening of the inside of the pear. The shipments described were on a vessel seven days, this being followed by a two days' railway journey in hot weather. Under these circumstances, the results were encouraging.

PROGRESS IN AN ANCIENT CITY.

Centuries Old Camaguey Now Has Telephones, Electric Lights, and a Trolley Line is Being Constructed.

CAMAGUEY, the capital of the province of Puerto Principe, in Cuba, is a city of about 35,000 inhabitants. The city proper is about two miles long by one mile wide and is beautifully situated on the western bank of the Jati-bonico River in the center of a great cattle grazing district. A thickly settled annex lies on the eastern bank of the river and is connected with the main city by a bridge. This annex extends east from the river about one-half mile.

It is connected with Antilla, Nuevitas, seaports on the north coast of the island, and with Havana and Santiago by the Cuba Railroad, and the Nuevitas Road.

A lighting plant was established in Camaguey as early as the year 1890 by La Empresa de Alumbrado Electrico de Puerto Principe, which held a permanent lighting franchise granted by the Governor-General of the province. The franchise and the plant of that company were acquired by the Camaguey Company, a



Trolley construction work in old Camaguey, corner of Avellaneda and Soledad Streets. The peculiar wooden window gratings are shown. These windows are met with but in few cities of Cuba.



Quaint old residences along the trolley route in Camaguey. The elevated sidewalk characteristic of the city is well in evidence on the left.

Canadian corporation, and, in addition, a tramway franchise was sought and obtained.

The company now has about fifty miles of transmission line in operation, and the net revenue derived from lighting has increased fifty per cent. within the past year. A five-year contract for lighting the city has lately been closed with the municipal authorities.

Work was begun on the tramway early in the summer of 1907, and it is expected that it will be in operation next month. Approximately three and a half miles of track are being laid at the present time and this will be extended as required. The power for the tramway will be supplied from the lighting plant which has been much enlarged and improved for that purpose. The machinery, now being installed, is of the newest and most up-to-date pattern.

The company also owns about four hundred acres of land near the city, designed and well situated for a residential district. Streets and boulevards are being laid out, also a recreation and amusement park.

The great beauty of the surrounding country, and the pleasant and health-giving climate make Camaguey a most inviting winter resort. Although one of the oldest cities on the island of Cuba, it has been hidden from the world until the

building of the Cuba Railroad opened it up. A bright and prosperous future lies before it and as it grows and develops the undertakings of the Camaguey company will grow and develop with it.

Mr. Roberto A. Betancourt, a highly esteemed citizen of Camaguey, is reap-

ing his reward in the success of this company.

The Canadians interested in the Camaguey undertaking are known as the "Royal Securities Syndicate" of Halifax, Nova Scotia. This syndicate operates the tram lines and lighting plants at Port of Spain, Trinidad; Georgetown, Demerara, and San Juan, Porto Rico.

CUBAN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Specially written for The CUBA REVIEW by Urner-Barry Company, New York.

Cuban vegetables have commenced to arrive in New York freely, especially tomatoes, and the season is well on. During November there were light arrivals and during the month of December steamers brought 35,139 packages of vegetables, of which 22,729 were crates of tomatoes.

Tomatoes have been the most profitable vegetables shipped from Cuba to New York of late seasons, and have naturally had more attention this year. The season for near-by tomatoes closes in November or earlier, and these are hardly out of market before Cuba and Florida commence to arrive, but latter are not plentiful until season is well advanced for Cuban.

Under ordinary conditions the increased supply this year would have realized satisfactory prices, but the country has been passing through a period of money stringency almost bordering upon panic, and demand for all products has been limited to an appreciable extent, and values for many articles have ruled unusually low. Hence, prices realized for recent receipts of tomatoes have been low and unprofitable, as supply has been too large for local consumptive demand, and out-of-town outlets have been especially small. The few crates received in November sold around \$1.50 @ \$2, with some unattractive stock lower, but early in December the market advanced to \$3 @ \$3.25 for best tomatoes, and these high prices evidently attracted liberal shipments, as steamers in about December 10 brought 6,491 crates of tomatoes, many of which were green and only salable after having been placed in hot rooms here to ripen. Under this free supply the market fell to \$2 @ \$2.25 for fancy ripe stock showing uniform size and color and perfect packing, with some crates offering down to \$1.25 @ \$1.50 and lower. Stock arrived faster than it sold, notwithstanding sample shipments were made from New York to all leading markets, five and ten-crate lots being shipped in some cases over 1,000 miles, and even out of the country, in an effort to relieve this market and find outlet for the surplus stock which continued to accumulate here in receivers' hands. This accumulation was very heavy, some receivers having thousands of crates, and one house carried at one time over 7,000 crates in their salesroom.

The result of this large accumulation was that the market simply settled under its own weight, and by December 18 it was impossible to exceed \$1.75 @ \$2 for fancy; by Christmas the latter figure was more an asking than a selling price, and offers of \$1.50 were rarely refused, with anything a little green or otherwise unfavorable offering as low as \$1 @ \$1.25. And this condition notwithstanding the tomatoes were of better quality than ever before, and as regards packing, many marks were almost perfect, the stock running so uniform in size and ripeness that it showed great care at time of packing and shipping.

Since the New Year further considerable quantities have arrived, and not much reduction has been made in old accumulations. It will be impossible for any improvement in values until the present accumulation is materially reduced, though receivers anticipate the recent discouraging advices will curtail shipments and feel that market will shortly work into better position.

Aside from tomatoes, most other vegetables received have been eggplants, peppers and okra. The eggplants have been wasty and poor so far this season, with most stock reaching here in such condition that it has had to be overhauled and repacked by receivers or else sold at very low figures, and sales have ranged from \$2 for good repacked stock down to \$1 @ \$1.50 for ordinary. The few eggplants received from Florida do not sell much better than Cuban.

Peppers in light supply from both Cuba and Florida and stock of irregular quality. Some Cuban have sold as low as 50c. @ 75c., and prices range up to \$1.25 @ \$1.50 for average best. Much of the okra received is large and coarse and such only salable to cheap trade around \$1, though choice small is wanted at \$2 per crate, possibly a little more could be obtained. Small lots of white summer squash arriving from Cuba which meet a light demand at \$1 @ \$1.50 per box.

The first onions have commenced to arrive from Cuba, and with no other new stock on market they have met with ready sale at \$2.75 @ \$3 per crate. Few other vegetables arriving from Cuba at present.

The receipts of Florida vegetables in New York just now are very limited, with the exception of string beans and lettuce, which are arriving freely. The cost of shipping from Florida to New York is very irregular, owing to the various routes by which this stock may be sent, from many sections, and the wide area of the state. Shippers from interior points in Florida can send their stock through by all rail or partly by express and partly by freight, or it can be shipped to the coast and then north by steamers.

The rates from various points in Florida picked out at random will give some idea of the transportation cost. From Jacksonville via all rail to New York—Oranges 50.5c., vegetables 43c.; by Clyde Steamship Company—Oranges 35c., vegetables 30c.; from Gainesville, all rail—Oranges, 63.5c.; vegetables, 52c.; from Winter Garden—Oranges 67.5c., vegetables 55c.; from Palmetto—Oranges 74.5c., vegetables 63c.; from Ft. Meyers—Oranges 70c., vegetables 66c.; from Ft. Meyers via High Springs, Florida—Oranges 80.5c.; and from same point via Savannah, Georgia, and steamer—Oranges 60c.; from Sanford, all rail—Oranges 60.5, vegetables 53c.; from same point by express and rail, 10c. more; from Fort Lauderdale, all rail—Oranges 82½c., vegetables 68c.; from same point by express and rail—Oranges 92½c., vegetables 78c.; from Sanford via Clyde Line—Oranges 45c., vegetables 40c.; from same point by express and water—Oranges 58c., vegetables 50c.; from Fort Lauderdale, by Clyde Line—Oranges 67c., vegetables 48c.; from same point by express and water—Oranges 80c., vegetables 60c. These figures on vegetables include tomatoes, beans and most other kinds of vegetables, and the figures on oranges include grape-fruit and pineapples in most cases.

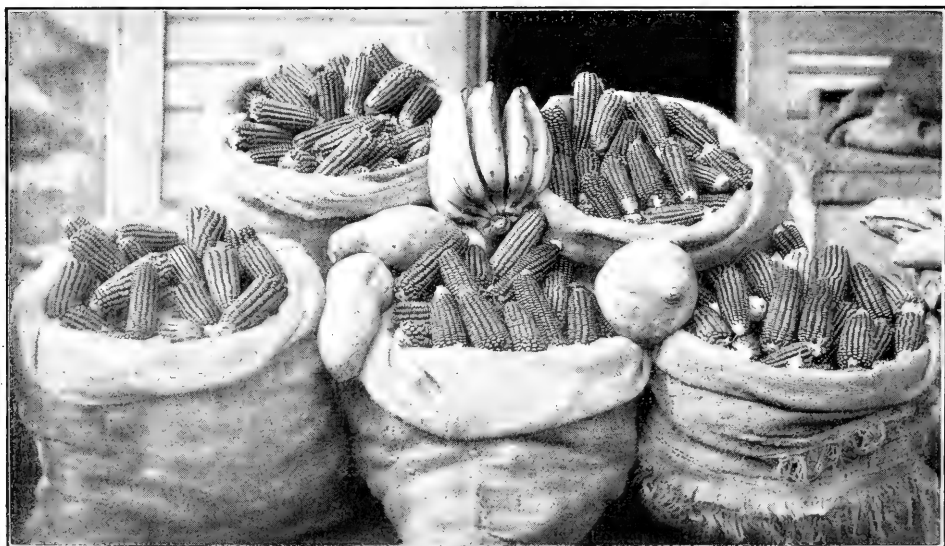
Cuban oranges and grape-fruit have been in light supply, and when showing attractive quality very satisfactory prices have been realized, but much of the stock has been wasty and poor, and for such, low and unprofitable figures have had to be accepted, as the market is so full of low-priced oranges from Porto Rico, Mexico and other sections that it has been impossible to realize profitable figures for small, unattractive fruit. On the other hand, fancy oranges while plenty are not in any surplus and sales have been at high prices, especially California fruit.

Cuban pineapples in light supply and sales of late have been mainly in range of \$1 @ \$2 per crate, according to size. Choice large, which are most in demand, might bring a little more, but small fruit is in limited demand and low.

New York, January 8, 1908.

CUBAN PINEAPPLE EXPORTATIONS.

	Crates.		Crates.
Last 4 weeks, ending Jan. 4, 1908..	6,886	From Jan. 1, 1908.....	2,657
Last 4 weeks, ending Jan. 5, 1907	2,641	From Jan. 1, 1907.....	765



CORN, BANANAS AND SWEET POTATOES AS THEY WERE HARVESTED IN LA GLORIA, CUBA.

FRUTAS Y LEGUMBRES CUBANAS.

Escrito expresamente para la CUBA REVIEW, por Urner-Barry Company, Nueva York.

Las legumbres cubanas han empezado á llegar á Nueva York en abundancia, especialmente tomates y la estación está bastante avanzada. Durante el mes de noviembre llegaron pequeñas partidas y durante el mes de diciembre los vapores trajeron 35 fardos de legumbres de los cuales 22,729 eran cuévanos de tomates.

Los tomates han sido los que dejado mas ganancia de las legumbres embarcadas de Cuba á Nueva York en las últimas estaciones y naturalmente han tenido mas—atención este año. La estación para tomates de lugares cercanos acaba en noviembre ó mas temprano y apenas se han acabado euando comienzan á llegar los de Cuba y Florida pero estos no vienen en mucha abundancia hasta que la estación está bastante avanzada para los de Cuba.

En condiciones normales el acopio de provisiones de este año habriá conseguido precios satisfactorios, pero el pais ha estado atravezando por un período de carencia de dinero y casi al borde de un pánico y la demanda de todos los productos ha sido limitada hasta un punto sensible y el valor de muchos artículos en contra de la costumbre ha sido bajo. De aquí, que los precios obtenidos por las llegadas recientes de tomates han sido bajos y sin ganancias, ya que la cantidad ha sido demasiado grande para la demanda del consumo local y afuera de la ciudad en los pueblos cercanos la demanda demasiado pequeña.

Los pocos cuévanos que se recibieron en noviembre fueron vendidos al rededor de \$1.50 a \$2, con alguna cantidad poco atractiva á precio mas bajo, pero á principios de diciembre subió el precio en el mercado a \$3 y \$3.25 por los mejores tomates y estos precios altos atrajeron evidentemente embarques abundantes, ya que el vapor sobre el 10 de diciembre trajo 6,491 cuévanos de tomates, muchos de los cuales estaban verdes y solamente vendibles después de haberse puestos en cuartos calientes a que maduraran. Con esta abundancia del surtido el mercado bajó á \$2 y \$2.25 por un surtido selecto y maduro que mostrara un tamaño igual y color y empaquetados perfectamente, con algunos cuévanos ofrecidos mas bajos, de \$1.25 a \$1.50 y aun á menos. Remesas empezaron á llegar más pronto de lo que se vendía á pesar de que fueron enviadas muestras de los embarques desde Nueva York á todos los mercados de primer orden, partidas de cinco y diez cuévanos fueron enviadas en algunos casos á más de 1,000 millas y aun afuera del pais como un esfuerzo para aliviar este mercado y encontrar una venta para la acumulacion del surtido que continuó acumulandose en las manos de los recibidores. Esta acumulación fué muy grande, algunos depositarios tenían miles de cuévanos y una casa tuvo una vez sobre 7,000 cuévanos en sus despachos de ventas.

El resultado de esta gran acumulación fue que el mercado simplemente se estacionó bajo su propio peso y para el 18 de diciembre era imposible exceder \$1.75 a \$2 por los mejores escogidos; para la Natividad la última figura fué mas una pregunta que el precio de venta y ofertas de \$1.50 fueron raramente rehusadas, con un tanto un poco verde de otra manera ofrecimientos pocos favorables tan bajos como \$1.00 y \$1.25.

Y esta condición á pesar de que los tomates eran de mejor calidad que nunca, y en cuanto al empaquetado muchas marcas eran casi perfectas, el surtido andaba tan uniforme en tamaño y madurez que demostraba algunas veces un gran cuidado en el empaquetado del embarque.

Desde el año nuevo han llegado en cantidades mas considerables y ha habido muy poca reducción en las acumulaciones anteriores. Ninguna mejora será posible en los precios hasta que la acumulación actual quede materialmente reducida, aunque los depositarios anticipan que las recientes de sanimadas noticias acortará los embarques y creen que el mercado llegará á ponerse en mejor condición.

Aparte de los tomates casi todas las otras legumbres recibidas han sido berenjenas, pimientos y okra.

Las berenjenas han estado echadas á perder y de mala calidad para la presente estación, con casi todo el surtido que llega aquí en tal condición ha sido necesario examinarlo con mucho cuidado para escogerlo y volverlo á empaquetar por los depositarios ó de otra manera vendido á precio muy bajo y las ventas han andado de \$2 por los buenos reempaquetados hasta \$1.50 por los ordinarios. Las pocas berenjenas recibidas de Florida no se venden mucho mejores que las de Cuba.

Pimientos en pequenas cantidades de Cuba y Florida y surtido de calidad irregular. Algunos de Cuba se han vendido á tan bajo precio como 50 y 75 cents. y el precio anda hasta \$1.25 y \$1.50 por termino medio de los mejores.

Mucho de okra recibidos son grandes y bastos y tal vendible solamente para la venta ordinaria al rededor de \$1 aunque los mejores, pequeños se desean á \$2 por cuévanos, probablemente puede obtenerse un poco más.

Pequeñas partidas de cidracoyote de verano que llegan de Cuba encuentran una demanda pequeña a \$1.00 y \$1.50 por caja.

Han empezado á llegar de Cuba las primeras cebollas y con ningún otro surtido nuevo en el mercado han encontrado la venta al momento hecha a \$2.75 y \$3 por cuévano. Pocas otras legumbres llegan de Cuba al presente.

Las legumbres recibidas de Florida en Nueva York al presente son muy limitadas con la excepción de habichuelas verdes y lechugas que llegan en abundancia. El costo del embarque de Florida a Nueva York es muy irregular debido a las varias rutas por las que puede ser enviado, de muchas secciones, y de la gran area del Estado.

Los enviados de los puntos interiores de Florida pueden enviar sus surtidos todo por ferrocarril ó parte por expreso ó parte como carga ó pueden ser enviados á la costa y entonces al norte vapores.

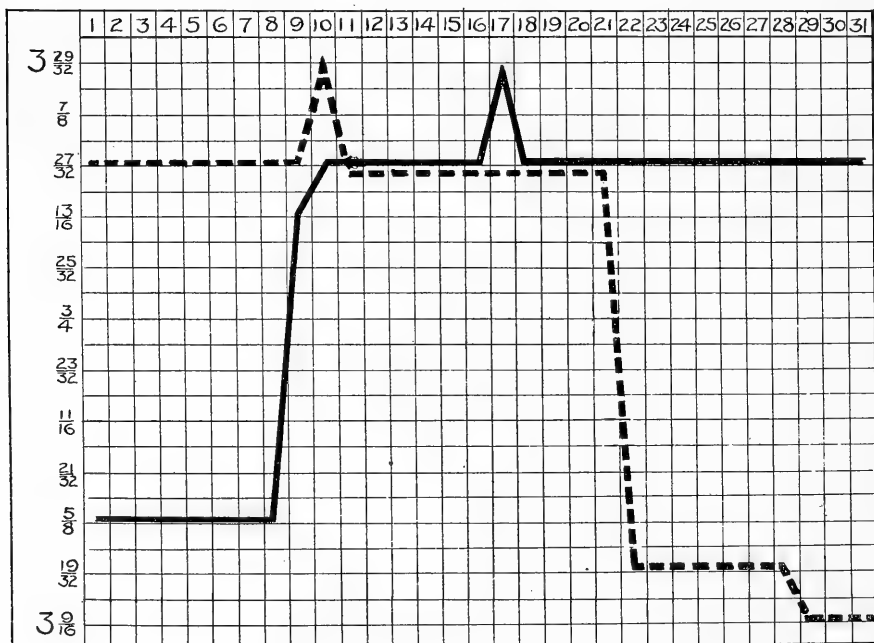
Las tarifas de varios puntos en Florida tomadas a quí y allá darán alguna idea del costo de transportacion. Desde Jacksonville via todo ferrocarril á New York; naranjas 50.5c., legumbres 43c.; por Clyde Steamship Company, naranjas 35c., legumbres 30c.; desde Gainesville, todo ferrocarril, naranjas 63.5c., legumbres 52c.; desde Winter Garden, naranjas 80.5c., y de algunos puntos Savannah, Georgia, y por vapor, naranjas 60c.; desde Ft. Meyers, naranjas 70c., legumbres 65c.; desde Ft. Meyers via High Springs, Florida, naranjas 80.5c., y de algunos puntos Savannah, Georgia, y por vapor, naranjas 60c.; desde Sanford, todo ferrocarril, naranjas 60.5c., legumbres 53c.; desde el mismo punto por expreso y ferrocarril, 10c. mas; desde Fort Lauderdale, todo ferrocarril, naranjas, 82½c., legumbres 68c.; desde el mismo punto por expreso y ferrocarril, naranjas 92½c., legumbres 78c.; desde Stanford via Clyde Line, naranjas 45c., legumbres 40c.; desde el mismo punto por expreso y navegación, naranjas 58c., legumbres 50c.; desde Ft. Lauderdale por Clyde Line, naranjas 67c., legumbres 48c.; desde el mismo punto por expreso y navegación, naranjas 80c., legumbres 60c.; Estas figuras sobre legumbres incluye los tomates, habichuelas verdes y casi todas las otras clases de legumbres y las figuras sobre las naranjas incluye la fruta de naranjas grandes amargas y piñas en casi todos los casos.

Las naranjas y naranjas grandes amargas de Cuba han llegado en pequeñas cantidades y cuando la calidad sa sido atractiva se han obtenido precios satisfactorios pero mucha del surtido ha sido echado á perder y malo y por lo tanto figuras bajas y sin ganancias han tenido que ser aceptadas, ya que el mercado está lleno de naranjas á precio bajo de Puerto Rico, México y de otras secciones que ha sido imposible obtener ganancia por la fruta pequeña y sin atracción. Por otra parte las naranjas selectas aunque no hay muchas en ninguna cantidad la venta ha sido á precio alto especialmente la fruta de California.

Las recientes ventas de Piñas Cubanas en pequeñas cantidades han andado principalmente de \$1 a \$2 por cuévano según tamaño. Tamaño escogido grande que no tiene demanda, podría obtener un poco más pero la fruta pequeña tiene una demanda limitada y baja de precio.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRICES AT NEW YORK FOR DECEMBER.

Solid Line 1907. Broken Line 1906.



AZÚCAR EN DICIEMBRE.

Escrito expresamente para la CUBA REVIEW por Willett & Gray, de Nueva York.

Diciembre abrió con Centrifugal, prueba 96, á 3.625c. libra, que continuó fijo sobre un mercado flojo hasta el 9 del mes, cuando una venta de 13,000 sacos, Cuba Centrifugal, subió el precio á 3.77c. libra, seguido inmediatamente por 3.85c. libra, el cual quedó firme hasta final de mes.

El azúcar de remolacha en Europa abrió á 9 shillings 4½ pence, subiendo á 9 shillings 7½ pence, y un poco más tarde, al final del mes, á 10 shillings.

Las transacciones sobre existencias durante Diciembre fueron flojas, á causa de las cortas cantidades disponibles; pero con la entrada de la nueva recolección Cuba Centrifugal el día 14, á 2½c. libra, comisión y transporte, base 96 prueba, el negocio aumentó tan rápidamente en Enero y Febrero que la cantidad embarcada se considera en unas 70,000 toneladas.

El 4 de Diciembre, el Presidente H. O. Havemeyer de la "American Sugar Refining Co.," murió, después de una corta enfermedad; desapareciendo con este motivo, la figura más importante de la generación, en el negocio de azúcares en America y Cuba. Mr. W. B. Thomas es ahora Presidente de la Compañía y está llevando á cabo importantes reformas en los métodos de la Sociedad, especialmente en lo que respecta á la mayor publicidad de los asuntos.

El Congreso Americano se reunió en sesión, en Washington, el día 2, y un proyecto fué presentado al Parlamento, la discusión, del cual principiará el 20 de Enero en el Comité de Ways and Means, para reducir los derechos del azúcar, de las Islas Filipinas al 25% del derecho total, con libre entrada después del 1909.

Ni este proyecto, ni ningún otro, es probable que pasen antes de que el asunto de las tarifas, en general, se discuta, terminada la próxima elección Presidencial.

Algunas transacciones fueron hechas en azúcares Londres y Rusia, para ser entregados más tarde, con las condiciones que han de estar en vigor después del 1º de Septiembre, 1908. Estas ventas muestran una baja en el precio de 6 pence, sobre los precios normales, la cual representa, tal vez, el efecto de las nuevas condiciones cuando el negocio esté en su apogeo.

El dato más interesante del año saliente está en los resultados sumamente prácticos del negocio, durante el año 1907 en los Estados Unidos.

Podemos dar la estadística del mismo como sigue:

Las figuras muestran un consumo de azúcar de 2,993,979 toneladas, con un aumento de 129,996 toneladas desde el año 1906, ó 4.538% aumento; contra un aumento de 231,797 toneladas, ó 8.806% por el año anterior, y 4.479%, aumento medio anual, por los 26 años anteriores.

Los azúcares extranjeros, producidos en países que pagan derecho total de tarifa, ascendieron á 355,297 toneladas para el consumo. Cuba contribuyó con 1,340,400 toneladas; las Islas Hawaii con 418,102 toneladas; Puerto Rico con 212,853 toneladas; las Islas Filipinas con 10,700 toneladas; la caña producida en los Estados Unidos dió 264,868 toneladas, la remolacha 375,410, azúcar de Maple 10,000 toneladas y Molasses 6,249 toneladas.

El consumo total de azúcar refinada, en 1907 ha sido de 2,843,928 toneladas, de las cuales la "American Sugar Refining Co." fabricó 1,401,601 toneladas, ó 49.27%, contra 51.03% en 1906 y 52.89% en 1905.

Fabricantes particulares dieron al mercado 1,064,827 toneladas, ó 37.44%, contra 37.38% en 1906 y 37.48% en 1905.

Las fábricas de azúcar de remolacha de los Estados Unidos contribuyeron con 375,358 toneladas, ó 13.19%, contra 10.87% en 1906 y 8.79% en 1905.

Las fábricas de azúcar de caña de las Islas Hawaii dieron 1,674 toneladas, ó 0.06%, contra 0.61% en 1906 y 0.69% en 1905.

La existencia del refinado extranjero fué 1,008 toneladas, ó 0.04%, contra 0.11% en 1906 y 0.15% en 1905.

El promedio entre el azúcar crudo y el refinado en 1907 fué de 0.893c. por libra, contra 0.829c. por libra en 1906 y 0.978c. en 1905.

Para el año 1908 el precio medio para los crudos, considerando la oferta y demanda de los mismos, debe ser más alto que en 1907.



CAPE CRUZ COMPANY, CUBA.

Situated at Eusefado de Mora, between Manzanillo and Santiago. Mill from the west. Total railway mileage 8 miles, 30-inch gauge. Equipment, 2 Baldwin Locomotives and 1 Porter, 90 cane cars, capacity 16 tons each, 833 oxen, 32 mules and 47 horses. The plantation has an electric plant used for lighting purposes only.

SUGAR IN DECEMBER.

Specially written for The CUBA REVIEW by Willett & Gray, of New York.

December opened with Centrifugal 96 test at 3.625c. per lb., which remained the quotation on a dull market until the 9th of the month, when a sale of 13,000 bags Cuba centrifugals raised the price to 3.77c. per lb., immediately followed by 3.85c. per lb., which remained the quotation to the end of the month.

Beetroot sugar in Europe opened at 9s. 4½d., rising rapidly to 9s. 7½d., and later at the close of the month to 10s.

The transactions in December were very light in old crop sugar throughout the month, owing to the small supplies on the market, but with the entrance of new Cuba crop centrifugals on the 14th at 2½c. c. & f. 96 test basis, the business in such rapidly increased for January and February shipment, estimated at 70,000 tons.

On the 4th of December, President H. O. Havemeyer of the American Sugar Refining Co., died, after a short illness, thus removing the most prominent figure of the generation in the sugar trade of America and Cuba. Mr. W. B. Thomas is now president of the Company, and important changes in its methods are in progress, especially as regards greater publicity to its affairs.

The American Congress met in session at Washington on the 2d, and a bill was introduced in the House of Representatives on which hearings will begin January 20 in the Committee of Ways and Means to reduce the duties on Philippine Islands sugar to 25% of the full duty rates, with free sugar after 1909.

Neither this bill or any other is likely to be passed before the whole tariff question comes up after the next Presidential election.

Some transactions were made in London in Russian sugars for future delivery based upon the new conditions to prevail after September 1, 1908. These sales



CAPE CRUZ COMPANY ESTATE—VIEW FROM WHARF—962 FEET 20½ WATER.

FARQUHAR ARADOS

Así como también las diferentes clases de Implementos Agrícolas y Maquinaria, son artículos tan extensa y favorablemente conocidos en toda la Isla, que es innecesario referirse á la buena clase de materiales y mano de obra empleada, por ser un hecho bien conocido, la buena calidad de los primeros y el gran cuidado con que se procede á la construcción.

Los productos de FARQUHAR ciertamente que figuran en primera linea.

A. B. FARQUHAR & CO.

Cotton Exchange Building, New York City, Manufacturers

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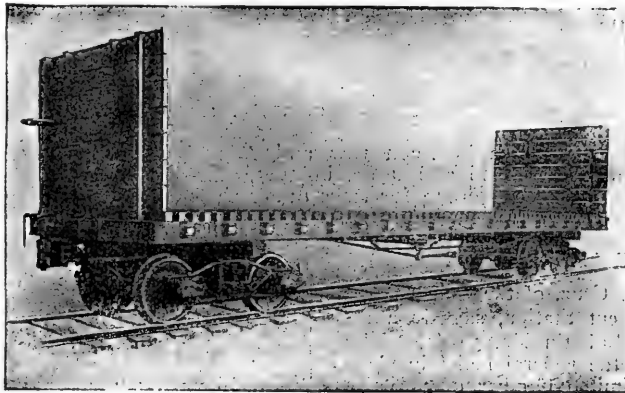
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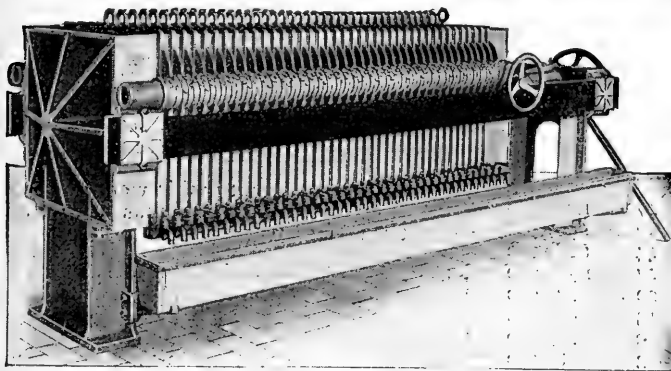
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show about 6d. decline from the normal prices, which perhaps represents the effect of the new conditions when in full operation.

The most interesting feature of the closing year is the practical results of the business of the year 1907 in the United States.

We are able to give the statistics as follows:

The figures show the consumption of sugar 2,993,979 tons, an increase of 129,966 tons from 1906, or 4.538% increase, against an increase of 231,797 tons, or 8.806%, for the preceding year, against 4.479% average yearly increase for 26 years.

Foreign sugar producing countries paying full duty rates contributed 355,297 tons for the consumption; Cuba contributed 1,340,400 tons; Hawaiian Islands 418,102 tons; Porto Rico, 212,853 tons; Philippine Islands, 10,700; domestic cane, 264,968 tons; domestic beet, 375,410 tons; maple sugar, 10,000 tons, and molasses 6,249 tons.

The total consumption of refined sugar in 1907 was 2,843,928 tons, of which the American Sugar Refining Co. manufactured 1,401,061 tons, or 49.27%, against 51.03% in 1906, and 52.89% in 1905.

The Independent refiners manufactured 1,064,827 tons, or 37.44%, against 37.38% in 1906 and 37.48% in 1905.

The domestic beet sugar factories contributed 375,358 tons, or 13.19%, against 10.87% in 1906 and 8.79% in 1905.

The Hawaiian cane factories contributed 1,674 tons, or .06%, against .61% in 1906 and .69% in 1905.

Foreign refined supplied 1,008 tons, or .04%, against .11% in 1906 and .15% in 1905.

The average difference between raw and refined in 1907 was .893c. per lb., against .829c. per lb. in 1906 and .978c. in 1905.

For the year 1908 the average for raws under the outlook of supply and demand should be higher than in 1907.

Cane Raising in Cuba.

Mr. Francis B. Cruz, of the Cuban Agricultural Experiment Station, says in a recent pamphlet (Bulletin No. 5) issued by the station, that the general belief in Cuba is that only a limited number of varieties give satisfactory results and that the Crystallina is the best. He had little success with imported kinds, but believes that with cultivation such varieties may improve.

Cuba's Coming Sugar Crop.

The estimate of Joaquín Gumá and Federico Myer of Havana of the 1907-8 sugar crop is as follows:

	Centrales.	Sacos.
Habana	27	1,228,000
Matanzas	22	927,000
Cárdenas	24	1,280,000
Cienfuegos	27	1,328,000
Sagua	20	440,000
Caibarién	13	640,000
Guantánamo	9	403,500
Cuba	3	85,000
Manzanillo	9	412,000
Santa Cruz del Sur	1	85,000
Nuevitas	2	145,000
Júcaro	2	160,000
Gibara y Puerto Padre	5	770,000
Zaza	2	93,000
Trinidad	1	45,000
Central Jatibonico	1	115,000
	168	8,156,500
Total crop, tons		1,165,214

Rufino Collado estimates the 1907-8 output of the plantations shipping through Cienfuegos as 1,174,000 sacks, as against 1,731,010 last year. San Antonio and San Francisco plantations, he says, will ship through Sagua this year.

Notes.

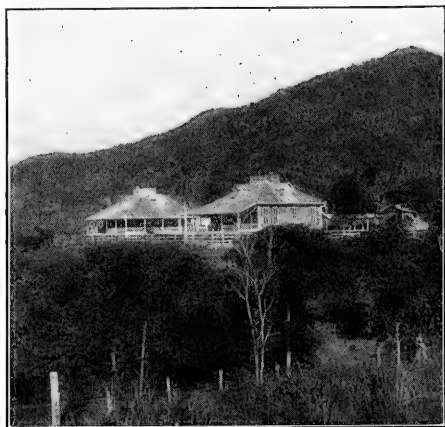
"El Comercio" of Cienfuegos, says the richness found in the cane in Santa Clara has precipitated the grinding season, and many mills are cutting and many already grinding.

The "Fidencia" has already shipped 1,800 bags into Caibarién.

"El Popular" of Cardenas reports the arrival on January 6 of 32,504 bags. The major part has been shipped, but the rest is being stored for later deliveries.

"Progreso," in the Cardenas district, is reported as not grinding this season, and will send its cane to the Nueva Luisa Central at Jovellanos.

On January 6, seventy mills were grinding this year in the Cardenas district, against 151 in 1907.



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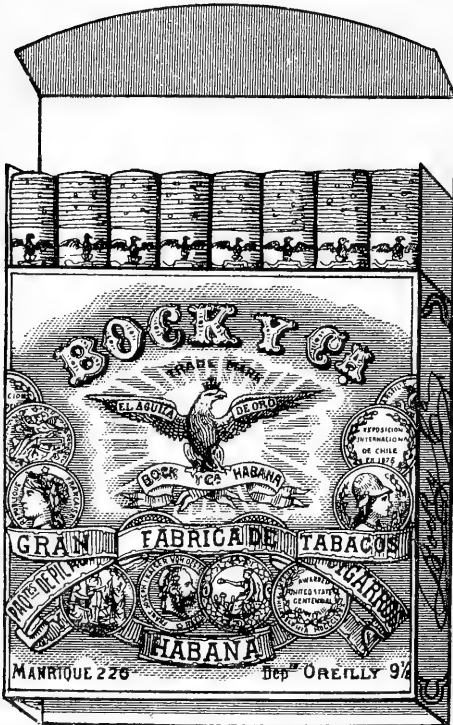
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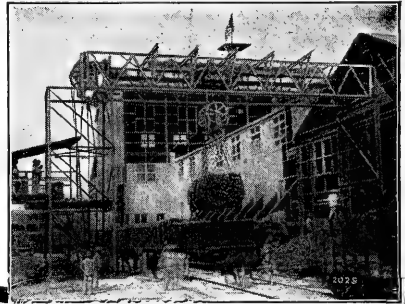
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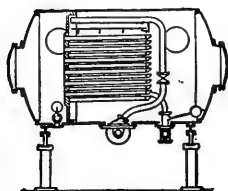
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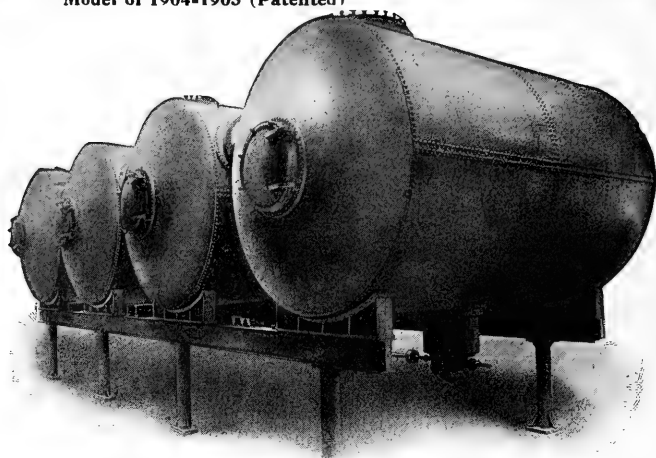
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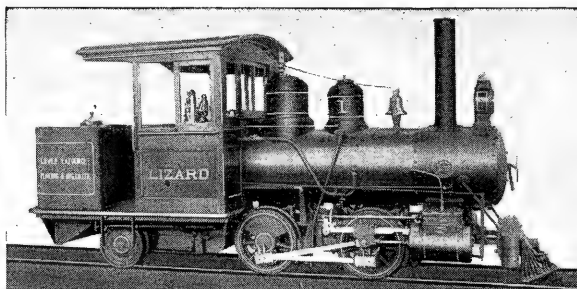
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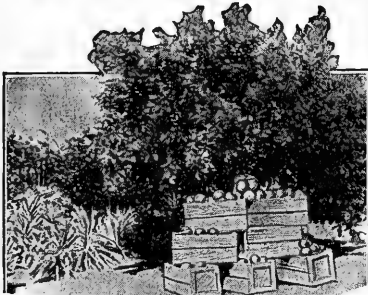
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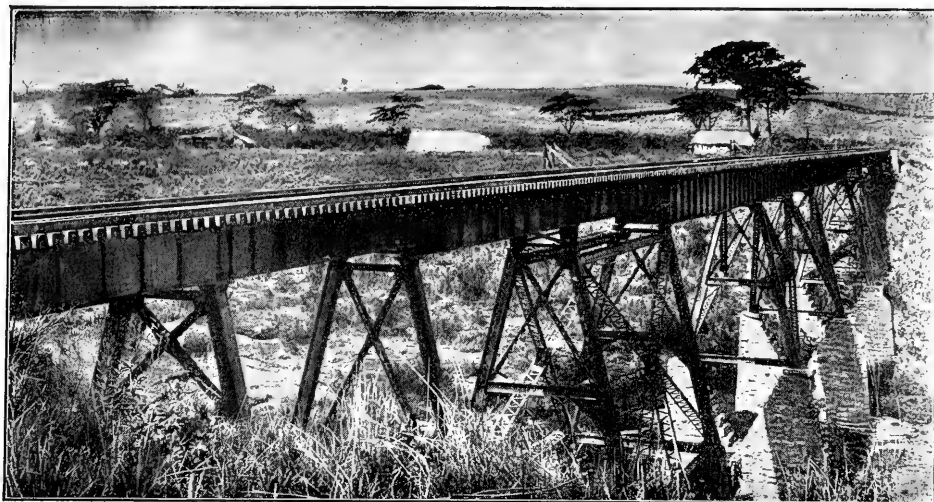
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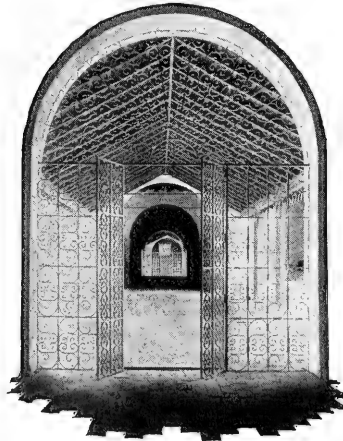
NEW YORK CITY



Sugar Plantation—Cuba Railroad.

The Cuba Railroad

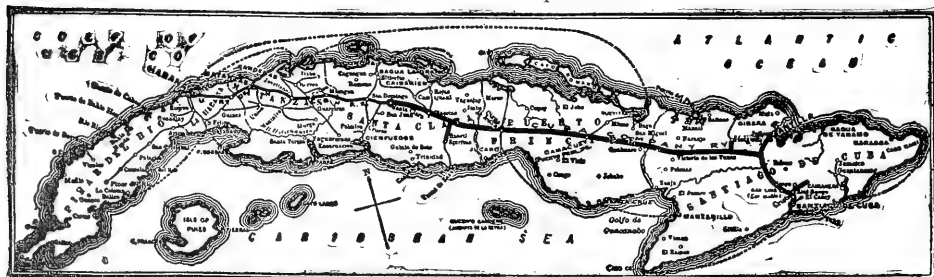
This new line completing the railroad connection between Havana and Santiago, and Antilla, or the Bay of Nipe, is of standard gauge and similar in its construction and equipment to the better class of northern lines. All of its important bridges are of steel and masonry, and the line generally is rock-ballasted. The main line passes along the center of the eastern and wider half of Cuba, and opens up a matchless and most picturesque agricultural region, and passes through the tropical forests of mahogany, cedar, lignum vitæ, ebony and many other trees, hung with vines and millions of orchids. Palm trees of magnificent aspect and great variety abound everywhere. The famed Parana and Guinea grasses, covering most of the open districts and standing from six to twelve feet high and green the year round, together with frequent running streams, make this an ideal cattle country. No food has to be put up and no shelter is required. The rich soils everywhere are adapted to sugar, tobacco, cotton, corn and an endless variety of products. The swamps which occur at places along the coasts of Cuba are absent from the interior, which is high, dry and exceptionally healthy. The trade winds blow across Cuba every day, and bring to all parts fresh sea air; the extreme heat of northern summers is consequently unknown and the humidity of other tropical countries is also unknown.



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Map of The Cuba Railroad

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Vol VI.

FEBRUARY, 1908

No. 3

Contents of This Number

The cover page illustration is of one of the many old block houses in Cuba which tell of Spanish occupation.

Political developments are becoming interesting. Full details, with portraits of Gen. Menocal, Gen. Gomez and Alfredo Zayas, will be found on pages 7 and 8.

Governor Magoon's summons to the United States and comment thereon is on page 9.

Cuban newspaper comment with cartoon is on page 10; and

U. S. newspaper comment with cartoons on page 11.

Further official data of the great road construction work in Cuba now going on, on page 12.

The labor situation described on page 13.

What is being done in Cuba? A notable article, dealing with the economic side of the Cuban problem, by Capt. J. H. Parker, U. S. A., on pages 14, 15 and 16.

Cuban sedition trial, census of the leading cities in Santa Clara Province, and other important government items on page 17.

General notes on page 19.

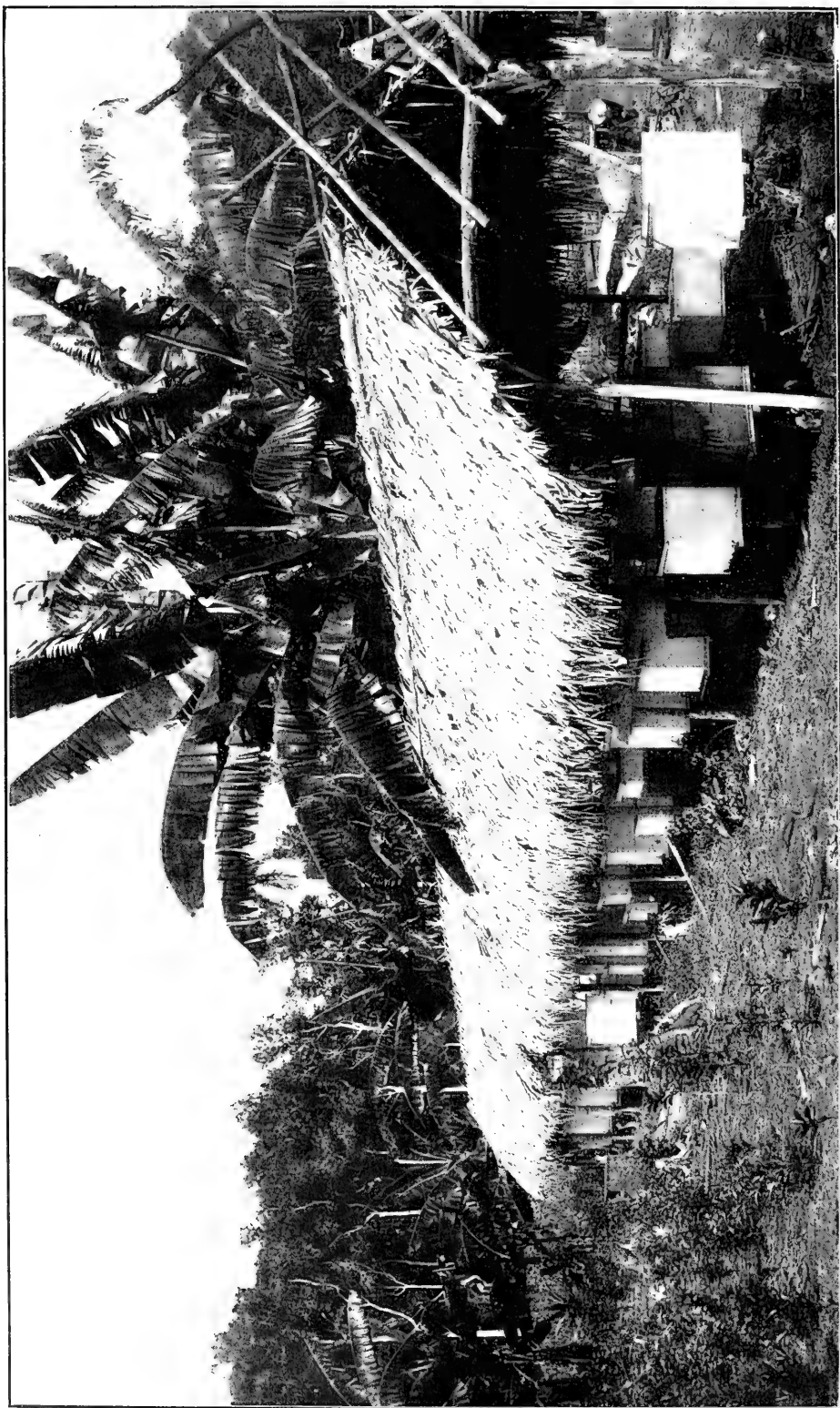
Isle of Pines improvements on page 20.

Commercial matters on page 21.

Agricultural matters on pages 22, 23, 24, 25, including special articles on "Duty and Costs of Picking, Packing and Shipping Vegetables from Cuba," "Some Tobacco Seed-bed Troubles," and report on prices at New York of Cuban products.

Prices of Cuban sugar on pages 26 and 27.

The same article in Spanish on page 27.



INDUSTRIES OF CUBA.

Gathering honey and wax is one of the promising pursuits for the colonist, and by attention it could be made exceedingly profitable. The picture shows American hives and an ideal situation in the open, the bananas affording shade and yielding an equally money-making product.

THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA."

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Volume VI.

FEBRUARY, 1908.

Number 3.

POLITICAL.

*Political
Apathy
Will Now
End.*

The Cuban political horizon has cleared somewhat since President Roosevelt set a definite time for the restoration of the Cuban republic. His decision has stripped the situation of much of its confusion and placed the Cuban people face to face with the problem of self-government, forcing them to work out the solution. Among the very elements that must eventually govern Cuba have been, and in considerable numbers, those who, relying on the strong arm of the United States to maintain law and order, have quietly abstained from taking any effective part in public affairs. As a consequence there has been thus far no effort made to perfect another political organization to succeed the moribund "moderato" party and the badly divided liberals have controlled the situation.

As a matter of fact, Governor Magoon has not succeeded in reconciling the various political factions which were at loggerheads when he arrived in Cuba. The friction between the Zayistas and Miguelistas, between conservatives, moderates and both the former wings of the liberal party is still as bitter as ever. These divisions in the parties from which a president of the republic must be chosen has not aroused much confidence in the country at large, and the people are not inclined to believe that defeat will be accepted submissively by the followers of a defeated candidate. Governor Magoon in his report voiced this opinion when he said that neither Zayas or Gomez had sufficient following or public confidence to insure a stable government at their hands. There are some possible candidates in the background

and the necessity for a suitable leader may force some of them into the light. Gen. Mario Menocal is the most prominent mentioned thus far, but discussion of him as a candidate has not brought out any very decided expression in his favor except from his friends.

*General
Menocal's
Fears.*

General Menocal's friends say he cannot afford to become a candidate for president of Cuba. He realizes, it is said, the impossibility of mending the political differences which will be much more in evidence when the new government is established. There are straws, however, which indicate a strong preference for him. Prominent merchants in Holguin heretofore identified with the conservative party have seceded and will form an independent party in favor of his candidacy.



GENERAL MARIO MENOCAL.
A Presidential Possibility.

In October last there was much restlessness observed among the negroes in Camaguey and Pinar del Rio provinces. They had begun to perceive the value of organization, and began working to unite all the colored people of Cuba into an independent organization for the betterment of their race. Their greatest grievance thus far disclosed has been the lack of recognition their services in the Cuban wars have entitled them to, in the giving out of offices.

They have not fared well at the hands of the liberal leaders, Messrs. Gomez and Zayas, although mostly adherents of the liberal party. The agitation among them received a new impulse at Guanajay on February 3, when at a large meeting of negroes it was resolved in future to assist at no more uprisings, and a committee was appointed to travel through the island preaching the new doctrine of abstention from all future revolutions.



GENERAL JOSE MIGUEL GOMEZ.
Liberal Candidate for President of Cuba.

For Separate Elections. The conservatives want the municipal elections and the provincial elections separated, and not at the same time as now planned; the latter to take place two days before the Presidential elections. They claim the municipal elections belong to national and not local politics.

Guarantee of Stability Wanted. There is a movement on foot to secure from the United States a promise to guarantee the maintenance of the new government, when it shall have been established. An immediate organization is urged having this purpose in view, to present the matter to Washington; also the United States may be asked to promise another intervention should a revolution again break out, and to allow the retention of American troops after the inauguration of the new government. The new law increasing Cuba's



ALFREDO ZAYAS.
Also a candidate for President of Cuba. He represents one wing of the Liberal party and Gen. Gomez the other.

native armed forces may render such action unnecessary.

A committee of the conservative party called on Governor Magoon on January 25. They called attention to the necessity of the civil and judiciary law being approved before the elections, and also said that if the elections are held in December the senators and president cannot take possession on February 1, 1909, because the Cuban constitution requires a period of one hundred days between an election and the possession. Governor Magoon answered that Mr. Roosevelt could fix a date by virtue of his powers through the Platt amendment.

Members of the Provisional Government say it will be necessary to curtail or omit the hundred-day period between the popular election for president and the meeting of the electoral college.

Well Satisfied. A committee from the national assembly of the liberal party, declaring that they voiced the sentiment of the people of Cuba, called on Governor Magoon on January 18 to proclaim their satisfaction at President Roosevelt's action in fixing a date for the restoration of the Cuban government. They were sure the new republic would last forever.

General José Miguel Gomez said: 'It is the most beautiful act in the political career of the great American. We are absolutely confident that the elections will be impartial and the triumph will be obtained by the true majority.'

"There cannot be the least apprehension that after fair and honest elections the Cubans will disturb public order. The minority will respect the majority and the majority will respect the law."

GOVERNOR MAGOON LEAVES CUBA.

On January 21, at the suggestion of President Roosevelt and Secretary Root, Secretary Taft summoned Governor Magoon to Washington, for the discussion, consideration and decision of a number of important matters, concerning the government of Cuba. Besides Colonel Crowder, Governor Magoon took with him his aides, Captain James A. Ryan, 15th Cavalry, and Major Jose Marti, and left Cuba for Tampa on Monday, January 27, reaching Washington on the following Thursday. The several matters to be discussed include the contract entered into between Judge Reilly, formerly of New York, and the City of Cienfuegos, to build a sewer system and a water supply for the city. This contract was later annulled by the council of Cienfuegos, which decision was sustained by Governor Magoon on appeal. Within the last few days, the residents of Cienfuegos have been clamoring for the construction by the government, of these necessary works.

Another matter is the contract of McGibney and Rokeby, New York contractors, for building sewers and pavements in the City of Havana, and never completed.

The third matter for consideration is the franchise of the Marianao Telephone Company, which has a concession which apparently included Havana. President Palma stopped operations at Havana, and the courts sustained him. There the matter stands.

On February 2, Colonel Black, Supervisor of Public Works in Cuba, was also summoned to Washington for consultation.

The Governor's departure from Cuba naturally aroused widespread discussion and brought out gratifying expressions of good will toward the Governor personally and unstinted praise of his administration from all. The positive affection in the hearts of the Cuban people toward the Governor found vent in a series of enthusiastic leave-takings, which indicated in no uncertain way the strong hold on the people the tactful, kindly, and skillful methods of Mr. Magoon had secured for him. Therefore, much uneasiness was apparent here and there regarding the Governor's return to his work in Cuba, as though this might be prevented by Washington, although the Governor himself said he expected to continue his work in Cuba until the Cuban government has been inaugurated.

The Advisory Commission which has been engaged in drafting new laws for Cuba sent a communication to President Roosevelt strongly praising Governor Magoon and expressing an earnest wish for his re-

turn. The personnel of the commission includes Cubans of both political parties, as well as non-partisans, and is significant evidence of appreciation of the good work done in the island under American administration.



GENERAL THOMAS H. BARRY,

Commanding the American Army of Pacification in Cuba, and Acting Provisional Governor of Cuba, during the absence of Mr. Magoon.

The New York Sun says *Cuba's New* editorially of Governor Magoon that "as a nation builder he has really done more in fifteen months than Leonard Wood did in twice that time."

"He has perhaps been overcareful lest he give offense, overconsiderate to some to whom little or no consideration should be shown, yet much of his work commands unqualified approval."

*Settling
Cuban
Disputes.*

On February 8 Secretary Taft and Governor Magoon decided that the McGivney-Rokeby contract, with modifications, be carried out, the government participating in defraying the cost of the improvement.

The Reilly Cienfuegos contract was disposed of in the same way, the national and city governments paying the cost.

The Marianao telephone dispute was settled by the preparation of a law authorizing the letting of the telephone concession for the city of Havana at the decision of its council.

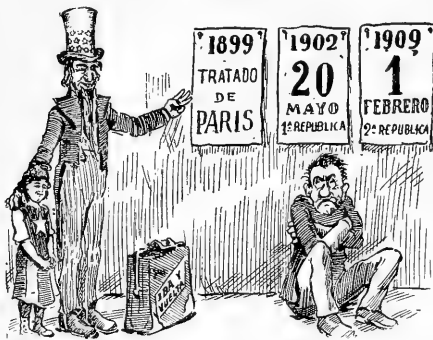
*Want
Governor
Magoon
Back.*

CUBAN NEWSPAPER COMMENT.

Praising Governor Magoon. "We must admit beyond question that under Mr. Magoon's administration the people's rights, liberty and property have been protected, and that the general interests of the country have been safeguarded, even against our own follies."—Cuba y America, Havana.

"Nevertheless it cannot be denied by honest men that Governor Magoon assumed the government of Cuba under the most difficult circumstances, and by his tact and good, fair judgment and ability has maintained peace and order in the country. There has also been great prosperity."—El Triunfo, Havana, the official organ of Gen. Gomez.

El Vigilante, of Guanajay, says: "Mr. Magoon, being the best ruler Cuba ever had, is honest, energetic, kind and just."



The alarmist—"Now he's going to take her sure." Uncle Sam—"I have had three chances to do it, and have proved that I have no such desire; but what if they force me to it the fourth?"

The above cartoon shows the "Lucha's" idea of the present Cuban-American relations. It will be noted that Uncle Sam's valise is labeled "Ida y vuelta," "Round Trip," or "Going and Coming," which is the cartoonist's clever way of indicating that the withdrawal of the Americans next February may mean their early return to the island.

Must Direct Her Own Destiny. "All that the Provisional Governor has done in the last fourteen months has been to put Cuba in a condition to elect her own government and to recover the untrammelled direction of her own destinies. When the day arrives to test their strength at the polls the Cuban people will not appear as blood-thirsty factions, ready to destroy themselves, but will proceed to sustain their preferences, orderly and peacefully, without indulgence in rancors and angry dissensions."—La Lucha.

Want Independence Later. "Governor Magoon in Washington will represent Cuba," says La Discussion of Havana. "He ought to tell Mr. Roosevelt the Cubans desire independence, when they are duly prepared and on a stable and firm basis, and that the country is not yet in a condition for

rashly fixing such a date, lest political anarchy prevail."

Afraid of Her Own People.

Commenting upon the possibility of Washington hesitating to leave American troops here after delivering the island to the Cuban government, Diario de la Marina says: "If so, Washington is not yet well informed of the true feeling of the Cubans. If it were it would not hesitate long on that which everybody here wants. It is not of the American soldiers that the Cuban countrymen are afraid, but of other soldiers who, having no horses, seize them."

February 1 A Rash Order. "The people are incapable of maintaining a stable government by themselves. Why, then, so rash and mad an order as that which the American President has given to Cuba now? There is no other remedy but to obey his imperial orders, but let us tell him the truth."—El Pueblo, Holguin.

Relies on America. "America," says La Lucha, "is interested in giving the Cubans self-government. But she can't do it regardless of her great responsibilities before the world. She must establish here a government capable of fulfilling its duties before leaving."

Drop Factionalism. "The destiny of the Cuban Republic is at this moment in the hands of the Cuban people. The time has come when the Cuban people must drop factionalism and the fight for spoils. They must now work with unceasing patriotic spirit to put their house in order against the time when they will again be left alone, with the whole world watching them in their efforts to stand as a nation."—Havana Post.

Representa-tion Larger. "During Señor Palma's administration the legislative power worked irregularly."

"The House then was composed of sixty-three Representatives. In 1909 it will have eighty-two. The number of City Councillors is also augmented on account of the increase in population, and besides there will be two more secretaries in the President's cabinet. The personnel will be larger, but it is doubtful whether the people's capacity for self-government has increased at the same rate."—Cuba y America.

Not Appreciated. The Roosevelt announcement was not received with entire kindness by all of the people of Cuba nor by a majority of them, nor by many of the property owners who have suffered in the past through revolution or banditti.—Havana Telegraph.

UNITED STATES NEWSPAPER COMMENT.

Must Be The best the United States can wish Cuba is that she may early come to recognize that a bad government of her own would be just as harmful to her population and her economic prosperity as a bad Spanish government, and that she may make up her mind to keep her political affairs in order as soon as new elections are held so that the United States will have no need for intervening again.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Want the The people who are worth considering in Cuba have been cured of the desire for independence, and are willing to stay in a situation of dependency upon the United States, because they want to live peacefully and embrace the opportunities there are on the island under composed conditions, to make fortunes and promote general prosperity.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Cuba The rehabilitation of Cuba is a bright page in the annals of the new order of American *Made Safe.* expansion by conquest. We have taken the plundered Spanish province and redeemed it, putting it on its way to permanent self-government. We have cleaned its plague spots, driven out the fever, subdued its marauding bands, made life and property safe, increased its trade, stimulated agricultural growth and brought order out of conditions that threatened political disintegration.

An era of genuine prosperity would seem to be beginning for Cuba. Works of public improvement are being carried on. Railway traffic has been largely expanded and railway construction extended. Given sanity and the submergence of self-interest



WHAT SHALL I DO WITH IT?

—Washington Star.

on the part of its political leaders, its second debut should be an auspicious one.—New York Globe.



—Duluth News-Tribune.

Not Helped "The provisional government established by the *By Cubans.* United States has received but little real support or assistance from the Cuban leaders. The laborious task of revising the laws of the island, taking a census on which to base an electoral system, reorganizing the military forces and otherwise preparing for the restoration of the republic—this exacting work has all been done by American civil and military officers who have been hampered almost, if not quite, as much as they have been helped by the Cubans.—Army and Navy Journal.

Calls it a Of course, under our foolish treaty with Cuba and the *Foolish* agreement entered into we *Treaty.* shall be but keeping faith by giving the island another opportunity to go it alone, says the Philadelphia Inquirer. There are so many politicians in Cuba, so many office-seekers, so many restless spirits who look only to their own selfish interests that a stable government seems to be practically out of the question. Should this country be forced once more to send troops to pacify the land they would probably remain there.

Suggests Cuba is to be given another opportunity next year *Gov. Magoon* to see if it can walk alone. *for President.* If it falls—well, nobody can say this country didn't try to get along without annexation. What Cuba should do is to persuade Governor Magoon to run for the presidency.—Baltimore News.

GREAT ROAD BUILDING AND BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION WORK IN ALL PARTS OF CUBA.

Official Data of Remaining Provinces.

(Concluded from January number.)

SANTA CLARA (concluded).

Highway from Santa Clara to Camajuani; \$97,239 appropriation.

Highway from Cienfuegos to Rodas by way of Abreus; \$100,000 appropriation.

Highway from Cartagena to the railroad station; \$9,000.

Additional highway from Cienfuegos to Junco; 400 lineal meters in length; work commenced.

Highway from Vueltas to Vega de la Palma; \$12,500.

Bridge over the river Lagunillas on the highway from Cienfuegos to Manicaragua; \$25,000; 58 per cent of total work done.

Road from Ciego de los Monteros to the railroad station \$11,000; under consideration.

PROVINCE OF CAMAGUEY.

Repair of the Najasa road; repair of the Najasa road (extension) and bridge over the Najasa River (Escudero ford); \$50,000 appropriation; 1.920 klns; excavation and grading completed; grading of the approaches of the bridge completed and erection of the superstructures in progress.

Bridge over the river Najasa (ford of Hato Potrero); \$25,000; 15 men working; erection of the central superstructure now nearing completion.

Bridge over the Guasimas Creek on the road to Santiago de Cuba; \$13,750; 14 men.

Bridge over the Burenes Creek on the road to Santa Cruz; \$12,000; 14 men.

Two pontoons on the road from Ninas to the Senado sugar plantation; \$8,000 appropriation; 8 men.

Three kilometers of central highway by way to Yeguas and San Geronimo.

Highway between Sabanilla and the Port of Santa Cruz del Sur; \$26,000; this work will be included in the highway from Camaguey to Santa Cruz del Sur.

Bridge over the Largos Creek; \$4,500; 12 men.

Central highway 12 kilometers on each side of the town of Ciego de Avila; \$40,000; 18 men.

Repair of the road from La Gloria to the port of Viaro; \$50,000; 5.100 klns.; 34 men engaged; 1,200 cubic meters of grading done; approaches to the bridge over the "Laguna lago" completed; 12 culverts nearing completion.

Repair of the Polvorin road; \$4,000; 6 klns.

Central highway between Camaguey and Santiago de Cuba; \$32,000; 2 klns; 57 men engaged.

Highway from San Geronimo to the Florida railroad station; \$10,500 appropriation; 4.642 klns.; no bids.

Highway from Sabanicú to the railroad station; \$20,000 appropriation; 2 klns.; no bids received; pending decision of the general directory.

Highway from Coscorro to the Marti railroad station; \$20,000. By order of the general directory this work will be included in the repairs of the road from Cayo Romero to Marti.

Highway from Guaimaro to the Guano railroad station; \$20,000; project completed.

Repair of the road from Bibara to Banes; to Marti (railroad station); \$23,250 appropriation; 40 klns.; 90 men.

SANTIAGO PROVINCE.

Repairs of the road to Baracoa; \$25,000; general survey made and submitted.

Repair of the road from Gibara to Banes; \$30,000; 5 klns.; 12 men; work being done by the administration under the supervision of the mayor of Baracoa.

Repair of the road to "el Cobre;" \$20,000; 8 klns.; 8 klns. permanently repaired and balance of \$1,800 will be employed in repairing the road to Santiago.

Repair of the road from Tunas to Puerto Padre; 4.000 klns; survey made and estimate submitted.

Road from Gibara to Bocas; 2.560 klns.; and construction of a bridge; \$20,000; under consideration.

Highway from Manzanillo to Calicito; \$30,000; 2.560 klns.; 76 men.

Highway from Bayamo to Guisa; \$20,000; under consideration.

Highway from Mayari to Juan Vicente; \$12,000; under consideration.

Highway from Manzanillo to Bayamo; \$40,000; 60 klns.; 19 men; contract awarded; work under way.

Highway from Bayamo to Baire; \$55,000; 11 klns.; 47 men.

Bridge over river Cautillo; \$16,188; 25 men; abutments on the west side nearing completion; excavation for east side abutments completed.

Highway from Veguitas to Jicotea; \$20,000.

Repair of the road from Ramon de las Yeguas to Caney; \$20,000; 50 klns.

Road from Cauto to Bayamo; \$15,000; under consideration.

Highway from Holguin to Sao Arriba; \$5,000; 1.466 klns. The mayor of Holguin will supervise the work.

Road from Regla fort at Bayamo to

Arroyo Salado; \$15,000; 2.266 kmls.; project approved by general directory.

Highway from Guantamano to Yateras; \$30,000 appropriation; 2.294 kmls.; the building of eight small woden bridges and 3 culverts nearing completion.

Repair of the road to Palma Soariano from Santiago; \$50,000 appropriation; 3.120 kmls.; 75 men; 60% of the masonry work as well as the Telford macadam work done.

Highway from Baracoa to Sabanillas and road to Maisi; \$100,000; 132 men engaged.

Highway from Holguin to Bayamo; \$40,-

000; 2.640 kmls.; 46 men; work much delayed by rains.

Highway to La Maya; \$18,800; 2.280 kmls.; completed.

Road from Holguin to Uñas; \$20,000 appropriation; under consideration.

Road from San Manuel to Puerto Padre; under consideration.

Repair of the road from Chaparra to San Manuel; under consideration.

Road from Bijarú to Banes; under consideration.

Road from Banes to Arroyo Flores; under construction.

THE LABOR SITUATION IN CUBA.

No Weakening Permitted. January 17. At this date the situation appeared satisfactory to the striking cigar-makers. Some union factories were working with a full force, indicating a weakness toward the strikers. The manufacturers' union immediately notified the offending factories that expulsion would follow a continuation of these tactics.

Railway Strike Ended. The strike of the operatives of the Western Railway ended January 18, the employees voting to accept the terms of the railway.

As a matter of fact, the strike ended some time ago, the men returning to work.

The formal announcement, however, of the ending of the strike will have the effect of improving the efficiency of the service.

Loss Through "la Fuma." The press of Havana is un-

fail- ing in its efforts to induce workingmen to look sensibly and reasonably at the differences between themselves and their employers. The cigar-makers' strike, for example, seems to have had its initiative in the attempted restriction by the manufacturers of the "la fuma" privilege among the workmen. This "fuma" is a custom long established of permitting each cigarmaker to make for his own use 10 cigars daily, and the Diario de la Marina says we all know what kind of tobacco the workmen take for their own use. The loss through this practice to a manufacturer employing 500 hands is \$75,000 annually, representing the market price at 5 cents of 1,500,000 cigars taken by the help. The employers naturally desire to stop this leak if possible.

An Industry Endangered. La Union Espanola advises the workmen that "imprudences give no good results, that continuing as they are going they will destroy the cigar manufacturing industry and that threats often made of removing some of the factories may one day be carried out." The Havana Post advises them to apply the funds now devoted to maintaining a strike

to the support of the unfortunate unemployed, who by force of circumstance, and not through any act of their own, remain unemployed.

The Appeal of Twelve Publications. On January 16 twelve publications of Havana united in a signed appeal to the striking workmen of the city, especially to the 4,000 cigar-makers, taking them sharply to task for dictating "unprecedented and ridiculous terms to employers," and warning them that such conduct would bring about confusion and complete downfall of their associations and lose them the confidence and esteem of the public. The message of the press advises the return of reason and common sense before it should be too late and urges the workmen to "amend their resolutions to conform to practical business conditions."

Result of the Masons' Strike. The masons lost their demand for more wages, but secured a reduction in hours of work from 10 to 9 hours.

They are going back to work wherever they can find any, but the contractors and builders who formed an organization among themselves during the progress of the strike, are retaining all of the men whom they could secure to work for them during the strike and employing as few of the strikers as possible, also giving them very little work, as they feel very hard, and justly so, against the striking masons.

More Laborers Wanted. Laborers are scarce on some of the sugar plantations and the Agrarian League is urging the expenditure of the money amounting to \$1,000,000, appropriated by the Cuban Congress to encourage immigration. The matter will be brought to Governor Magón's attention when he returns to Cuba.

The immigration from Spain in the last few years has been very large—22,178 in 1907 and 44,672 in 1906—and most of the immigrants readily found employment. The work on Cuban roads has kept labor busy all over the island and created a scarcity in the fields.

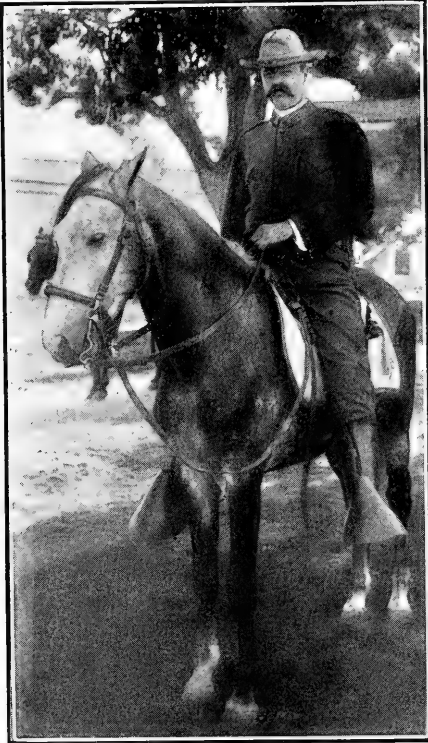
WHAT IS BEING DONE IN CUBA?

BY CAPTAIN JOHN H. PARKER, U.S.A.

MATANZAS, Cuba, Jan. 10, 1908.

*To the Editor of THE CUBA REVIEW.
Dear Sir:*

Your question relates to the economic and industrial side of the Cuban problem. A discussion of the political side is in the January Review of Reviews. In so far as consistent with duty, it is a pleasure to try to answer your question.



JOHN H. PARKER, CAPT. and Q. M. 28th INF.
Stationed at Matanzas, and the beautiful Cuban
pony presented to him by the citizens
of Colon.

Your readers are no doubt familiar with the \$5,000,000 wagon road in progress in Cuba, under direction of the Department of Public Works. The general idea of a great artery of wagon communication from end to end of the island was conceived in the administration of General Wood, but little progress was found when the present intervention occurred. The work was so vital that at the earliest possible moment warranted by the condition of the treasury it was at once begun, and is being pushed as rapidly as possible to completion. The system adopted is the contract system; not, perhaps, always the most economical, but

the system prescribed by the laws of Cuba.

This great carretera will cost from \$6,000 to \$8,000 per kilometer, and when completed will open the island to wagon transportation from end to end. As a military measure it is of the first importance, since it insures a base of supplies within less than 40 miles of any point, readily accessible in all kinds of weather by wagon transportation. But its military importance is as nothing compared with its economic importance. It will insure access to the markets for all sorts of products, in all parts of the island, many parts of which are now useless because, with the primitive transportation now necessary, products cannot be profitably sold. It furnishes work to thousands of unemployed, insures the circulation of money among the poorer classes, and has done more than any other one thing to re-establish tranquil conditions.

The reason of this is that Cuba is passing through an economical crisis that can be compared to the conditions in Missouri and Kansas in the 70's and 80's. Most of the land was owned in '98 by Spaniards. Most of these returned to Spain, and wished to close out their Cuban interests, which, therefore, are passing gradually into other hands. The Colono is becoming a small proprietor; but to do so he has to dig the price out of the land itself and remit it to the foreign owner, just as the farmer in the West gradually extinguished the mortgage which was plastered on almost every farm 20 to 30 years ago in that section of the United States. So this class in Cuba is gradually becoming a landholding class; but the process has thus far kept them very poor as far as ready money is concerned. As fast as they get a little money ahead it goes out of the country to pay the "hypoteca," leaving them as poor as before in cash.

Cuba achieved her political independence of Spain in 1898; but her industrial, her economic independence, must be achieved by sweat and labor. Revolutions cannot help in this struggle; they only retard it. That is a discrimination not made by the more ignorant parts of the Cuban people. The peon, the day laborer, does not find his lot much easier than in Spanish times; sometimes he finds it very hard, indeed, for the cost of living is abnormally high in Cuba, due to her failure to reach under advantageous conditions her natural market in the United States. This comes from a simple cause.

By the Treaty of Paris the United States undertook to guarantee to Spain for 10 years the same commercial rights and privileges enjoyed by herself in Cuba; a condition which absolutely prevents differential or preferential discriminations in favor of Cu-

ba in commerce, since any such discrimination would inure equally to Spain, and, under the "most favored nation clause" of various treaties, would virtually make Cuba a highway to evade American duties for all nations in the world. Not until this unnatural condition ends, and Cuba can receive the preferential discrimination to which she is entitled by her relations with the United States, when Cuban commerce can be regulated as a thing apart, independent of any other country, will the economic crisis be ended, cost of living reduced, and industrial prosperity restored to Cuba.

The peon finding conditions hard, and not understanding why, has made a discontented class in Cuba, from which demagogues and revolutionary leaders have been able to recruit their supporters. Hence it will be seen that the recent revolution was at the bottom based on economic conditions, not political ones; and one of the things necessary to prevent recurrence of such revolutions is readjustment of commercial relations on a preferential basis between Cuba and the United States as soon as this can be done independently.

In the meantime, it is necessary to ameliorate living conditions for the peon class; and the best way to do so has appeared to be by providing for him plenty of work at living wages, at the same time devoting his labor to the creation of permanent and indispensable public improvements. The great highway spoken of above is one of these enterprises. It benefits everybody, looks far into the future both from a military and an economic standpoint, and may be classed as one of the most important events in Cuban history. By the end of the present intervention it will be so nearly completed that the fulfillment of then existing contracts and labor will bring it to a successful conclusion. Its temporary object, the amelioration of temporary conditions for thousands of peons, will have been then accomplished. Its permanent benefits will but begin to be realized.

But this great work is only one. There are many others. Some may be cited: In the eastern part of Matanzas Province and western part of Santa Clara there is a great tract of low-lying land, as rich, as fertile as the Nile valley, subject to periodic inundations in the rainy season which not only destroy its agricultural value, but also entail great suffering, breed all kinds of malarial fevers, and have heretofore made that part of the island extremely unhealthy. In this section the government has undertaken a drainage problem on a large scale, under the great engineer, Menocal, formerly of the Nicaraguan Canal Commission. At an approximate expense of a few million dollars, and in an approximate period of two or three years, it is hoped that a large area of potentially valuable, fertile land may be reclaimed, the health conditions of the prov-

inces permanently improved, and this great work brought to a satisfactory conclusion. That such an engineer as Menocal has the subject in hand guarantees practical plans for this work, which might properly be classed in importance with the arid land reclamation of the United States, or the drainage of the Pontine marshes in Italy. While this project is still in the stage of engineering study, the mere fact that such a study has begun, taken in connection with the great importance of the work, virtually insures ultimate success.

Other works of a national character and scope, such as a national department of sanitation, through whose efforts yellow fever has already been again wiped out in Cuba, malarial fevers much reduced as a result of the war against mosquitos and improving drainage of towns, have already been consummated. There can be no doubt that this time the yellow fever is wiped out finally; for the nationalization of this work provides adequate funds and competent supervision, conditions which did not exist under the former regime, in which this work was left to the separate towns. If the present intervention had accomplished nothing more than above enumerated, it would be abundantly justified; but it has also given a tremendous impulse to all sorts of desirable works conducted under local authorities, of which a better understanding can be had by the following examples:

The Palma administration had appropriated some \$80,000 for the relief of flood sufferers in the inundated districts above referred to, of which some \$26,000 remained unexpended at the time the revolution of '06 put an end to further distribution. Governor Lecuona, of Matanzas Province, who had charge of this money, quietly put it away in the bank until such time as its expenditure could be made to the best advantage, and asked that an American army officer be assigned to inspect the accounts, recommend further allotments of this money, and supervise the execution of such works as might be authorized. The writer was designated to perform these duties.

A single town may also be cited as an example. In company with the Governor, a visit was made early in March, 1907, to Colon, the largest interior city in the province (and island), and one reported to have the highest death rate, highest sick rate and poorest sanitary conditions in Cuba. A public meeting was called, largely attended, and suggestions as to future work invited.

It was found that the city was subject to inundations in the rainy season; that it had almost no passable streets at that time of the year; that there was no adequate force for street cleaning; that the low-lying parts were mere swamps, breeding flies and mosquitos by the million; and that the local health authorities fully sustained the bad reports previously received as to the sick rate and death rate.

Everybody looked and felt discouraged and dispirited.

Since then there has been constructed in this town about five miles of macadamized streets as good as any in the United States; about two miles of cement sidewalks; a big drainage ditch, with feeders so placed as to drain the surface of every street in the city, which carries off all surface water within a half hour after a heavy rain; and the city plaza has been improved with cement walks, so that it is a suitable, cheerful place for public reunions. To do this, some \$6,500 of the then existing appropriation was utilized, and another allotment of \$11,000 was made by the government in Havana.

This work was accomplished by the people of Colon, merely with a little encouragement and help. They furnished the necessary labor at from 70 cents to 90 cents per day in Spanish silver, when work on the neighboring carreteras was being paid for by contractors at \$1.25, American gold. Every citizen in Colon contributed to the best of his ability, regardless of politics.

It was done at a price, too. The battlefield has its heroes, but not greater than those who fall in such works as this. Digging ditches and building streets in the tropics, in the rainy season, is just as dangerous to life and health as campaigning and digging trenches. By good fortune only one life, however, was expended as a result of this work; that of Juan Acuna, one of the foremen, who gave his life to his town to advance the public improvements, falling a victim to the pernicious malarial fever contracted on these works. His grateful townsmen have undertaken the

care of his dependent family, finding employment for his widow under the city government, and in due time will also see that the sons of Juan Acuna, martyr of Colon, shall receive as good an education as their father could have provided.

As in Colon, so in many other places. Cabezas contributed labor and material to such an extent as to stretch \$850 to do a job that would cost by contract \$2,500. Bermeja turned out en masse. Every owner contributed materials, every laborer contributed labor, until the town has now streets as good as any of its size in the world. Similarly in Alacranes, in Itabo, in Hatuey Nuevo, in Maximo Comez, in Jovellanos, and in Jaguey Grande. Public spirit, that mighty power, was aroused, and devoted to cleaning up streets and lots, improvement of streets and sidewalks, drainage, and all the details that go to make towns good to live in. In all, more than a dozen towns were thus awakened into life, and in the end the interest of the general government was so directed to these municipal problems that it has just devoted an appropriation of \$3,000,000 of the Cuban surplus to municipal improvements, along the same lines, for all the cities in Cuba.

The awakening of civic pride, the advance toward happier conditions, and the warm gratitude manifested on every side by these people, coming to Cuba with a strong prejudice against the Cuban people, the writer has become their enthusiastic friend and in many things their admirer. Finer hospitality, more generous appreciation, more delicate consideration, it would be impossible to find anywhere.



A STREET IN THE CITY OF PINAR DEL RIO.

GOVERNMENT MATTERS.

The trial of Masso Parra, Lara Miret and others for sedition ended Jan. 30. It brought a curious plea from Mr. Jorin, the counsel of Parra. He said a Cuban Republic did not exist, and that the Spanish penal code defined treason as conspiring against the "supreme government," which in this case was the United States. He said also that Judge Advocate General Davis's opinion given to President Roosevelt, viewed Cuba as United States territory. The President's February 1 order also sustained this view, and his disregard of the provision of the Cuban constitution fixing one hundred days between the election of senators by the electoral college and the notice of the election. All this, said Señor Jorin, contradicted Governor Magoon's contention that he was merely a Cuban executive and not an American official. Despite this novel defense conviction of the accused is probable.

Castellanos, Miret's lawyer, took the opposite view, and attacked Jorin's argument, saying that Cuba was fully sovereign and independent and that the Spanish penal code was not applicable to a republic. Hence, there were no penalties existing in Cuba and his client was not punishable. The attorney-general asked for a sentence of three years and six months, and on February 5 Masso Parra and two others were sentenced to this term of imprisonment. José Miret was acquitted.

January 17. Certain plans proposed by Col. Black, of the Department of Public Works, for the construction of three piers between the passenger landing at Machina wharf and the ferry wharves at Luz Street, were recently under consideration by the board of navigation.

These piers are to be each 600 feet long and 128 feet wide, with slips between to accommodate vessels unloading. The board decided that the location chosen was undesirable, the wreck of the Maine being a menace to ships docking, especially to those using the southernmost piers. No other position for these improvements has as yet been suggested.

A new law for the organization of a Cuban Army was completed by the advisory commission on February 4 and forwarded to Washington the following day. The new force will insure stability in the Cuban Republic because sufficient to quell further revolutions should they occur. It will be separated from the Rural Guard,

and the entire force of native troops will number 9,000 men.

United States Consul-General James L. Rodgers gives notice that all American citizens native born and naturalized, children born abroad of

American parents, widows or divorced women, who have acquired American citizenship by marriage, who are residents of Cuba, are invited to register at his office in the National Bank of Cuba building, Cuba and Obispo Sts., Havana. Naturalized American citizens applying should present their papers. Children as described above declaring their intention to become residents of Cuba and remain citizens of the United States, must be between 18 and 19 years of age.

This registration is in conformity to the act of March 2, 1907, and to the executive order of April 8, 1907, and applies only to residents and not to transient visitors.

The Census of Cuba.

The following table is a statement of present population and the population in 1899 by provinces:

	1899	1907	Increase
Pinar del Rio....	173,082	240,781	39%
Havana	424,811	518,524	23%
Matanzas	202,462	239,866	18%
Santa Clara	356,537	457,897	28%
Camaguey	88,237	117,432	33%
Oriente	327,716	453,782	38%
	1,572,845	2,028,282	29%

Growth in Santa Clara Province.

	1899	1907
Census	Census	Census
Caibarien	8,650	10,415
Calabazar	13,698	16,606
Camajuaní	13,177	14,613
Cienfuegos	59,128	70,730
Cruces	7,953	10,245
Esperanza	12,515	18,129
Palmira	12,972	15,853
Placetas	11,961	16,631
Quemado de Guines....	8,890	11,295
Rancho Veloz	14,486	16,680
Ranchuelo	10,156	12,637
Rodas	17,784	22,080
Sagua	24,640	26,563
Vueltas	12,832	16,913
Sancti Spiritus	25,709	36,532
Remedios	16,151	21,713
Santa Clara	29,940	46,632
Lajas	9,603	11,407
Santo Domingo	13,302	20,770
Trinidad	24,271	29,562
Yaguajay	9,718	14,050

Total	357,536	458,062
Increase in numbers, 1907 over 1899		100,526
Percentage of increase.....		28.47

GENERAL NOTES.

Inundations in Havana.

The January 12 storm in Havana, which inundated portions of Vedado, one of the beautiful suburbs of Havana, has caused strong petitions to be made to the government for the extension of the seawall along the gulf front, to the Almendares River. Much damage to property and some lives were lost during the storm, and the seawall will prevent a recurrence of disaster. The Cuban House of Representatives had made an appropriation for this important improvement, but the revolution of 1906 stopped further proceedings.

The Cattle Industry.

"Cuba," a publication of Camaguey, suggests a union of all those engaged in cattle raising for the better protection of their interests. It says that the proposition to request the imposition of a higher tariff on imported cattle would not be encouraged by the government, for the reason that the authorities would not lightly relinquish the duty of \$5 per head which at the present rate of importations means quite an addition to the annual revenue, despite the appeal of a crowded and stagnant home market. It

suggests also a cattle exchange, and the promulgation of fixed rules for all operations concerning the buying and selling of cattle and the establishment of a cattle-raisers' bank for financial operations. With these plans under way Cuba predicts the strengthening of the cattle industry and a generally profitable betterment.

A New Hotel Registry.

The National Department of Sanitation has ordered that daily reports regarding the guests of their establishments be made by all hotel managers. They must supply name, age, nationality, place from whence they have come, time of stay and destination, on blanks furnished for that purpose. Hotel proprietors generally are very much displeased over this order, which they declare will be exceedingly troublesome to carry out.

Work for the Unemployed.

Gen. Carloz Garcia Velez, general inspector of prisons in Cuba, is visiting the jails in the various cities of the island and ordering rebuilding and renovation wherever necessary. The changes ordered afford welcome employment to many idle workmen.



Scenes during the Carnival in Havana. This year it begins on February 23 and ends March 31. Elaborate preparations have been made for a six weeks of gayety, and the merchants, shipping men, railroads and the municipality have contributed a large carnival fund

Anthrax in Cuba.

To the Editor of THE CUBA REVIEW.
New York, U. S. A.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your letter regarding "can-grina," I will say that it is the common Spanish name here in Cuba for anthrax. It is technically called "carbunculo bacteridiana" in Spanish.

Anthrax exists in Cuba, but rarely causes severe losses except sometimes among oxen working on the sugar plantations hauling cane. The Cuban government through the Secretary of Agriculture furnishes vaccine against anthrax free to all residents of Cuba and also vaccine against blackleg of calves. Directions for using the vaccine and a blank to be filled out and returned to the secretary's office showing the results of the vaccination are also sent.

Residents of Cuba that need either vaccine should state clearly which kind of vaccine they wish and the number of animals they wish to vaccinate, and direct their request to the Secretary of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, Havana.

Yours truly,

NELSON S. MAYO,
Chief of the Veterinary Department,
Estacion Central Agronomica.



An old building used for cockfights when this pastime was lawful.

A Brutal Sport Prohibited.

A commission from Santa Clara recently petitioned the Provisional Governor to restore cock-fighting. They asked that if the governor could not grant their request entirely, that he permit the sport to be restored on feast days. The governor refused, saying the first intervention had passed a prohibitive order against its continuance and that during five years the Cuban Congress had not seen fit to abrogate this order.

New Railroad Officers.

At a recent meeting of the board of directors held at Camaguey of the Puerto Principe and Nuevitas Railroad, the following officers were elected to serve for the coming year: Ignacio Agramonte, director; Isaac Rodriguez, treasurer; Ignacio Soler, secretary, and Virgilio Guerrero, auditor.

Sale of Church Property.

Governor Magoon has authorized Bishop Estrada, of the Roman Catholic Church at Havana, as trustee of the San Francisco de Paula legacy, to make a deed of sale for the sum of \$276,984 to the Havana Central Railroad of all the properties and lands occupied by the church and old San Francisco de Paula Hospital. The sale of this property was voted by the Central Board of Charity at the request of the railroad, which intends to extend its dock and warehouse facilities at Paula. The hospital and church are adjacent to the Havana Central docks.

Kindergarten in Sancti-Spiritus.—Following a visit made to the town of Sancti-Spiritus by Provincial Superintendent of Schools la Torre, of Santa Clara, accompanied by Mrs. Mary Neil Kaite, Superintendent of Kindergarten for that province, it is proposed to establish a kindergarten school in that town.

No Yellow Fever.—According to the report of the National Board of Health there is at present no yellow fever on the island.

Minor News Items.

Merchants and property owners of Pinar del Rio are pleased by the promised construction on the Square Antonio Maceo, Maximo Gomez and McKinley, of a palace of justice, which comprises the five districts of the city. The cost of the new building will exceed \$130,000.

The board of education of Sagua la Grande has been reorganized, the new president being Sr. Emilio Denos, and the secretary, Sr. Miguel Agüero.

An appropriation of \$76,000 has been made for the erection of a new modern fire-house in Havana, which will contain all modern fire apparatus. The decree has been signed by the governor, and construction work will begin at once.

Plans for another palace of justice are in the state engineer's hands. It will be built in Matanzas at a cost between \$40,000 and \$50,000.

The appropriation for necessary improvements in the insane asylum at Mazorra, just outside of Havana, and the only one on the island, has been increased from \$160,000 to \$210,000.

Prof. F. S. Earle, former director of the Cuban Agricultural Experiment Station, is now in charge of the interests at Herradura of the Herradura Land Company.

The electric arc light lighting system at Santiago de Cuba is now complete. Tests were made recently, giving a satisfactory result.

Señor Narciso Gelato, the well-known banker, is the newly elected president of the Havana Chamber of Commerce.

THE ISLE OF PINES.

Many New Roads.

The new roads building in the Isle of Pines is the biggest improvement yet contemplated. The appropriation aggregates \$160,000, and Col. Black and Lombillo Clark of the Department of Public Works, and Mr. Corrales, chief engineer for the Province of Havana, are giving the work their personal attention. When completed the inhabitants of the island will be in communication by means of good roads with nearly all the towns. Three calzadas, over thirty miles in all, have been contracted for. The principal roads are between Jucaro and Nueva Gerona, between Nueva Gerona and McKinley and between Santa Fe and La Ceiba. The second named is the longest and most costly. A road between Jucaro and Santa Fe is completed, and work has already begun on the others, and much of it will have been done before the rainy season begins.

A New Bank.

A new bank was organized at Santa Fe, January 29, taking its name from that town. This is the second on the island, the other being located at Nueva Gerona. The organizers and officers elected are all Americans, having large property interests on the island. A. P. Bush is the president; R. I. Wall, vice-president, J. I. Anderson, cashier, and Walter Doe, assistant cashier.

Population of the Isle of Pines.

The official returns of the 1907 census give the Isle of Pines a population of 3,275. The number of Americans on the island is given as 450.

The figures will be somewhat of a surprise to many Americans on account of the small proportion of Americans to the total population, says the Isle of Pines Appeal. It must be remembered that on the date of taking the census, many of the American residents were in the north on summer trips, and the government officials admit that the American population of the

island has greatly increased since then.

It is probable that if a new census could be taken within a short time the American population would be found to be double the figures given.

The Isle of Pines in Congress.

While President Roosevelt was making it plain that our troops would be ordered home in one more year, Senator Dick, of Ohio, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, was introducing a resolution in Congress to the effect that until there should be a special treaty entered into with Cuba or until otherwise provided by act of Congress, the government of the Isle of Pines should be held to be incumbent on the United States. Provision is made in the resolution for vesting full powers of government in the President.

That is an excellent proposition, although it is by no means a new one. The real business of the Island is done by Americans, and protection for American interests is demanded. Until the problem of Cuban government is definitely settled, the Isle of Pines should not be turned over to Cuban mismanagement. Congress has neglected or feared to deal definitely with the matter. The resolution proposed by Senator Dick places the whole subject before it and calls for serious attention.

News from Los Indios.

Mr. C. S. Brown, president Canada Land Fruit Company, is now on the Isle of Pines and he reports things in first-class shape at Los Indios. There are several new homes going up, and things in general are very prosperous.

Improving the Casas River.

The work of dredging the Casas River on the Isle of Pines is progressing rapidly. It is expected that the river will be sufficiently dredged very soon to allow the large new steamboat, the Cristobal Colon, to resume the run between Batabano and the Isle of Pines.



ROAD-MAKING IN THE ISLE OF PINES.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

**Cuban Mahogany and Cedar Market.
December Arrivals.**

Mahogany.—There were but two ports represented in the arrivals for the month of December, and the total amount of wood brought forward was far below the average; in fact, there was only one month during the year which showed smaller receipts; but notwithstanding these small receipts stock in first hands has been increased, and the present holdings are, without doubt, the largest that we have had for some years past.

Cedar.—In reviewing the market a year ago we called attention to the very large arrivals of 1906, but these have been surpassed by the receipts of 1907, as some 3,000 more logs have been received. The demand for the past few months has been far below the average, and this accounts for the unusually large stock in first hands. The present supply will undoubtedly be sufficient for some time to come or until trade conditions have materially changed.

January Arrivals.

Mahogany.—The stock that was on hand a month ago remains unchanged, owing to the very quiet conditions existing in our market. There was practically no wood received during the month, and shipments cannot now be recommended.

Cedar.—The stock that was on hand a month ago has been but slightly reduced, notwithstanding the fact that there were no logs received during the entire month just past. Shippers will do well not to send wood forward until there is a more active demand, and our present stocks considerably reduced.—George F. Herri-man, February 1, 1908.

Household Goods not Dutiable.

Major Terrell recently made a decision that household goods arriving on another steamer than the one bringing the owner were not subject to duty.

It seems an English family arrived at Cienfuegos ahead of their household goods and these when they arrived were declared subject to duty by the customs authorities, but Major Terrell decided otherwise.

Customs Receipts of Cuba.

1901	\$10,877,984.77
1902	10,579,867.04
1903	11,479,267.25
1904	15,529,116.91
1905	18,255,040.00
1906	18,511,296.07
1907	20,005,048.12

Cuban Paper Trade.

Concerning the importation of paper into Cuba, Consul-General James L. Rodgers, of Havana, writes as follows:

The total importation of paper in sheets during the year 1905 was 2,143,609 kilos (kilo equals 2.2 pounds), of which the United States furnished about 50 per cent., and Germany, Spain and France about 15 per cent each. In the shape of paper bags, envelopes, etc., there was an importation in 1905 of 1,007,668 kilos, of which the United States furnished nearly 75 per cent., and Germany about 19 per cent. Of all other classes of paper in the year 1905 there was imported 6,280,280 kilos, of which Germany furnished about 40 per cent, Spain about 20 per cent., the United States about 13 per cent., and France about 10 per cent. The detailed statistics for 1906 are not as yet available.

The consumption of paper in the republic is steadily increasing.

Estimated Revenue.

The national revenues of Cuba for the coming year are estimated as follows:

Custom-house revenues	\$23,046,000
Consular revenues	350,000
Posts and telegraphs revenues...	743,000
Interior revenues	831,000
State's properties, etc.....	234,000
Miscellaneous	262,325
	\$25,466,325

**A Decade of Commerce Between the
United States and Cuba.**

	<i>U. S. Imports from Cuba.</i>	<i>U. S. Exports to Cuba.</i>
1897	\$18,406,815	\$8,259,776
1898	15,232,477	9,561,656
1899	25,408,828	18,616,377
1900	31,371,704	26,513,400
1901	43,423,088	25,964,801
1902	34,094,684	26,623,500
1903	62,942,790	21,761,638
1904	76,983,418	27,377,465
1905	86,304,259	38,380,601
1906	84,979,821	47,763,688
1907	97,441,690	49,305,274

Cuban Imports of Typewriters.

Consul-General James L. Rodgers, of Havana, submits a report covering the importations of typewriting machines into Cuba during 1905, 1906 and the eleven months of 1907 ending November 30. The American machine has the lead, exporting values being \$63,381 in 1905, \$73,971 in 1906 and \$62,932 in the eleven months of 1907.

AGRICULTURE.



Wrapping and packing eggplant in Cuba for the NEW YORK market.

Bloom-Blight Remedy.

Bloom-blight of the mango, aguacate, and lime, can be prevented by spraying the blossom clusters with Bordeaux mixture twice during the blossoming period. The excessive use of phosphoric acid and a deficiency of potash caused the new growth in aguacate trees to remain soft and green and the

small trees blossomed to an abnormal extent.

A Larger Horticultural Exhibit in 1909.

The Cuban National Horticultural Society, which gave a very successful exposition of Cuban fruits and vegetables in Havana early in January, is already planning for a larger exposition next year. The first exhibit was very satisfactory, the attractive specimens of Cuba's products shown proving that the finest oranges, lemons, grape-fruit, innumerable varieties of citrus fruits, and all kinds of familiar vegetables can be raised on the island. Many Spanish-speaking residents have become members and membership is invited from all engaged in agricultural pursuits and its allied interests.

With the proper support and encouragement, so that larger quarters can be secured, the society promises a horticultural show next winter which will be of vast benefit to the island. Mr. Luis Marx has offered the society the use of any of his warehouses for next year's exhibition.

The Gaceta Economica, referring to this successful exhibition, says: "It is a pity that it was left to the American residents of Cuba to inaugurate the exposition, because there are many practical and intelligent Cubans capable of initiating a show of this kind, could they but receive the support of those who are or should be in sympathy with developing Cuban agriculture."

Shipping Citrus Fruits.

Summarizing the results obtained from all shipments, sound, uninjured fruit is the foundation for successful keeping quality under all methods and conditions of handling. Carefully handled fruit developed the least decay, while oranges injured mechanically in handling developed the most. Sound fruit handled with enough care to prevent injury and shipped quickly after picking and packing, in the coolest possible condition, summarizes the fundamental requirements for the successful keeping of the orange during shipment. If the fruit has been injured in picking or in the packing house, then quick shipment at a cold temperature is essential.

Unsound fruit may arrive in market in apparently sound condition if shipped quickly after packing in a cold condition, but the decay has only been retarded. It has been transferred to the receiver, and unless the fruit is used quickly the rot develops as soon as the fruit warms up. There appears to be little difference in the keeping quality of sound oranges when shipped under ventilation, under ice, or after precooling.

A United States government report says that the losses in Florida oranges during November, December and January which were severe, were due principally to the rough handling of the fruit.

DUTY AND COSTS OF PACKING AND SHIPPING VEGETABLES FROM CUBA.

Notes From Estacion Central Agronomica.

In addition to the extensive variety test and cultural experiments which have been carried on by Professor Austin, of the Horticultural Department, since the founding of the Estacion, in the last two years he has gathered together a mass of useful information regarding the commercial side of vegetable growing, both for the export trade and for the local markets.

From inquiries made of the Collector of the Port of New York, and from prominent commission merchants in New York and Chicago, the following data have been obtained as to customs charges on vegetables entering the United States, transportation rates between Havana and New York and Havana and Chicago, styles of packages preferred, etc.

The Duty.

Tomatoes, eggplants, peppers, squash, beets and parsley, under paragraph 257 of the tariff, is 25% ad valorem.

Beans, under paragraph 240, it is 45 cents per bushel of sixty pounds.

Onions, under paragraph 240, it is 40 cents per bushel.

Potatoes, it is 25 cents per bushel.

On all Cuban products there is, however, a 20% reduction on these rates, on account of the reciprocity treaty.

Cost of Packing, Picking, Transportation, etc.

The cost of packages, including making and nailing of crates and cost of wrapping-paper, is from 20 to 25 cents per crate.

The cost of picking, sorting and pack-

ing should not exceed 10 to 15 cents per crate.

The rates in car lots from Havana to Chicago, by way of Mobile or New Orleans, are as follows:

Tomatoes, beans, peas, \$1 per crate.

Okra, squash and cucumbers, \$1.667.

Peppers, eggplants, garlic, \$1.355.

Potatoes, 93 cents; and onions, 86 cents.

In less than car lots:

Tomatoes, peas, beans, peppers, eggplants and garlic, \$1.45.

Okra, squash and cucumbers, \$1.13.

Potatoes, \$1; and onions, 90 cents.

The entire cost of shipping from Havana to New York, including freight, duty, cartage and commission, is estimated at from 70 to 90 cents per crate.

Cartage and Freight Costs.

In New York City the cartage on all classes of vegetables is 5 cents per package. The freight from Havana to New York averages 30 to 35 cents per crate.

The package preferred for tomatoes, okra and peppers is the Florida six-basket carrier. The tomatoes should be wrapped. Okra and peppers should not. Eggplants and white squash should be wrapped and packed in the standard Florida eggplant crate.

The Estacion will soon issue a bulletin from its horticultural department in which Prof. Austin will treat both the commercial and cultural side of vegetable growing in Cuba in great detail and in a practical way that will make the bulletin a condensed manual on the subject.



The Heart of a Coconut Palm. How the fruit is bunched, big and little.

SOME TOBACCO SEED-BED TROUBLES.

BY WM. T. HORNE.

Chief of Department of Vegetable Pathology, Cuban Agricultural Experiment Station.

All the experience of the tobacco growers in Cuba has failed to find a sure remedy for the damping off (pudrición or gangrena húmeda) which appears in tobacco seed-beds in moist weather. In dry weather this disease makes no serious trouble, but in moist weather it destroys the tobacco at a terrible rate.

This department has been studying the pudrición and has obtained results which justify us in recommending certain preventive and curative measures. We also recommend arsenate of lead in place of Paris green for poisoning the various biting insects which injure young tobacco.

In the semilleros del monte (upland seed-beds in recently cleared forest land) there is an abundance of humus in the surface soil from the accumulation of decaying leaves, branches, etc., excellent conditions for growing tender plants. Sterilizing the soil by burning kills injurious fungi in the soil and the ashes furnish a quickly available fertilizer.

The department favors the growing of posturas (young plants) close to the field where they are to be planted, and only from carefully selected seed.

The vega (tobacco field) soil lacks humus, so that it dries quickly, but this is remedied by adding decayed compost to the soil. Unfortunately, this contains the fungi which causes the pudrición and even encourages its growth in moist weather. Burning over the seed-beds is not usually practicable for lowland seed-beds, so that it is necessary to find some other way of sterilizing the soil, and this brings us to the methods of prevention.

Prevention of Pudrición.

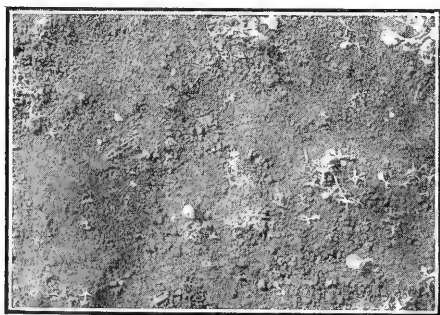
Two principal methods for sterilizing soil by a solution of formalin and by hot water or steam have been tried in the United States and other countries, and are said to have given excellent results.

The latter will soon be given a thorough test. The first method is here described:

First Experiment.

Five seed-beds were prepared using red soil and chemical fertilizer. The standard treatment was 2 pints of strong formalin (40%) in 50 gallons of water and approximately 1 gallon of the solution was applied to 1 square foot of two seed-beds. Two other beds were wet with the same amount of water, and the last bed received a double strength formalin solution. All were covered and left to dry out for 8 days. The beds were then worked lightly, sterilizing all instruments with formalin before using, thus avoiding the introduction of unsterilized soil into sterilized beds. All the beds were then sown with tobacco and vegetables and liberally watered.

All the sowings grew well. Tobacco and vegetables grew more thriftily in the beds treated with formalin than in the other beds, and better still in the beds treated with double strength formalin solution, showing that the formalin sterilizing was having a beneficial effect on the growth of the plants.



SEEDLING TOBACCO PLANTS.

The bed on the left is untreated with sterilizer. The one on the right was sterilized with a strong solution of formalin. The plants in the bed not treated quickly succumbed to pudrición and died.

The two unsterilized beds became affected with pudrición almost as soon as the plants were up, the fungus showing in all parts of both beds. In 17 days from sowing nearly all of the first plants to come up had been killed by the fungi and in some places a second growth was coming up.

In the two beds treated with the standard formalin solution there appeared to be no fungus at all at first and growth was excellent. Later a spot appeared in one of the beds and spread gradually, and when the untreated beds described in the previous paragraph were practically destroyed, this spot was 8 inches broad and several new ones had appeared near it. They continued to spread and practically killed all the tobacco plants in this bed before they were large enough to set in the field.

The second bed treated with standard formalin also showed several spots which spread gradually, and it looked as if the bed would also be destroyed, but many of the plants became large enough to resist the pudrición when it reached them.

In the remaining bed which was treated with double strength formalin, a few spots likewise appeared very early and spread precisely as in the sterilized beds described above and in 18 days the whole bed seemed likely to be destroyed.

Second Experiment.

A set of 5 seed-beds treated like the 5 described above, but fertilized with compost instead of commercial fertilizer, gave precisely the same results, except that, as the weather had grown steadily drier, the humidity in the beds was not as great and the pudrición did not develop vigorously.

It might be said here that the formalin stock used was found to be only 26% instead of 40%.

The long wait for the formalin to dry out and the danger of introducing soil fungi while sowing the bed or by some accident is a serious practical inconvenience. We tried, therefore, the effect of sowing the seed just before applying the solution, thus sterilizing soil, seed-bed, and all at once, reducing the danger of reinfecting the soil and avoiding delay. In both described tests tobacco seed grew satisfactorily in beds treated with a much stronger solution of formalin than is necessary for sterilizing the soil. When made four times as strong the seed was all killed.

Standard strength solution of formalin on tobacco plants which were damping off badly resulted in the killing of the plants, but tobacco seed which was in the soil germinated nicely afterward.

Remedies for Pudrición.

The soil sterilizing already described is a preventive, but if the pudrición gets started, it progresses just as rapidly as if the soil had not been sterilized. In 5 different beds at 4 different times during the past winter we tried a remedy and found that in every case the pudrición was stopped from spreading more than an inch after the treatment and the remaining plants made a very rapid and healthy growth.

This treatment consisted in thoroughly soaking the bed with a strong Bordeaux mixture, 2 gallons of which were applied to four feet square (16 sq. ft.) of seedbed.

To Make Good Bordeaux Mixture.

Have a lime paste made by slaking good quicklime with water. Lime air-slaked and dead is not suitable for making Bordeaux. The paste can be kept in a wooden tub or barrel until needed but keep it covered with water. Copper sulfate should be secured and kept in a dry place. For a test solution, a few ounces of the yellow prussiate of potash (potassium ferrocyanide) should be put in a clean bottle and this filled with water and plainly marked "Poison."

To make 50 gallons of Bordeaux, put about 30 gallons of water in a barrel. Put 6 pounds of the sulfate in a piece of sack, and suspend it just below the surface until the sulfate all dissolves. Take about 15 pounds of the lime paste, put it in about 10 gallons of water and stir it up to a smooth lime milk. Dip this lime milk out and mix it with the solution of copper sulfate, stirring as rapidly as possible. When the mixture turns bright, deep blue, add a drop of the test solution. If a brown color is formed, add more lime and stir until no dark color is formed by adding the test solution. The Bordeaux is now neutral, but to make sure that it is perfectly safe, a half more lime milk than that put in to neutralize the copper should be added. Now add water to make 50 gallons and stir thoroughly.

The Bordeaux may be applied to the seed-beds with a sprayer or a sprinkling can. If successfully made, it will not injure the young tobacco.

Notice.—The copper sulfate solution alone, if applied to the seed-bed, would kill every plant. If not sufficiently neutralized with lime it will also kill the tobacco. Therefore, never apply any treatment like this to your whole crop. Treat a small part and, if this is successful, after one or two days treat the rest in the same way. Bordeaux leaves a whitish coating on the leaves and the sprayed plants might not sell well, although they are in no way injured.

CUBAN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Specially written for The CUBA REVIEW by Urner-Barry Company, New York.

The receipts of Cuban fruits and vegetables in New York of late have been rather liberal, arrivals during the month of January exceeding 50,000 packages, mostly from Havana. Of this stock there were about 12,500 boxes of oranges and grape-fruit, probably 7,000 crates of pineapples, and, say, 32,000 packages of vegetables, the latter including nearly 5,000 crates of onions, with the balance of the vegetables largely tomatoes.

The season has been most unsatisfactory this year, particularly for Cuban vegetables, and prices have ruled low and disappointing to shippers. The financial flurry and stringency in the money market last fall, while stated to be over and conditions normal, is still felt in the produce trade, and the consumptive demand is unusually light, particularly for all articles which may be considered luxuries. The condition of the Cuban products received this year has been fully as good as any previous season, quality probably averaging better, as many shippers have given more care to method of packing and sorting, but notwithstanding this fact, receivers have been unable to move the stock, except at extremely low prices. This condition has not only prevailed with Cuban fruits and vegetables, but with southern and all other articles in the produce line.

Onions sold early in January as high as \$2.75 @ \$3, but under increasing receipts prices have steadily fallen, until of late sales have been largely in range of \$1.72 @ \$2 per crate, and just at the close the latter figure is becoming exceedingly high, with most business at \$1.75 @ \$1.90. No other new onions are arriving, and these prices seem low in view of the moderate quantity arriving.

Tomatoes have continued to come in freely, notwithstanding the low prices ruling, and sales have made largely in range of \$1 @ \$1.75 per carrier, only an occasional mark of very fine quality higher, and some of the poorest stock has occasionally sold lower. Some of the best Florida tomatoes are selling at higher prices, in instances up to \$2 @ \$2.50, but this premium is realized more on account of reputation than actual quality, as the Cuban stock in many cases is fully as good as the Florida receipts, but many buyers show a preference for the Florida, probably having purchased Cuban at some period and had stock of wasty quality or otherwise poor, and under these circumstances are unwilling to handle any but Florida. This prejudice will take time to overcome.

Eggplants are coming in freely from Cuba, and best stock is selling fairly well at \$1.50 @ 1.75 per box, rarely higher for fancy, but anything poor or which has to be repacked averages lower.

Okra in moderate supply and when small and fancy \$2 @ \$2.25 per carrier is obtained, but much of the stock arriving is of undesirable variety, being large in size and coarse, and such works out slowly at low figures, often down to \$1.25 @ \$1.50, and lower. Peppers arriving quite freely, but demand is limited, and \$1 is seldom exceeded for average best, with anything below prime ranging lower.

Lima beans, white squash and scattering lots of other varieties of vegetables arriving from Cuba, sell well when showing attractive quality, but anything poor receives little attention. Some few lots of Florida potatoes arriving, which are selling at \$5 @ \$6 per barrel, and with Bermuda worth \$5 @ \$5.50 per barrel, it is evident that Cuban, if fancy, would sell at about those prices.

Pineapples have been in fair supply, but demand light, and while strictly sound have been salable at \$2 @ \$2.25 for 25 size, and \$1.75 @ \$2 for 30s, the smaller sized pines have ranged lower, and anything wasty or poorly packed has had no settled value, some sales making down to \$1 per crate and below. Very few pineapples arriving from Cuba except the Red Spanish variety.

Oranges have met only a moderate demand, as market has been liberally supplied with medium-grade oranges from other sections, and the Cuban fruit has not been much in favor, except at low prices. Tangerines and also grape-fruit and other similar fruits are salable at satisfactory prices when received in sound condition.—New York, February 10, 1908.

SUGAR IN JANUARY.

Specially written for The CUBA REVIEW by Willett & Gray, of New York.

January opened with centrifugals 96 test at 3.85c. per lb, duty paid in New York, and at 2½c. cost and freight in Cuba. With a very much delayed crop movement, which gave an immediate firmer tendency to the market, the spot quotation advanced to 3.92c., and cost and freight sales at 2 9/16c. per lb. by the 6th of the month, to extent of 100,000 bags for February shipment. This proved to be the highest point of the month.

Prices later followed the downward course to 3.90c., rallying to 3.92c. the middle of the month, then 3.89c. to 3.86c., to 3.80c., to 3.77c., to 3.80c., to 3.75c., at the close of January. The cost and freight sales were also on declining basis to 23½c. for 96 test for February and March shipments at the close.

European beet sugar opened at 10 shillings per cwt. 88 analysis f. o. b. Hamburg, declined to 9s. 9¾d., rose to 9s. 10½d., declined to 9s. 9¾d., and closed at 9s. 11¼d., the small fluctuations following daily news from Cuba, the number of Centrals working and the weekly receipts following closely those of the year 1905-06, when the crop was 1,178,749 tons. Messrs. Guma-Mejer issued their first crop estimate on the 3d of January, based upon the amount of cane in the field, as 1,165,000 tons, and have not changed since.

Europe indicates rather smaller beet sowings next season.

All proposed tariff revision on Philippine sugar at this session of Congress has been given up, and an effort will be made to harmonize the government and the sugar men on a measure to be passed amicably at the next December session.

At the annual meeting of the American Sugar Refining Co., January 8, Mr. Horace Havemeyer was elected a director in his father's place. Mr. W. B. Thomas was elected president; Mr. Arthur Donner, vice-president and treasurer, and Mr. C. R. Heike, secretary. Mr. Henry E. Niese has been admitted to the directory.

The delay in Cuba crop receipts caused on one day, the 15th, an abnormal condition in the New York market supplies, and the Arbuckle Refinery was forced to purchase the only cargo of sugar in warehouse, at the price of 4.10c. per lb. 96 test, an advance of 18c. per 100 lbs. over the nominal quotation of the day. No other like transactions were possible during the month.

It gives us pleasure to add to our month's review that our Mr. Alfred F. Gray has just returned from a trip to Cuba, where he visited our many friends in the provinces of Havana and Matanzas and was most cordially received. He found the conditions of the sugar cane in these provinces to be somewhat stunted as a result of the drought of last year, much of the cane being only one-half the normal size, from which a heavy fall-short in production may be expected. Part of the shortage will be offset by the increase in the sugar yield of the cane, some estates showing an extraction of 11.5% against 10% last year. In eastern provinces, however, the cane looks well, and a favorable out-turn is looked for there.

Present indications point to a total production of 1,100,000 tons to 1,200,000 tons—according to the length of time suitable for grinding—against last season's crop of 1,427,673 tons sugar.

The large decrease in the crop will be felt after the pressure of the early production is over, and every pound of Cuban sugar then unsold will be wanted at full prices for this season's consumption of the United States.

The young cane is growing very satisfactorily, and as plantings have been quite extensive there is promises of a large increased crop in 1909, which the existing factories will have to take care of.

One up-to-date sugar estate in Havana province which we inspected, the Providencia, has cane much better than the average size, and of high test, due to its system of irrigation. This condition of these fields shows such a marked improvement over the near-by fields which are not irrigated that other planters who have water available would do well to follow this example.

Development of the Island's resources appears to have come to a standstill, in view of the intention to withdraw the American Government next year. As soon as a stable Cuban Government is assured, however, there is no doubt but that advantage will be taken of the splendid opportunities for profitable investment offered by Cuba.

EL AZÚCAR EN ENERO.

Escrito expresamente para la CUBA REVIEW por Willett & Gray, de Nueva York.

Ai comenzar el mes de Enero, los centrífugas polarización 96° se cotizaban á 3.85 cents. la libra, derechos pagados, puestos en Nueva York, y á 2½ cents., costo y flete, entregados en Cuba. Debido á los escasos arribos de azúcares de la zafra actual, los precios se hicieron más firmes, la cotización de los azúcares para entrega inmediata había avanzado á 3.92 cents. para el día 6 del mes. y ventas comprendiendo 100,000 sacos sobre la base de costo y flete se hicieron á 29-16 cents. la

libra para embarcar en Febrero. Este último precio fué el más alto cotizado durante el mes.

Más tarde el precio bajó á 3.90 cents., subió á 3.92 cents. á mediados del mes, teniendo después las siguientes fluctuaciones: 3.89, 3.86, 3.80, 3.77, 3.80, cotizándose á 3.75 cents. al finalizar el mes. Las ventas sobre la base de costo y flete, también se hicieron á últimos del mes á una cotización más baja, ó sea á $2\frac{3}{8}$ cents. por azúcares polarización 96° á embarcar en Febrero y Marzo.

El azúcar de remolacha europea se cotizaba al comenzar el mes á 10 chelines el quintal, análisis 88°, entregado á bordo del buque en Hamburgo; luego bajó á $9\frac{3}{4}$ d, subió á 9s $10\frac{1}{2}$ d, bajó á 9s $9\frac{3}{4}$ d y cerró á 9s $11\frac{1}{4}$ d, siendo causa de estas pequeñas fluctuaciones las noticias que diariamente se recibían de Cuba, donde el número de Centrales que están moliendo y los arribos semanales del dulce se aproxima mucho á las cifras de la zafra de 1905-06, en que la producción llegó á 1,178,749 toneladas. El día 3 de Enero, los Sres. Gumá-Mejer publicaron, basado en la cantidad de caña en los campos, su primer cálculo de ascendencia de la zafra, que según ellos llegará á 1,165,000 toneladas, cuyo cálculo no lo han alterado desde entonces.

Las noticias de Europa indican que habrá una disminución en la siembra de remolacha la zafra próxima.

Los proyectados cambios en el arancel con respecto á los azúcares de las Filipinas, se han abandonado por el presente, y se hará un esfuerzo para armonizar los intereses del Gobierno y los de productores de azúcar en una ley que se aprobará amigablemente por el Congreso en Diciembre de este año.

En la junta anual de los accionistas de la American Sugar Refining Co., que tuvo lugar el día 8 de Enero, el Sr. Horace Havemeyer fué electo director en substitución de su difunto padre. El Sr. W. B. Thomas fué electo Presidente; el Sr. Arthur Donner, Vicepresidente y Tesorero y el Sr. C. R. Heike, Secretario. El Sr. Henry E. Niese ha sido admitido en la directiva.

La tardanza en los arribos de los azúcares cubanos, causó un día, el 15 de Enero, un estado de cosas anormal en el mercado de Nueva York, y la Refinería de Arbuckle se vió obligada á comprar el único cargamento de azúcar que había en almacén, al precio de 4.10 cents. la libra, polarización 96°, ó sea con un alza de 18 cents. en las 100 libras sobre la cotización nominal de dicho día. No fué posible hacer otra transacción igual en el transcurso del mes.

Tenemos el gusto de consignar en nuestra revista de este mes, que nuestro Sr. Alfred F. Gray acaba de regresar de un viaje á Cuba, donde visitó muchos amigos en las provincias de la Habana y Matanzas, quienes le dispensaron la más cordial acogida. El Sr. Gray encontró la caña de azúcar en dichas provincias un tanto achaparrada á causa de la seca habida en el año anterior, siendo la mayor parte de la caña la mitad de su tamaño normal, por lo que puede esperarse una disminución en la producción. Esta disminución será compensada en parte por el aumento en el rendimiento de la caña en otros ingenios donde la misma acusa el 11.5% contra 10% el año pasado. En las provincias de la parte oriental, no obstante, la caña tiene buen aspecto y promete un buen rendimiento.

Al presente, todos los indicios hacen esperar que la producción total sea de 1,100,000 á 1,200,000 toneladas, según sea la duración del tiempo favorable para la molienda, contra la zafra de 1,427,673 toneladas obtenida el año pasado.

La gran disminución de la zafra se sentirá una vez que la actividad causada por los arribos de los primeros dulces de la nueva zafra haya cesado, y todo el azúcar que entonces quede por vender se demandará y pagará á buen precio para el consumo de este año en los Estados Unidos.

Los retoños en les cañaverales están creciendo en excelentes condiciones, y como se ha plantado en gran escala, puede predecirse que la zafra de 1909 será mucho mayor que la de este año, por lo que los ingenios actuales habrán de estar muy atareados en la zafra próxima.

Uno de los ingenios modernos que visitamos en la provincia de la Habana, el "Providencia," tiene caña de tamaño mayor que la corriente y de gran rendimiento, debido al sistema de riego que ha establecido. Los cañaverales de dicho ingenio presentan un aspecto tan notablemente mejor que el de otros cercanos que no se riegan, que los hacendados que pueden disponer de agua deberían seguir el ejemplo de lo hecho en el "Providencia."

El desarrollo de las riquezas naturales de la isla de Cuba parece haberse paralizado con motivo de la intención que hay de retirar el gobierno americano el año que viene.

Tan pronto como haya la seguridad del advenimiento de un Gobierno cubano estable, es indudable que se aprovecharán las grandes oportunidades que en Cuba ofrecen para la ventajosa inversión de capitales por aquellos que sólo esperan el restablecimiento de la normalidad en aquella república.

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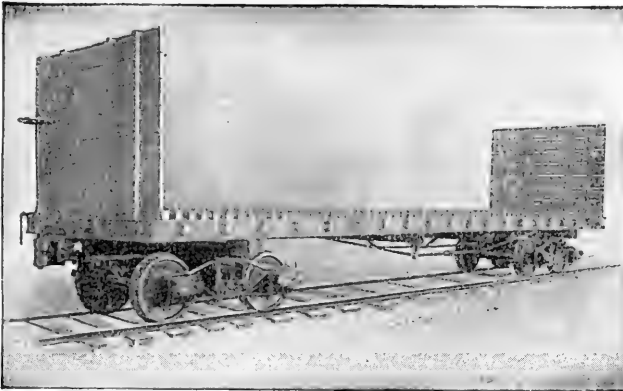
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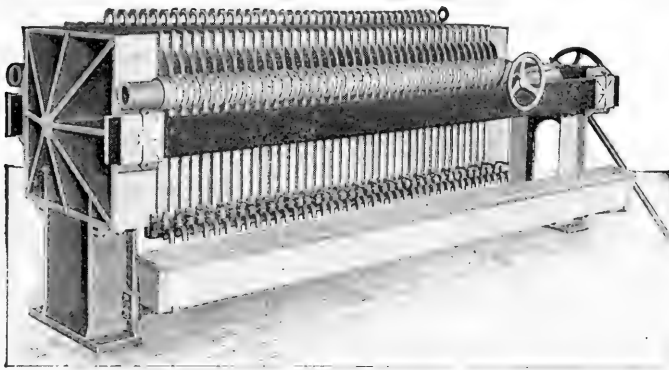


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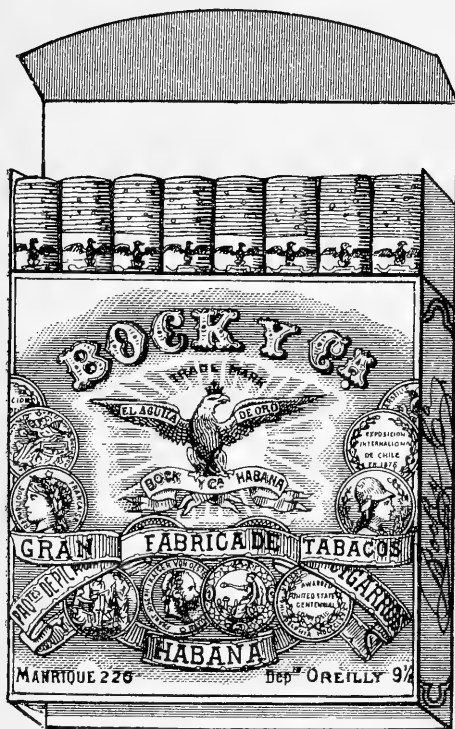
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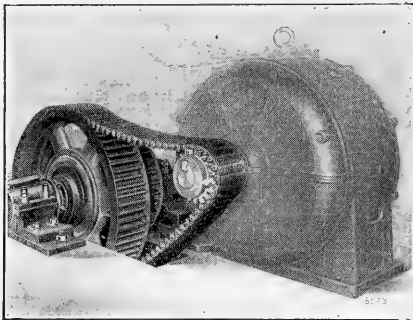
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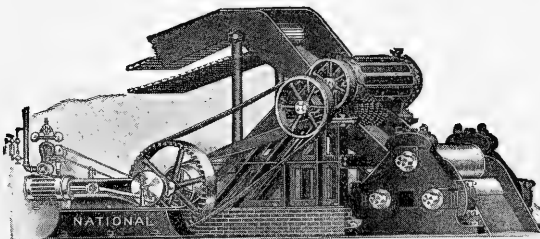
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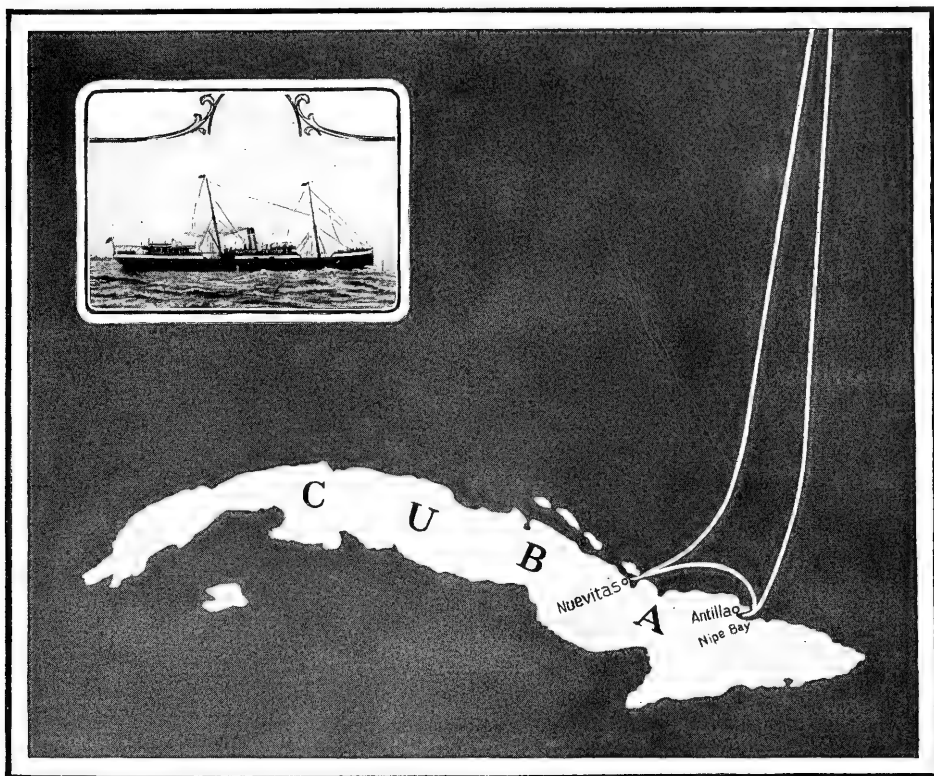
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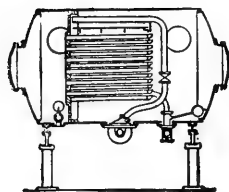
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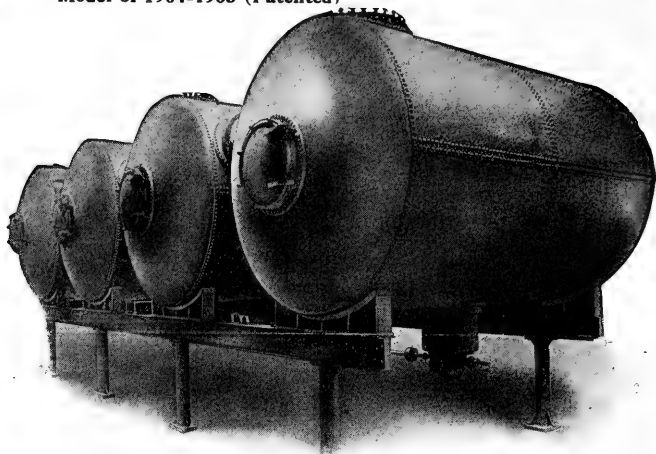
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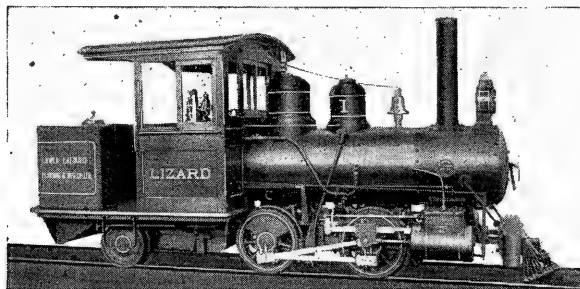
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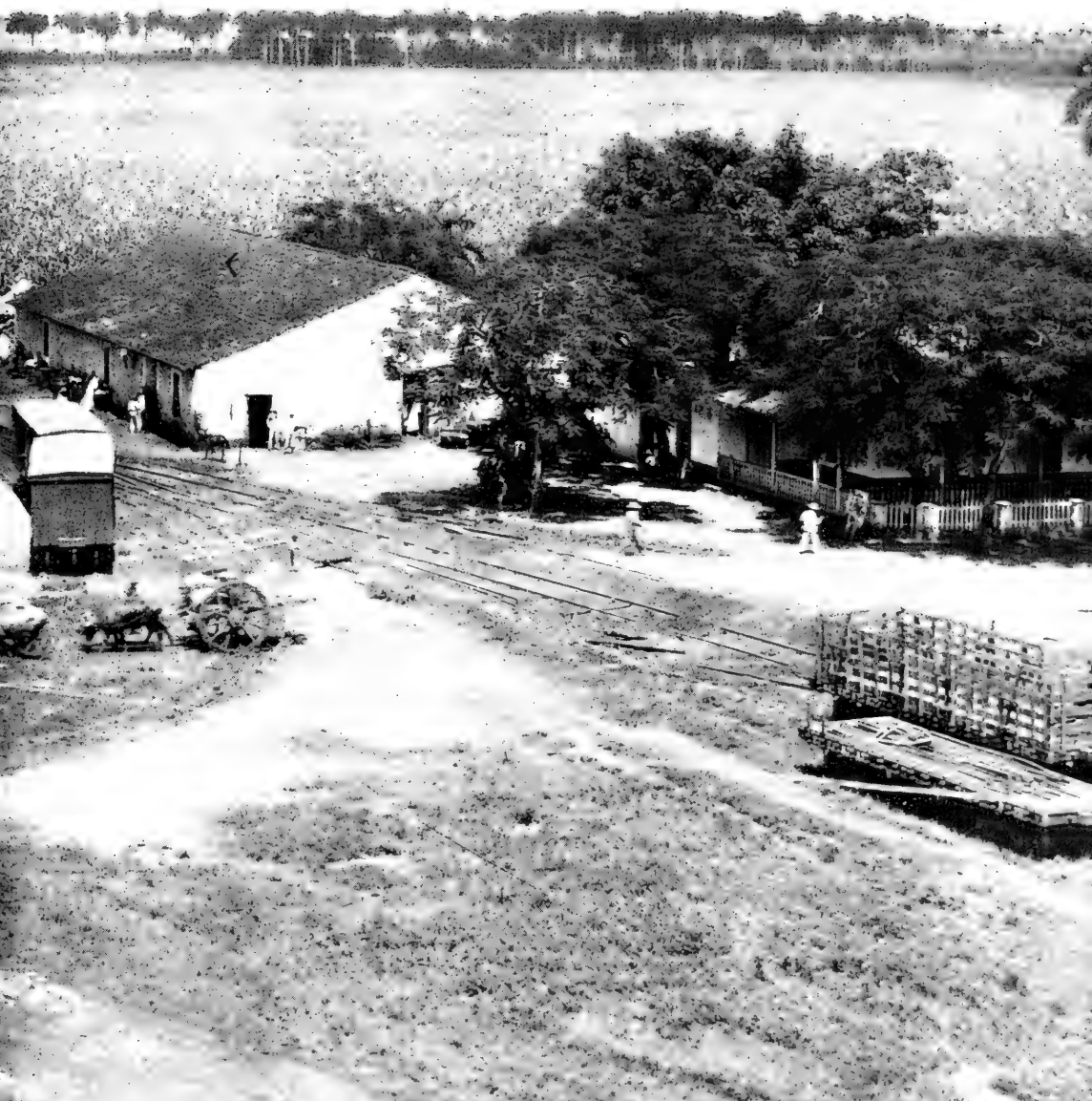
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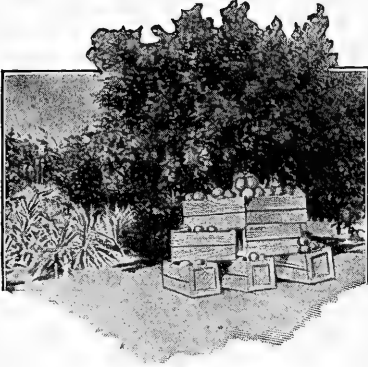
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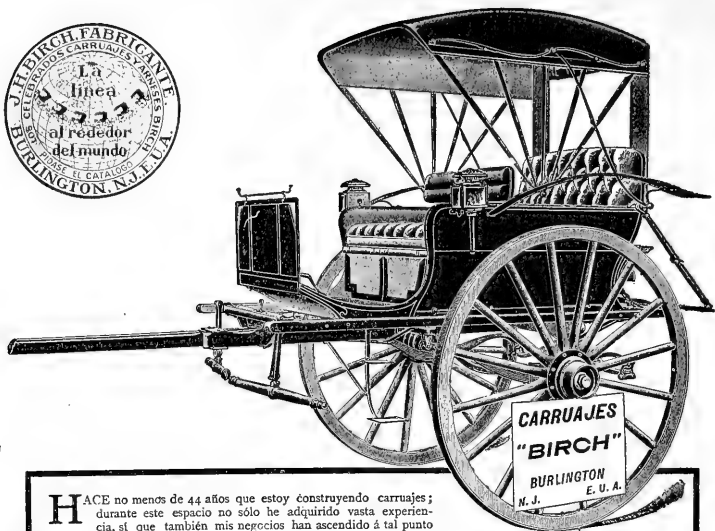
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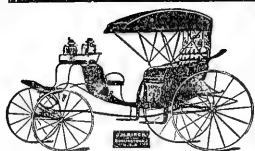
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**JAMES
H.
BIRCH,**

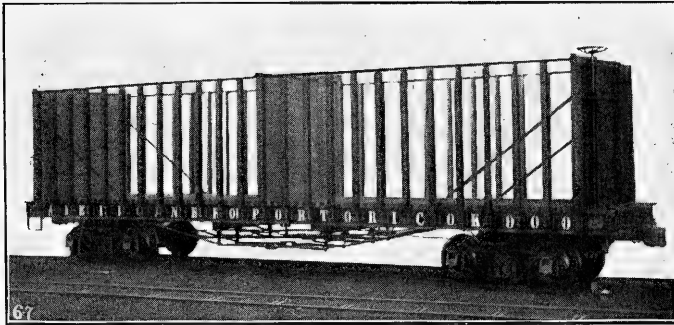
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Sugar Plantation—Cuba Railroad.

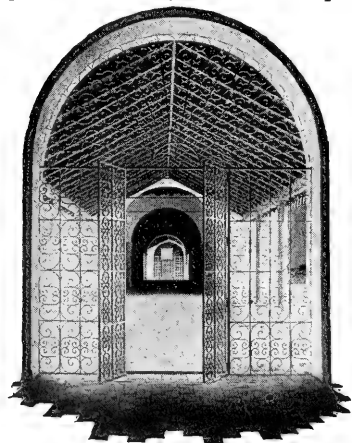
The Cuba Railroad

This new line completing the railroad connection between Havana and Santiago, and Antilla, or the Bay of Nipe, is of standard gauge and similar in its construction and equipment to the better class of northern lines. All of its important bridges are of steel and masonry, and the line generally is rock-ballasted. The main line passes along the center of the eastern and wider half of Cuba, and opens up a matchless and most picturesque agricultural region, and passes through the tropical forests of mahogany, cedar, lignum vitæ, ebony and many other trees, hung with vines and millions of orchids. Palm trees of magnificent aspect and great variety abound everywhere. The famed Parana and Guinea grasses, covering most of the open districts and standing from six to twelve feet high and

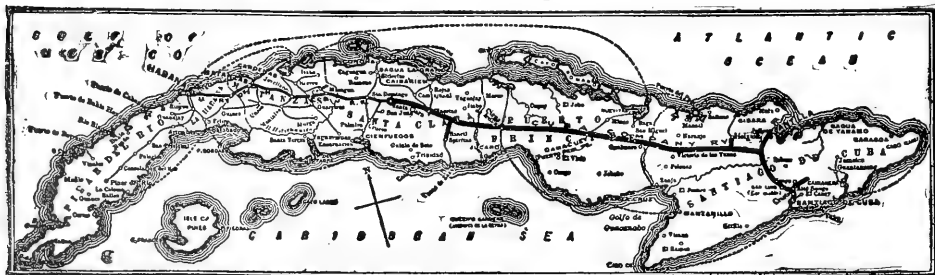
green the year round, together with frequent running streams, make this an ideal cattle country. No food has to be put up and no shelter is required. The rich soils everywhere are adapted to sugar, tobacco, cotton, corn and an endless variety of products. The swamps which occur at places along the coasts of Cuba are absent from the interior, which is high, dry and exceptionally healthy. The trade winds blow across Cuba every day, and bring to all parts fresh sea air; the extreme heat of northern summers is consequently unknown and the humidity of other tropical countries is also unknown.

The Cuba Railroad Company's **Hotel Camaguey**, at Camaguey (formerly Puerto Principe) is by far the most popular resort in Cuba, Spanish in style, and provided with bath rooms and other modern conveniences, and is first-class in all respects.

This old city has about 40,000 inhabitants, is picturesque and is situated in a beautiful and remarkably healthy district. The hotel is especially favored by those wishing to spend some weeks or months in a matchless sub-tropical climate.



A Corridor, Hotel Camaguey.



Map of The Cuba Railroad

THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine, 82-92 Beaver Street, New York

MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINE, Editors and Publishers

SUBSCRIPTION

50 Cents Per Year - - - - - 5 Cents Single Copy
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Vol VI.

MARCH, 1908

No. 4

Contents of This Number

The cover illustration is of a sugar plantation.

Another great plantation, that of Tinguaro, is shown in the frontispiece.

Political and government notes are on pages 9 and 10. Gen. Alemán has joined the Zayista wing of the Liberals. Governor Magoon is at his post in Cuba. The Labor situation is discussed and there are timely cartoons.

General notes, page 11. Many interesting items and picture of Major Slocum.

The Tobacco Crop. Full valuable statistics on the output, page 12.

Commercial items on page 13.

Railroad activities noted, and illustration of car in use on line of the Havana Electric Railway, on page 14.

Financial matters, with illustration of corridor in building of the National Bank of Cuba in Havana.

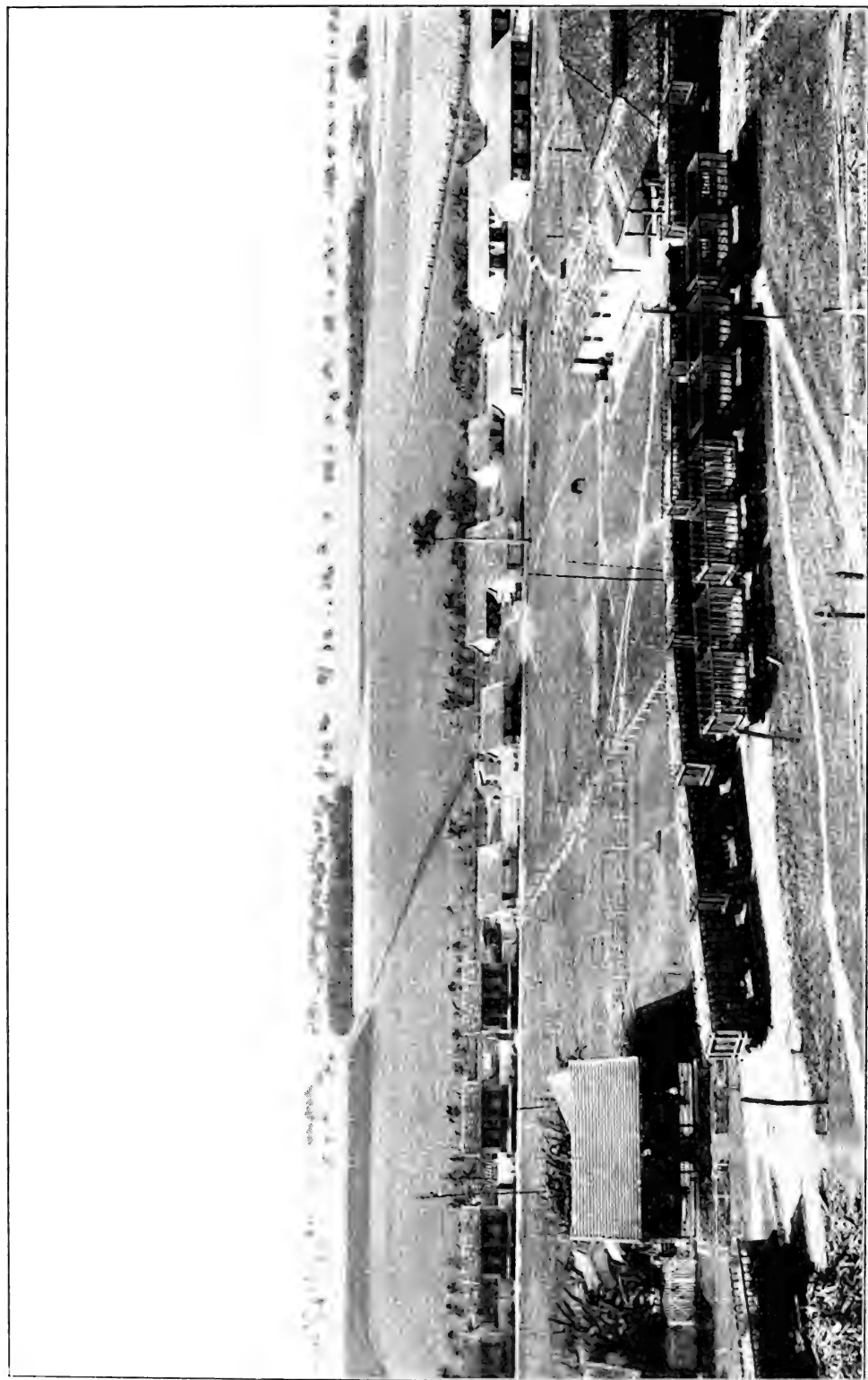
Agricultural notes, from United States Agricultural Department, on page 16.

Plantation Railways of Cuba, showing location, mileage and equipment, pages 17 to 24.

Sugar statistics, giving location, nationality of owners, etc., with output for five years, pages 25 to 30.

Sugar Review, English, by Willett & Gray, page 32.

Sugar Review, Spanish, page 34.



SUGAR ESTATES OF CUBA.
View of a part of Tinguaro in the Province of Matanzas.

THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA."

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Volume VI.

MARCH, 1908.

Number 4.

POLITICAL AND GOVERNMENT MATTERS.

Although the day for the restoration of the Cuban republic, on or before February 1, 1909, is rapidly approaching, Cubans are doing little or nothing in preparatory work for this important change. American government methods and officials have done more than all other forces in this respect by enforcing sanitary regulations, safeguarding life and property, improving public buildings, installing water systems in cities and instituting great public road construction. Cuban political leaders are doing little or nothing to create an organized public sentiment on which the republic when restored could depend for needful support. And these conditions lead a Cuban newspaper, *La Correspondencia*, of Cienfuegos, to say:

No Political Variations. "The political situation is the same as before; no variations or new happenings are recorded. On one side, Jose

Miguel Gomez and his followers, arrogant and decided; on the other side Zayas and his partisans, quiet and easy, but actively working, and against them, smiling but jealous, the moderates who are now posing as "conservatives."

"La Nueva Aurora," of Matanzas, says: "The political leaders are a 'cloud of demagogues,' and none of them inspire any confidence. Their ambitions," it says further, "have given a death blow to Cuban national entity."

As a result of conferences between members of the Liberal party (Zayas faction) and those of General Aleman, leader of the "Nacional Liberals," and ex-governor of Santa Clara, these two political elements have united. Gen. Aleman agrees not to

accept any political nomination.

The newspapers report dissensions consequent upon the fusion in the Miguilistas party and among dissenters and conservatives.

The question of guarantees to be exacted of Cuba for the maintenance of continued peace when the intervention ends, has been left open in Washington and will be taken up definitely after the national elections, as at present there is nobody in Cuba authorized to act in any agreement with the United States. The cartoon from *La Lucha* aptly illustrates the situation and prevailing opinion. The United States gives guarantees to Europe and asks them of Cuba as being responsible not only to Europe, but to all foreign property-holders in Cuba.

Opinions are widely differing as to the necessities for guarantees. "Those requested," say *El Mundo*, "must

be also guarantees of our independence and sovereignty." *El Triunfo*, a miguilista organ, is opposed to leaving American soldiers on the island when the provisional government departs. "It savors of coercion," it says, "is intolerable and opens the way to more serious conflicts."

The *Diario* says: "Leaving the American soldiers behind would be a perfect godsend to any Cuban government," and that most Liberals hold this opinion. It does not think that in the event of the restoration of the republic "without leaving American soldiers here, or modifying either in fact or form the situation in which the Cuban republic was in August, 1906," confidence in the country public credit and the volume

of commercial, industrial and agricultural business would be increased."

The *Avisador Commercial* favors guarantees, but measures should include an obligation upon the state to pay for damage done in future disturbances.

Four newspapers, *La Influential Lucha*, *La Discusion*, *El Mundo* and *Diario de La Favor Marina*, representing the greatest circulations in Cuba, believe guarantees are necessary, and three organized parties, the two factions of the Liberal party, and the conservatives, are opposed.

Governor Magoon returned *Gov. Magoon* to his post on March 8 and *Returns to* received a tremendous ovation. In an interview with *Cuba*.

James B. Morrow, of the *N. Y. Tribune*, he made the following important statement:

"The census of the island now being taken is really an enforced registration to ascertain how many Cubans are entitled to vote. When it is completed in the spring elections will be held at once to choose officers for the towns and cities and governors for the provinces. We are writing laws clearly prescribing what the President may do or may not do. We are also separating departments. Finance from Agriculture, Justice from Public Works, and so on, that there may be neither jealousy nor friction in the future. When a matter arises the law will plainly indicate who is to consider it. When we say farewell to Cuba that little republic will have all the machinery of a sound, logical and representative government."

"The new President will have sufficient native military support. There are six companies of artillery and infantry in Havana, and the Rural Guard, composed of 5,243 men, is stationed at 315 posts in different parts of the island."

Dr. J. A. Lopez *Health* del Valle, chief of *of the* the Local Board *Island.* of Health of Havana, stated on March 11 that there were then no cases of yellow fever in the island or any other disease subject to quarantine measures.

The last suspicious case was at Santiago de Cuba, and the island has shown a clean bill of health for over thirty-five days.

Regarding the orders of the United States Marine Hospital Service, declaring quarantine against Cuba to take effect April 1, Dr. Lopez del Valle states that this is the usual measure which is adopted every year, but that he



A LITTLE ON ACCOUNT MIGHT HELP

—De Mar, in the Philadelphia Record.

has hopes that the island will be able to maintain a clean bill of health for a period sufficient to assure the United States health officials that the quarantine should be lifted during the summer season.

The five months' partial *The Labor* strike of cigarmakers of *Situation.* Havana which included all the independent factories and which threw out of work over 4,000, is now to be considered as ended. The strike was initiated in January and had been supported by the operatives of the "trust" factories. The step has been taken by the majority of the men themselves in defiance of the Cigarmakers' Federation Union.

Many factories resumed work March 11. A small percentage of the cigarmakers who are friendly with the committee are still in favor of the strike and have made threats and assaults upon operatives. Sufficient police protection was supplied.



Europe—Do you guarantee my interests in Cuba?
Uncle Sam—I answer for Liborio.
Uncle Sam—Liborio, I am your bondsman before Europe, in exchange. What guarantees do you give me?

GENERAL NOTES.



Major H. J. Slocum, U. S. A., Commanding the Cuban Armed Forces.

Barracks for the Rural Guards.

Captain Dougherty, supervisor of the Rural Guards of Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba, has placed before Major Slocum, chief of the armed forces in Cuba, plans and specifications for the erection of new barracks in the following cities: Ciego de Avila, Camaguey, Nuevitas, Bayamo, Manzanillo, Remedios San Cristobal, Myari, Morón, Guantánamo and Holguín. The cost of each barrack will be about \$6,000.

Major Slocum is arousing the interest of the business men in localities to be favored with new Rural Guard barracks, and these donate lands for the proposed new quarters. The government is saved a great expense, for the land required for the various stations would naturally have required the outlay of considerable money. When the merchants were shown the benefits in increased trade resulting from the permanent presence of a camp of 50 men, spending perhaps \$1,500 monthly, and the protection and security it afforded to the whole section, they willingly donated the necessary lands.

New Buildings for the Judiciary.—Acting Secretary of Justice Landa is at present on a visit of inspection of all the courts throughout the different provinces and planning with the local judges for the construction of adequate buildings for the judiciary. In Santiago de Cuba a courthouse will be built at the expenditure of the sum of \$150,000.

His plans are to build at the capital of each province a Palace of Justice which will house the Audiencia and the instructional and first instance courts.

Havana and Matanzas have already excellent buildings, but the rest of the provinces have lacked adequate quarters.

Pinar del Rio Improvements.—Postmaster-General Hernández during a trip of inspection through the Province of Pinar del Rio, accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Greble, adviser of the Interior Department, visited many tobacco plantations, and learned that the crop will be the finest had in years, both in quantity as well as in quality. The farmers are thankful to the government for the great transportation facilities afforded by the network of roads which are being constructed and which open up the valleys of San Carlos, Luis Lazo and Cabezas.

The government is at present planning a new road which passing through El Sábalo will join the road from Pinar del Rio to Guanés at Portales and which will save the tobacco planters in the hills about 50% in freight.

The postal service.—Postmaster Hernández says nearly every town in the Province has already established the postal service and that telegraphic communication will soon be placed at the coast-points, such as Cortes, Arroyo de Mantua, Dimas, San Cayetano, Playa de la Esperanza, Remates, La Fé, El Sábalo and Punta de la Sierra.

Homesteads for Cubans.—The Advisory Commission of Agriculture of the Agrarian League has submitted to Governor Magoon suggestions for a homestead law. The new law will recognize as a homestead the property of any Cuban citizen, one caballería or less in area, hedged on its boundaries and cultivated, providing the owner resides on the farm.

Such homestead is free from execution or attachment for debt except in case for arrears in taxes and the commission of a crime or misdemeanor by the owner.

The right of homestead will subsist in the owner or his widow and unmarried daughters for a period of thirty years, at the expiration of which period the property will again be free of the exemption from execution for debt.

The animals, farming instruments and the fruits of the property will also be included in the exemption once the property is properly registered as a homestead.

The law also provides for a census of all its farming lands throughout the country and when a list is made of these lands the Secretary of Agriculture is instructed to make division of same in farms of one caballería to be distributed as homesteads among Cuban citizens of age that may apply for same in the order of their application.

THE TOBACCO CROP **OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA FOR THE YEARS 1904, 1905 1906 AND 1907.**

Compiled for the CUBA REVIEW by Manuel Suarez y Co., J. M., Havana.

	Bales			
	1904	1905	1906	1907
Vuelta Abajo	250,404	269,661	139,346	234,012
Semi-Vuelta	22,995	25,704	11,886	21,885
Partidos	60,420	52,727	37,711	75,344
Matanzas	241	363	614	904
Remedios	88,262	119,998	87,851	93,950
Puerto Principe	748	67	1,028	1,009
Santiago de Cuba	5,038	5,097	7,852	13,641
Total	428,108	473,617	286,288	440,745

Leaf Tobacco.

Export of leaf tobacco from the Island of Cuba for the years 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907:

	Bales			
	1904	1905	1906	1907
To the United States	196,861	245,915	257,800	180,274
All other countries	53,777	71,172	19,626	20,398
Total export	250,638	317,087	277,426	200,672

Cigars and cigarettes manufactured on the Island of Cuba during 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907, and how disposed of:

Cigars.

	1904	1905	1906	1907
Exported to the United States				
of America	60,745,446	64,680,975	79,483,125	61,869,131
All other countries	156,899,636	162,347,546	177,254,904	124,559,476
Total	217,645,082	227,028,521	256,738,029	186,428,607
Consumed on the Island	184,216,000	214,515,975	196,127,500	177,972,390
Grand total	401,861,082	441,544,496	452,865,529	364,400,997

Cigarettes.

(Packages of 16 cigarettes)

	1904	1905	1906	1907
Exported	18,456,877	11,829,076	15,643,275	16,505,104
Consumed on the Island	208,434,500	200,908,743	217,960,616	210,794,390
Total packages	226,891,377	212,737,819	233,603,891	227,299,494

Value of entire tobacco industry of the Island of Cuba approximated for three years:

	1905	1906	1907
Export of leaf tobacco valued at	\$14,220,176.00	\$19,419,820.00	\$14,960,933.00
Export of cigars valued at	14,756,853.86	16,688,571.88	13,112,226.00
Export of cigarettes valued at	295,726.90	391,081.87	449,928.00
Export of cut leaf (picadura) valued at	143,204.40	203,112.00	122,821.60
Totals	\$29,415,961.16	\$36,702,585.75	\$28,645,908.60

Consumed on the Island.

	1905	1906	1907
Value of cigars	\$8,580,639.00	\$7,845,100.00	\$8,898,619.50
Value of cigarettes	4,018,174.86	4,359,212.32	4,637,486.04
Value of cut leaf (picadura)	260,338.40	129,842.40	161,534.50
Totals	\$12,859,152.26	\$12,334,154.72	\$13,697,640.04
Grand totals	\$42,275,113.42	\$49,036,740.47	\$42,343,548.64

COMMERCIAL.

**Trade of the United States with Cuba—
Calendar Years of 1903 and 1907
Compared.**

Exports from the United States to Cuba have increased 123½% since 1903. The total value of all merchandise exported in the calendar year of 1907 was \$52,500,000, against \$23,500,000 in 1903. The increase occurs especially in manufactures of iron and steel, \$9,000,000 in 1907, against \$3,500,000 in 1903; cars and carriages, cotton manufactures, boots and shoes, \$2,500,000, against \$750,000 in 1903; lumber, coal, coffee, meats, eggs, \$1,000,000 in 1907, against \$141,000 in 1903, and breadstuffs of all sorts, all of which show a decided increase.

Imports from Cuba increased chiefly in sugar, tobacco, cigars, bananas and copper. Sugar importations from the island have grown from two billion pounds in 1903 to over three billion pounds in 1907, and a corresponding increase in value from \$37,500,000 in 1903 to \$57,000,000 in 1907. Leaf tobacco shows a reduction in quantity, but an increase in value; the imports for 1903 being 21½ million pounds, valued at \$10,000,000, to 16-1-3 million pounds in 1907, valued at \$12,000,000. Cigars show a slight increase from \$3,000,000 in 1903 to \$4,000,000 in 1907. Copper in pigs, bars and ingots increased from \$50,000 in 1903 to \$133,000 in 1907.

Cuban Cedar and Mahogany.

Cuban Mahogany.—Two ports only were represented in the arrivals for the month of February, arrivals from which have passed into second hands, and the stock on hand a month ago has been but slightly reduced. Our market is quiet, and we would advise shippers to send forward as little as possible.

Cuban Cedar.—There was but one port represented in the February arrivals, which has increased the stock on hand. Our market is exceedingly quiet, and there is but slight demand.—George F. Herriman's Trade Report, March 1, 1908.

Higher Duties Wanted.

Cuban manufacturers of tiles have petitioned for an increase in the tariff for the protection of the home industry. The rate requested is \$1.75 per 100 kilos as against \$3.25 per 100 square feet, the present rate.

Before taking any action the Treasury Department desired information from the home manufacturers as to whether the price of the home-made article would be raised to the home consumer if the tariff on the foreign made product was to be increased.

**Cuba's Trade with the United States and
Other Countries Compared.**

From figures received March 14 from the Cuban government the following table has been compiled, showing exports and imports by countries in 1903 and 1906, fiscal years. The data for 1907 have not yet been tabulated.

Imports.

	1903.	1906.
United States ...	\$25,713,667	\$48,830,629
Other America ..	8,046,963	12,833,135
Germany	3,724,079	6,593,215
Spain	10,023,212	10,647,860
France	3,929,168	5,564,301
United Kingdom ..	9,230,967	14,987,900
Other Europe	1,630,711	3,970,012
All other	321,512	968,540

Total imports...\$62,620,279. \$104,395,592

Exports.

	1903.	1906.
United States ...	\$62,757,845	\$88,981,407
Other America ..	1,511,671	2,208,415
Germany	3,766,061	4,309,794
Spain	1,681,624	768,686
France	1,122,073	1,580,047
United Kingdom ..	6,433,653	5,869,376
Other Europe ...	756,158	806,529
All other	353,557	675,061

Total exports ..\$78,382,642 \$105,199,315

Cuba's Customs Receipts.

Cuba's customs receipts for February were \$1,600,000, a falling off of nearly \$400,000, as compared with the corresponding month last year. This is the smallest month's collections since the Spanish régime, except in September, 1906, just after the revolution, when the amount was \$1,579,563.

In January, 1908, the customs receipts were \$2,225,042, and in December, 1907, \$2,221,000.

The decrease is attributed in part to President Roosevelt's order for the American withdrawal from Cuba before next February. The effect of this has been to depress business of all kinds and to shake the confidence of capital.

The country merchants complain that they have been compelled to curtail their orders owing to the refusal of the Havana bankers to extend their credits.

American Typewriters in Cuba.

The popularity of the American typewriter in Cuba is illustrated by the figures of the Bureau of Statistics showing the actual growth in exports, as follows:

Contrasting the figures of 1907 with those of 1897 the total value of typewriters exported to Cuba was \$89,530 in 1907, as against \$2,378 in 1897.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

The Trinidad Railroad.

"The Ferrocarril de Trinidad," which was recently opened to the public traffic between Casilda and Trinidad, is the reconstructed line of the railroad of that name. It became government property and the present company holds a lease for seventy-five years and a further franchise to extend its lines to Placetas del Sur, a town in Santa Clara Province, located on the lines of the Cuba Railroad Company.

The road is standard gauge single track way between Casilda and Trinidad. The laying of the track to Placetas del Sur is being pushed right along. When finished the extension will be 85 kilometers and will touch at Condado, Guinea de Soto, Sopumpa, Jiquima, Fomento, Nazarino, Baez and Placetas del Sur. The line passes two kilometers from the "Santisima Trinidad" sugar central and a spur will connect the batee with the main line.

The track from Casilda to Trinidad has been relaid and the rolling stock at present consists of two locomotives, passenger cars, flat and freight cars and are all new and of modern construction.

At Casilda the railroad owns its private wharves and sheds and the station at Trinidad is a substantial building built of native stone and brick. Cienfuegos

further west and Casilda are connected by a line of steamers.

Trolley Service for Santiago.

The "Compania de Alumbrado y Traccion de Santiago" began its trolley service in the City of Santiago de Cuba a few weeks ago. The company holds a franchise, also, for public electric lighting, inaugurated at the same time. It has invested in these two enterprises the sum of \$1,500,000 and is an incorporated stock corporation of which Sr. Jose Marimon, merchant and banker of Santiago, is president; Sr. Jose Bosch, vice-president, and Sr. Dionisio Peon, secretary. The board of directors is composed of the following members: Sr. Eduardo J. Chibas, Claudio Campono, Jose Roig and Jose Martinez Badell. Sr. Eduardo J. Chibas is manager of the new company, and Mr. A. W. K. Billings, who was formerly connected with the Havana Electric Railway Company, is chief engineer.

The cars, twelve now running, were built by the J. G. Brill Company, of Philadelphia, and resemble somewhat those used in Havana, only they are smaller and have a capacity for twenty-eight persons. The cars are single trolley.

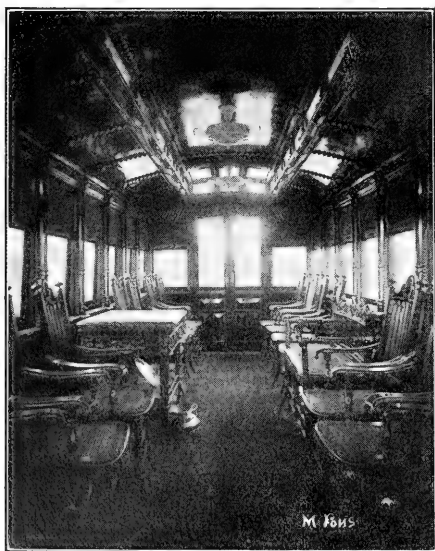
The steel warehouses and freight depot of the Havana Central which are being built at the Arsenal, are now complete and already freight is being moved through.

Júcaro & San Fernando R. R. Extension.—The Railroad Commission has granted the application of Júcaro and San Fernando R. R. & T. Co. to inscribe said company as a public service corporation with its appertaining rights and duties; approved its plans with some variations for its proposed extension of eight kilometers into Jagueyal and ordered the company to deposit with the Treasury Department the sum of \$2,000 as guarantee that the work will be carried through.

Cuban Central R. R.—The Commission has also approved the project of the Cuban Central R. R. to join its lines with those of the ingenio "Rosalia."

Jaragua R. R.—The branch extension of the Jaragua R. R. from San Nicolas to Pamplona having been approved by the commission, the Treasury Department has been ordered to return the amount of guarantee deposited by the company.

Sr. Manuel de J. Manduley has resigned as general counsel and legal representative of the Cuba Company and the Cuba Railroad Company.



Interior view of a parlor car of the Havana Electric Railway Company. The woodwork which is of a native wood called majagua is even more elaborately carved than shown in the cut. The table and chairs are of majagua wood, likewise beautifully carved. The floor of the car is carpeted.

FINANCIAL.

National Bank of Cuba.

The seventh annual report of this bank under date of December 31, shows an encouraging condition of the bank's business.

The deposits have increased from \$4,179,995.04 on December 31, 1901, to \$15,005,906.45 on December 31, 1907, and represent 13,980 separate accounts, and increase over 1906 of 27%. It is an indication that business conditions in Cuba have very much improved. The activities are best realized by the statement that the December, 1907, daily cash operations were \$2,100,000, and this before the sugar crop had begun to move. The savings bank's department which pays 3% per annum now has \$1,200,000. The head office and branches in Havana are also open on Saturday evenings, on recent orders. The new building on Obispo and Cuba streets, in which the bank's offices are located, and which occupy the best part of the available office space, is paying 2½% on the investment, and when all the offices are rented will reach more than 5%.

The bank's branches are increasing in number, and these are now, outside of Havana, at Camajuani, Sancti Spiritus,

Camaguey, Santa Clara, Guantanamo, Caibarien, Pinar del Rio, Sagua la Grande, Manzanillo, Cardenas, Matanzas, Cienfuegos and Santiago. Suitable bank buildings of classic style patterned after the home office will be erected as soon as possible. The plans for the Santiago and Cienfuegos structures have been approved and work will begin at once.

Regarding the present business outlook, President Vaughn is optimistic. The short sugar crop will be offset by higher prices for the product. While the prevailing rate of interest is high this is not Cuba's fault. It is due to the fact that railroads and mill owners who were accustomed to borrow capital in Europe and in the United States were unable to do so this year because of the financial stringency abroad and had to turn to the local market. As the demand exceeded the supply interest rose to a prohibitive figure.

While there is no law in Cuba to compel examinations of financial institutions, the National Bank of Cuba does this voluntarily in the interests of its shareholders and the public. The accountants called for this purpose are the same employed by the United States government to audit the banks of Porto Rico. The examination is thorough and without notice to the bank's officers.

Assets.

Cash in vaults	\$4,477,707.21
Due from banks and bankers	1,018,186.60
Bonds and stocks:	
Government bonds	3,758,865.46
City of Havana bonds....	1,085,155.24
Other bonds and stocks..	466,603.33
Loans, discounts, time bills, etc.	10,512,727.78
Furniture and fixtures	84,571.62
Bank building and real estate	610,443.72
Sundry accounts	16,766.86

Total\$22,031,027.82

Liabilities.

Capital	\$5,000,000.00
Surplus	700,000.00
*Undivided profits	292,354.87
Due to banks and bankers..	1,032,766.50
Deposits	15,005,906.45

Total\$22,031,027.82

* Deduct \$200,000 4% semi-annual dividend, payable January 1, 1908.

The Royal Bank of Canada.

The statement of the bank's condition as of December 31, 1907, is most encouraging. The bank now has branches in Cuba in the following cities: Camaguey, Cardenas, Cienfuegos, Havana, Havana (Galiano St.), Manzanillo, Matanzas, Mayari, Santiago de Cuba.



Main corridor, office of National Bank of Cuba, Havana.

AGRICULTURAL.

Various Notes.

The following extracts from the reports of the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry, will be found interesting reading by fruit-growers in Cuba.

Cocoanut Bud-Rot.

Investigations in the West Indies have revealed the identity of the cocoanut bud-rot in Cuba, Jamaica, Trinidad and British Guiana.

Inoculations were made with organisms derived from the rotting tissues, and it is planned to carry out in the near future some experiments looking toward the prevention of the disease, which now threatens the entire destruction of the cocoanut industry in eastern Cuba.

Value of Wind-Breaks.

One fact that has been demonstrated in the culture of citrus fruits is the importance of wind-breaks, and during the past year there have been trials of different plants for this object. The presence of wind-breaks has made quite a difference in the condition of some plantations and they are now considered indispensable. The plants that have been tried for wind-breaks are gaudules (pigeon peas), sugar cane, and bananas. For permanent wind-breaks the station recommends the planting of leguminous trees, or where trees of economic value are wanted the planting of mangoes is advised.

Pineapples for Market.

Among pineapples the Cabezona and the Red Spanish are the only ones that the station feels warranted in recommending for commercial plantings. The Red Spanish variety seems best adapted to sandy soils, while the Cabezona thrives on heavier lands.

Red Sorrel or Roselle.

This plant belongs to the same order as the cotton plant, and is grown in India for its fibre, which is used in the manufacture of cordage and coarser textile products. In the West Indies and in many parts of Cuba the plant is cultivated for the sake of the fleshy, red calyces, which are made into jam, and from which the well-known "sorrel drink" is manufactured. The roselle is very similar in composition and taste to the cranberry.

Grape-Fruit in London.

A consignment of Jamaica grape-fruit was recently sent to London. Seventeen shillings and six pence was the price 56s brought at auction, and this, it is understood, is a record price.

Grafting the Cherimoyer.

Success has been obtained in grafting and budding the cherimoyer (*anona cherimolia*)

upon the pond apple (*anona glabra*), a stock suited to low, moist localities, and also upon the custard apple (*anona reticulata*). The latter possesses a very vigorous root system, and is suited for growth on uplands.

Ripening Bananas in India.

In a ditch of one cubic meter, the sides of which have been covered with dry banana or ocker leaves, the bunches of bananas are carefully piled up, and the ditch covered.

The natives then take an earthen jar in which is placed a handful of straw; lighting the straw, the jar is placed mouth down in an opening in the covering, and the smoke driven into the ditch by blowing through a small hole in the upper part of the jar until all the straw has finished burning; after which the jar is taken away and the orifice in the cover hermetically sealed.

The bananas are then taken out of the ditch and hung in the open air, which makes them turn yellow in three or four days. This process succeeds even with the smallest fruit.

It is employed to my knowledge in an educational institution, where the consumption is 12,000 bananas per month.

The Indians also hasten the ripening of the bunches on the plant by piercing the stalk from one side to the other, so as to let the sap run out.—Paul des Grottes in the *Journal d'Agriculture Tropicale*, Paris.

The Mango.

"The mango is destined to become one of the important tropical fruits of the American markets. That it can be shipped in cold storage has already been demonstrated and the West Indies will probably supply the Eastern markets in the near future."—J. E. Higgins, Horticulturist, Hawaii Agricultural Experimental Station.

Potentialities of Native Plants.

Great numbers of the plants native to Cuba have important uses. Some yield fruits and nuts of decided edibility, others yield medicines, fibres, gums, etc. All of these will be susceptible of vast improvement under cultivation, and will unquestionably prove of great value.

Investigations in connection with the native legumes has furnished some most interesting facts. It seems likely that native legumes can be found which will prove of even greater value for the renovation of soils and the supply of nitrogen than are cow peas and velvet beans, and besides will possess the additional advantage of being thoroughly acclimated. Some of these may also prove to be important forage plants.

THE PLANTATION RAILWAYS OF CUBA.

Interesting Details Giving Mileage, Gauge of Track, Location, Connections, Number of Locomotives, Cane Cars, etc., Compiled from 1907 Investigations.

Province of Pinar del Rio.

Central "OROZCO," Cabañas.—Two miles to pier on Cabañas Bay. Not ballasted. Double track on pier and sidings. Gauge, 57 inches. Weight of rails, 35 lbs. Rolling stock: Twenty-five cars. No locomotives.

Ingenio "PILAR," Artemisa.—From mill, two miles, and connects with Western R. R. of Havana between Artemisa and Cañas. Standard gauge. Rolling stock: One locomotive and six flat cars.

Central "BRAMALES,"—Single track to pier on Cabañas Bay, about 2½ miles. Pier 160 feet long of ground rock and ends in a wooden pier about 57 feet. Double tracks run to pier. Rolling stock: One locomotive and 47 flat cars.

Central "ASUNCION," Cabañas.—Short line, 200 feet, including sidings. Gauge, 32 inches. Weight of rails, 35 lbs. to the yard. Rolling stock: Twelve flat cars with uprights for hauling cane. No locomotives.

Central "AMERICA," Cabañas.—No railway.

Central "MERCEDES," Cabañas.—Railway to Cabañas Bay, about 1½ miles. Wooden dock. Road extends to San Juan Bautista (Cabañas) and cane fields, six miles in all. Gauge, 36 inches. Weight of rail, 45 lbs. per yard. Rolling stock: One locomotive and 50 flat cars with uprights for hauling cane.

Central "GIRARDO," Cabañas.—No railroad.

Province of Havana.

Ingenio "SANTA RITA," Madruga.—A switch 2½ kilometers to Sabana Roble, and connecting with the United Rys. of Havana. Standard gauge. Weight of rails, 60 lbs. Rolling stock: Two locomotives and 21 cars.

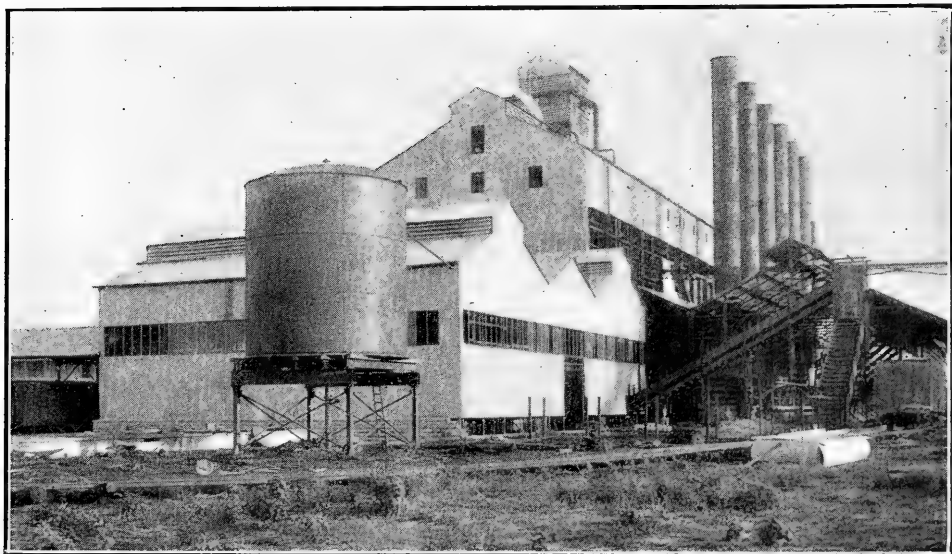
Central "San Ramon," Guanajay.—Nine miles, owned by the Cuban Industrial and Mineral Co.; extends from San Juan Baustista through Central San Ramon to Mariel. The branch line, 2½ kilometers to "finca," "Mendiva." Gauge, 36 inches. Weight of rails, 35 lbs. to the yd. Rolling stock: Two locomotives and 50 flat cars for carrying sugar and asphalt. The rolling stock belongs to the company; the owner of mill owns 25 extra cars.

Ingenio "SAN JOSE," Guines.—Narrow gauge road, 6 kilometers, connects mill with La Luisa—11 kilometers in all, and connects with main line of the United Rys. at Helena del Sur. Gauge, 30 inches. Weight of rails, 30 lbs. per yd. Rolling stock: Three locomotives and three cars.

Ingenio "SAN ISIDRO," Guines.—A short track about 500 feet from cane fields to mill. Gauge, 4 feet 8 inches. Weight of rail, 50 lbs. No rolling stock.

Ingenio "SAN ANTONIA," Madrugas.—Switch to Madrugas station, United Rys. of Havana, 2 kilometers. Standard gauge. Weight of rails, 60 lbs. No rolling stock.

Ingenio "SAN AGUSTIN," Bejucal.—Switch 9 kilo-



STEWART SUGAR MILL, QUINCE MEDIA OR SILVEIRA, CUBA.

The newest mill in the island. It is situated on the line of the Jucaro and San Fernandez Railroad, and its equipment is one of the best and modern. The mill began grinding in February and will continue to grind, weather permitting, until June and even July of this year. The contract requires a minimum capacity of 200,000 arobas of cane in a day of twenty-two and one-half hours.

meters to station of Quivican on the United Rys. of Havana. Gauge, standard. Weight of rails, 60 lbs. Rolling stock: One locomotive and 8 cars.

Ingenio "QUILJANO," Marianao.—No railway.

Ingenio "PROVIDENCIA," Guines. — Standard gauge, seven kilometers to Palenque. Also narrow gauge, 30 inches, to Cabeza de Roca and Santa Teresa, Calizas, Barranquito, near Melena. Weight of rail on standard gauge track, 40 lbs. per yd. Rolling stock: Two standard gauge engines and 41 cars, and 3 narrow gauge engines and eighty-five cane cars for narrow gauge.

Central "NUEVA PAZ," Nueva Paz. — Eighteen miles, including switches. Narrow gauge. Weight of rails, 10 lbs. Rolling stock: One 9-ton locomotive and one 12-ton locomotive, 160 cars, 50 box cars, and 100 flat cars.

Ingenio "NOMBRE de DIOS," Guines.—Switch to Palenque and Guines. Standard gauge. Rolling stock: One engine, no cars.

Ingenio "AMISTAD," Guines.—Railroad to Río Seco, 5 kilometers, and switch runs to main line at Alfonso. Standard gauge. Weight of rails, 60 to 80 lbs. Rolling stock, 2 locomotives and 60 cane cars.

Central "LOTERIA," Jaruco.—Narrow gauge road connects with United Rys., and runs through Carmen to Lotería, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ kilometers long. Gauge, 30 inches. Weight of rail, 30 lbs. per yd. Rolling stock: Two engines, 50 freight cars and 2 passenger cars.

Ingenio "MERCEDITA," Guines.—A narrow gauge track connecting with main line near Palenque. Weight of rail, 30 lbs. per yd. Rolling stock: Two locomotives and 120 cars.

Ingenio "LA JULIA," Batabano.—Narrow gauge, connects with San Antonio de las Vegas. Gauge, 30 inches. Weight of rails, 34 lbs. per yd. Rolling stock: No locomotives, 12 narrow gauge cane cars.

Ingenio "JOSEFITA," Nueva Paz.—Switch one kilometer, connects with main line of the United Rys. of Havana. There is also an unused track of standard gauge road running to the old finca "Navarra." Standard gauge. Weight of rails, 60 lbs. per yd. Rolling stock: Two locomotives, one small and another large. No cars.

Ingenio "JOBO," Guines.—No railway. Switch to main line of the United Rys. of Havana.

Central "TOLEDO," Marianao.—Railway runs from Almendares on the United Rys. of Havana, and two small tracks connect with other parts of the plantation. Standard gauge. Weight of rail, 60 lbs. Rolling stock: Two engines and a number of cars.

Ingenio "FAJARDO," San Antonio de los Baños.—Switch two kilometers, joins with the main line. Spur also joins plantation with Western Railway station at Gabriel. Standard gauge. Weight of rail, 60 lbs. No rolling stock.

Central "TERESA" or "GOMEZ MENA," Nueva Paz.—Thirty kilometers. Standard gauge. Weight of rails, 60 lbs. Rolling stock: Two locomotives and 60 cars. Three tank cars.

Province of Matanzas.

Ingenio "ESPAÑA," Colon. — Runs three miles to main line C. & J. R. R. 700 yds. of sidings. Rolling stock: Two locomotives, no cars, and 80-lb. rails.

Ingenio "ESPERANZA," Colon. — Plantation branch 500 yds. Line joins Aranjó R. R. 800 yds. of sidings. No rolling stock.

Ingenio "SOLEDAD," Jovellanos.—Thirteen miles, narrow gauge. Runs to La Flora, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the Cardenas and Recreo R. R. Gauge. 30 inches. Weight of rails: 35 lbs. Rolling stock: Four locomotives and 72 cars. There is standard gauge spur from mill to the C. & J. R. R.

Ingenio "SANTA CATALINA," Martí.—Standard gauge, one mile, connects with U. Rys. of H. Weight of rail, 75 and 80 lbs. Rolling stock: One locomotive and cars.

Central "SOCORRO," Pedro Betancourt.—Eighteen kilometers, standard gauge. Runs to Pedroco, and across the Navajas-Murgas R. R. Weight of rails: 70 lbs. Rolling stock: Engines, 80 cane cars and 80 tank cars. Fuel: Coal.

Ingenio "SARATOGA," Bolondron.—Railway is 2 kilometers of branch road to Guira. Standard gauge; 60-lb. rails. No rolling stock.

Central "SANTO DOMINGO," Union de Reyes.—Branch to Union de Reyes from batey, a distance of 7 kilometers, $\frac{4}{5}$ of which are on the plantation and belong to it. Standard gauge. Weight of rails: 70 lbs. Rolling stock: One locomotive, 29 cane cars. Fuel: Coal.

Ingenio "SANTA RITA," Colon.—Narrow gauge. Runs south to colonia "Cerro Blanco," and connects with Matanzas R. R., about $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles long. Three sidings. Weight of rails: 25 lbs. Rolling stock: Two locomotives and 26 cars.

Ingenio "SANTA GERTRUDIS," Martí.—Standard gauge. Line connects with United Railways of Havana at Banaguises. Two standard gauge engines and 40 cars, one tank car, three narrow gauge engines and 130 cars.

Ingenio "SANTA CATALINA," Pedro Betancourt.—Connects with Pedro Betancourt. Standard gauge. Branch about 900 yds. No rolling stock.

Ingenio "SANTA AMALIA," Jovellanos.—Branch line of the United Rys. of Havana. Runs from Coliseo to mill. Standard gauge. Weight of rails, 60 lbs. No rolling stock.

Ingenio "SAN VICENTE," Jovellanos.—From mill to main line, $1\frac{1}{2}$ kilometers east of Jovellanos. Two miles of switches at the batey. Standard gauge. Weight of rail, 50 and 55 lbs. Rolling stock: One locomotive and 2 cars.

Central "SAN JUAN BAUTISTA," Matanzas.—Narrow gauge track 500 yds. Rolling stock: 10 flat cane cars.

Ingenio "SAN IGNACIO," formerly "ASTURIAS," Jagüey Grande.—Track connects Agramonte with mill; is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long. A branch line covering cane fields is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Standard gauge. Weight of rails, 30 lbs. Rolling stock: One locomotive and 25 cars.

Central "SAN CAYETANO," Matanzas.—600 meters of standard gauge track connects Batey with Matanzas R. R. Weight of rail, 60 lbs. per yd. No rolling stock.

Ingenio "ROSARIO" or "PELAYO," Aguacate.—Railway is 30 kilometers, connecting with United Rys. Standard gauge. Weight of rails, 62 lbs. per yd. Rolling stock: 2 locomotives and 64 cane cars.

Ingenio "REGLITA," Colon.—Railway from mill through Perico to Colonia "Santa Elena," $2\frac{1}{2}$ kilometers; other branches $6\frac{1}{4}$ kilometers. Weight of rail, 60 and 50 lbs. per yd. Gauge, standard. Rolling stock: 2 locomotives and 32 cars.

Central "PUERTO," Matanzas.—Standard gauge. About five kilometers from mill to Socorro, about 3 kilometers west. Road extends from Socorro to Jibacoa. Weight of rail, 50 lbs. per yd. Rolling stock: Two locomotives and 32 cars.

Ingenio "PROGRESO," Cardenas.—Narrow gauge railway; 8 kilometers, to neighboring "colonias."

Mill is practically on line of Cardenas and Jovelanos line. Rolling stock: One locomotive and 25 cars.

Ingenio "POR FUERZA," Colon.—Standard gauge, about 15 kilometers. Branch to Cumanayaguas, about 2½ kilometers, and to main line at Calimete and Amarillas. Weight of rail, 80 lbs. Rolling stock: One locomotive and one car.

Central "PRECIOSA," Cardenas.—Narrow gauge, from mill to Camarioca, and to plantation "La Carmela," about 11 kilometers. Weight of rail, 35 lbs. per yd. Fifty-five cars, and 18 small ones pushed by hand. Another narrow gauge road runs to Siguapa, and to wharf, about 5 kilometers. Weight of rail, 30 lbs. per yd. Cars hauled by oxen or mules.

Ingenio "PROVENIR" or LOS ANGELES," Matanzas.—No railway.

Central "NUEVA LUISA," Jovellanos.—Three railways; one to Navajas, 7 miles; another, 500 yards, to Madam, and a third, the Cardenas and Jucaro R. R. Standard gauge. Weight of rails, 30 lbs. per yd. Rolling stock: Two locomotives, 110 cane cars, 4 tank cars, and one auto car.

Ingenio "OCCITANIA," Colon.—One mile spur connects with main line at Macagua. Standard gauge. Weight of rails, 80 lbs.. Rolling stock: One locomotive and 30 cane cars.

Ingenio "OLIMPO," Jovellanos.—A branch, standard gauge, from mill to Camarones, 2½ miles, connecting with main line. Telephone line follows track. Another line, 6 miles, connecting cane fields, and another, three-quarters mile, to main line of the Jovellanos-Matanzas R. R. Standard gauge. Weight of rails, 80 lbs. No rolling stock.

Ingenio "AVERHOFF," Aguacate.—Switch one-half kilometer, joining United Rys. Also connects between Aguacate and Baina stations. Standard gauge. Weight of rail, about 60 lbs. Rolling stock: One small locomotive, no cars.

Ingenio "AUSTRALIA," Jaguey Grande.—Standard gauge; 8¼ miles. Connects with Jaguey-Murga branch of the United Rys. Also connects with San Isidro Colony. Weight of rails, 80 lbs. Rolling stock: An old-fashioned locomotive and 50 small cane cars.

Central "ARMONIA," Bolondron.—Private railroad, about 4 kilometers. Connects "batey" with Bolondron. Standard gauge. Weight of rails, 60 lbs. to the yd. One small locomotive and 24 cane cars.

Ingenio "CARMEN," Jaruco.—A switch, standard gauge, connects with the United Rys. of Havana. Narrow gauge road from Carmen-Loteria to "Loteria," about 2½ kilometers. Branches to San Antonio and Caraballos. Gauge, 30 inches. Weight of rails, 30 lbs. Rolling stock: Two engines, 53 cane cars, and 2 passenger cars.

Central "CARMEN," Pedro Betancourt.—Two railways, one standard and narrow gauge, 60 meters long, ending in Navajas-Murgas branch road, and one, standard gauge, 5 kilometers, running to "finca" San Miguel. Latter road does not touch main line. Weight of rail, 80 lbs. per yd. for standard gauge, and 25 lbs. per yd. for narrow gauge. Rolling stock: Two tank cars, and cars, etc., of United Rys. of Havana.

Central "CAROLINA," Bamba.—Combination standard and narrow gauge side tracks from United Rys. of Havana to plantation. Weight of rail, 50 lbs. for standard gauge, and 30 lbs. for narrow gauge. Rolling stock: One narrow gauge engine, and cars from the United Rys. of Havana.

Ingenio "CONCHITA," Alacranes.—Two standard gauge roads. One, two miles long, connects with Alacranes branch of the Matanzas R. R., and the other, 3½ miles long, direct to Union. Weight of rail, 60 lbs. No rolling stock. Small narrow gauge road runs into the swamps. Weight of rail

of this road, 30 lbs. Gauge, 29 inches. Rolling stock: Two locomotives and 200 cane cars.

Ingenio "ANGELITA," Marti.—Standard gauge spur, 2¼ miles, connects with main line at Villalba. Weight of rails, 50 lbs. per yd. Estate owns no locomotives, cars or rolling stock.

Central "SAN RAFAEL," Bolondron.—Standard gauge, connects with Bolondron. Weight of rails, 60 lbs. per yard. No rolling stock. Narrow-gauge road with 30-lb. rails to colonias. The rolling stock, narrow gauge, one locomotive and 70 cars.

Ingenio "ESPERANZA," Quemados de Guines.—Ten miles. Gauge, 30 inches. Weight of rails, 30 to 35 lbs. to the yard. Rolling stock: One locomotive and 90 cane cars for hauling cane and wood.

Ingenio "DOLORES," Pedro Betancourt.—From mill to Medina, about 3¼ miles long. Standard gauge, and belongs to plantation. Three locomotives and seven cane cars. Standard gauge branch from Matanzas road at Navajas, 6¼ miles long. Telephone line follows track. Rail, 90 lbs.

Central "DOS ROSAS," Cardenas.—Narrow gauge from Vega to narrow gauge road running to Siguapa, and joining the Camarioca narrow gauge at Dolores. Gauge, 30 inches. Weight of rails very variable, mostly 25 lbs.. Cars, number not stated, hauled by oxen.

Ingenio "DULCE NOMBRE," Colon.—Standard gauge. Spur connects with main line of United Rys. of Havana 3 miles east of Macagua. Standard gauge engine on spur. Narrow gauge road, 6½ miles, runs to small colonies. Rolling stock: Two locomotives, one standard and one narrow gauge; 20 cane cars for narrow gauge.

Ingenio "ELENA," Matanzas.—No railroad; 1,000 feet of narrow gauge track. Ten small flat cars.

Ingenio "ENRIQUETA," Pedro Betancourt.—Standard gauge branch of the United Railways, about 3 miles long, connects ingenio with Pedro Betancourt and Navajas. Branch lines are wired overhead for electric trolleys, but electric motive power not now used. Weight of rails, 80 lbs.

Ingenio "AURAJÓ," (formerly "NENA"), Colon.—Standard gauge to Manguita, then to the ingenio "Esperanza." Connects with main line at Cardenas. Weight of rails, 80 lbs. Mill owns no locomotives, cars or rolling stock.

Ingenio "AGUADITA," Colon.—Three and one-half miles to main line west of Macagua. One and one-half mile branch to colonia. Standard gauge. Weight of rails, 80 lbs. Rolling stock: Two locomotives and 12 cars.

Ingenio "ALCORTA," Marti.—Three-quarters mile, connects with main line between Recreo and Colon. Spur strikes main line near Recreo. Standard gauge. No rolling stock.

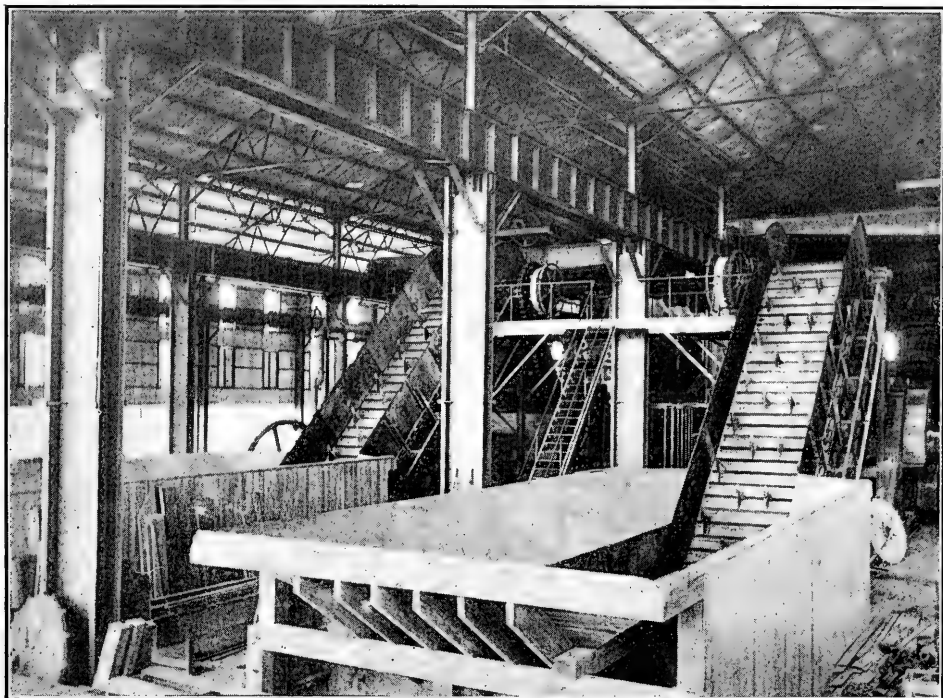
Main line in Matanzas is the United Railways of Havana or connections, such as the Cardenas and Jucaro or Matanzas and Sabanillas R. Rs.

Ingenio "ALVA," Colon.—Railway runs to Bana guises and Colonias. Standard gauge. Weight of rails, 80 lbs. Rolling stock: Seven engines, 66 small cane cars and 68 large cars.

Central "MERCEDES," Colon.—Spur about one-eighth of mile to Manguito. Connects with tracks of the Cardenas & Jucaro Railway. Standard gauge. Weight of rails, 80 lbs. No rolling stock.

Ingenio "MAJAGUA" ó "SAN GONZALO," Union de Reyes.—Three kilometers in length; connects with Union de Reyes. Gauge, standard. Weight of rails, 60 lbs. per yd. No rolling stock.

Ingenio "LUISA" ó "LA CONDESA," Matanzas.—No railway.



INTERIOR OF MILL AT PRESTON, NIPE BAY, SHOWING THE IMMENSE HOPPERS.

Central "Limones," Matanzas.—Standard gauge; connects mill with Limones. Intermediate narrow gauge track. Plantation also owns 6 kilometers of narrow gauge road, running to colonias. Weight of rails, 30 lbs. Rolling stock: Four locomotives, one standard gauge and three narrow gauge; 120 small cars and 46 large cars.

Central "Jicarita," Bolondron.—Spur connects main line at Bolondron. Standard gauge. Weight of rails, 70 lbs. per yd. No rolling stock.

Central "JESUS MARIA."—To San Francisco de Paula, and connects with the United Rys. of Havana. Standard gauge. Weight of rails, 60 lbs. per yd. Rolling stock: One 80-h.p. engine, and 14 freight cars, 25,000 cap.

Ingenio "GUIPUZCOA," Marti.—Standard gauge, one mile to main line. Narrow gauge road, 6½ miles, runs to colonia. Rolling stock: Two narrow gauge locomotives and 90 cane cars.

Ingenio "VICTORIA" Jovellanos.—Branch road to main line of the Jovellanos R. R. Standard gauge. Weight of rails, 80 lbs. Rolling stock: One locomotive and no cars.

Ingenio "VEGAS," Colon.—Not grinding. Track 1½ miles long through plantation, connecting the Cardenas lines with Guareiras-Manguito line. No rolling stock.

Central "VALIENTE," Alacranes.—Standard-gauge spur to Matanzas R. R., west of Union de Reyes. Weight of rails, 75 lbs. Rolling stock: Two locomotives and 25 cane cars.

Ingenio "UNION," Colon.—Eighteen kilometers, narrow gauge, to colonias. Other branches to colonias. Weight of rails, 30 and 35 lbs. Rolling stock: Two locomotives and 76 cars. Standard gauge spur connects with main line of the Cardenas & Jucaro R. R. and sidings.

Central "TRIUNVIRATO,"—Standard gauge, 5½ kilometers. Weight of rails, 30 lbs. Gauge, 30 inches. Rolling stock: One locomotive and 40 cane cars.

Ingenio "EL TRIUNFO," Matanzas.—Narrow gauge; connects mill with Coliseo. Road now being converted into standard gauge. Rolling stock: Two locomotives and 56 cars. Weight of rails, 30 lbs.

Ingenio "Tinguaro," Colon.—Twenty-three miles, standard gauge; connects with the Cardenas & Jucaro R. R. at Piplan. Weight of rails, 80 lbs. Rolling stock, Three locomotives and 160 cane cars. Five tank cars.

Central "FELIZ," Bolondron.—Two miles of standard railway to main line of United Rys. of Havana. Weight of rail, 70 lbs. per yd. Rolling stock: One locomotive and 15 cane cars, each 26,000 lbs. cap.

Province of Santa Clara.

Central "CARACAS," Santa Isabel de las Lajas.—About 180 kilometers. Narrow gauge, 30 inches. Broad gauge from Cuban Central lines to the west for about half mile. Weight of rail, 30, 40 and 60 lbs. per yd. Rolling stock, 12 locomotives, all good, and of 50-ton; 300 cane cars, and 60 sugar cars, 150 small iron cars, 4 passenger cars, 40 "casillas," capacity 2500 lbs., 6 "planchas" or flat cars.

Central "CARDOSA," San Cristibal.—No railway.

Ingenio "CARIDAD," Rancho Veloz.—Railway of Central "Caridad" runs to Rancho Veloz and to cane fields, 2½ miles. Narrow gauge, 30 inches. Weight of rails, 30 and 35 lbs. to the yd. Rolling stock: 2 locomotives and 80 cars for hauling cane.

Ingenio "CARMITA," Vueltas.—No railway.

Ingenio "CAROLINA," Palmira.—Four kilometers to Cienfuegos Bay. Gauge, 30 inches. Weight of rail, 30 lbs. Rolling stock: No locomotives; two small box cars and 40 small cane cars. Cars are hauled by oxen.

Ingenio "COVADONGA," Cienfuegos.—Connects with United Railways and Cuban Central. Standard gauge. Weight of rails, 50 and 60 lbs. Rolling stock: 3 locomotives, and rents cars as needed from Cardenas and Jucaro R. R. 50 flat cars prepared for hauling cane. There are 12½ miles of track running from Santa Fe, where it connects with public R. R. to the batey of the Ingenio "Rosario." Three branches extend into the Cienega de Zapata.

Ingenio "CIENEGUITA," Rodas.—Connects with Cieneguita, Callecito and Martin. About 35 miles. Gauge, 30 inches. Weight of rail, 30 lbs. to the yd. Rolling stock: 4 locomotives and 133 cane cars; six box cars and 9 flat cars. The Callecito branch runs to Cienfuegos Bay. This narrow gauge railroad connects at Anton Recio with the Jaragua R. R.

Ingenio "CONSTANCIA," Confluente.—Short spur from main line of Cuban Central R. R. Standard gauge. Weight of rail, 70 lbs. per yd. Rolling stock: 20 cane cars, capacity 60,000 lbs.

Central "CONSTANCIA," Rodas.—Road with sidings, is about 42½ miles long. Connects with Santa Clara, Castillito and Yaguaramas, also Horquito. Gauge, 30 inches. Weight of rail, 30 lbs. to the yd. Rolling stock: Nine locomotives, 405 cane cars, 18 flat cars and one passenger car.

Central "CORAZON de JESUS," Sagua la Grande.—No railroad.

Central "DOS HERMANAS," Cruces.—Connects with Cienfuegos R. R. The Santa Rosalia and Pedroso branches connect with the Cuban Central at Ranchuelo. Four kilometers, standard gauge. Eight kilometer branch, standard gauge, to Santa Rosalia and Pedroso colonies. Weight of rail, 60 lbs. to the yd. Locomotives and cars belong to Cuban Central.

Central "DOS HERMANOS," Palmira.—Railway 16 miles, to Damaja River. Gauge, 30 inches. Weight of rails, 30 lbs. to yd. Rolling stock: 3 locomotives and 917 cars and 8 flat cars.

Ingenio "SOLEDAD," Cienfuegos.—Twenty-three miles. Branches to Limones (Gobario and Viamones), Rosario, Belmonte and Dolores. Gauge, 30 inches. Weight of rail, 20, 30 and 40 lbs. per yd. Rolling stock. Five locomotives and 140 flat cars.

Ingenio "SANTISIMA TRINIDAD," Lajas.—Connects with the Cuban Central Railroad, one mile distant. Connecting spur standard and narrow gauge combined. 24 miles in all, mostly standard. Branches to cane fields. Weight of rails, 32 and 35 lbs. Rolling stock: Three engines, 100 long narrow gauge cane cars, 90 small cane cars.

Central "SANTA TERESA," Sagua la Grande.—23½ miles. Known as the "Central Santa Teresa R. R." Switch to colonia 6½ miles, another to Aromania Nueva 6 miles. Connects with Resultas Central R. R. Gauge, 30 inches. Weight of rails, 35 and 40 lbs. Rolling stock: Three locomotives, 130 flat cars and one box car.

Ingenio "SANTA ROSA," Ranchuelo.—Railway is branch of the Cuban Central. Two kilometers, 199 meters long, broad gauge. Weight of rails, 60 lbs. A narrow gauge railway is in project and there are at the mill one locomotive and 20 cars ready for service. No rolling stock. Standard gauge railway. Cars and locomotives belong to Cuban Central.

Ingenio "SANTA MARIA," Ranchuelo.—Two miles and 200 meters long. Standard gauge. Weight of rail, 60 lbs. No rolling stock. Locomotives and cars belong to Cuban Central R. R.

Ingenio "SANTA LUTGARDA," Rancho Veloz.—No railway.

Ingenio "SANTA LUTGARDA," Calabazar.—Small spur connecting with main line of Cuban Central R. R. Short narrow gauge switch about 200 yds. long used for storing cane. Weight of rail on standard gauge track, 60 lbs. Rolling stock: No locomotive, 10 standard gauge cars and 15 narrow gauge.

Ingenio "SANTA CATALINA," Jaguajay.—Mill also known as "Botona." Owns narrow gauge railway. Weight of rails, 20 and 30 lbs. Rolling stock: One locomotive and fifty cars.

Ingenio "SANTA CATALINA," Cruces.—Three miles standard gauge to main line. Has intermediate rail for narrow gauge. The narrow gauge runs to San Francisco, Dos Hermanos and to the Caracas System. Weight of rails, 40 lbs. for narrow gauge and standard weight for standard gauge. Rolling stock: Three standard gauge locomotives and fifty cane cars, owned by Cuban Central R. R. There are 15 small narrow gauge cars for hauling cane.

Ingenio "SAN PEDRO," Rancho Veloz.—Railway known as "Central San Pedro," runs to cane fields. Gauge, 30 inches. Weight of rail, 20 to 35 lbs. Rolling stock: Two locomotives and 50 cars.

Ingenio "SAN PABLO," Remedios.—Railroad within plantation belongs to the Cuban Central R. R. Runs from San Pablo to Tabon, where it joins main line. There is narrow gauge Cuban Central Railway from Placetas to Caibarien. Gauge, narrow. Weight of rail, 40 lbs. per yd. Rolling stock: None.

Central "SAN JOSE," Santo Domingo.—Railway joins the Cardenas and Jucaro R. R. at Hatuey. Another track runs to Emplame. Standard gauge. Weight of rails, 50 lbs. per yd. Rolling stock: Six locomotives and 62 cars. During season mill rents 100 cars.

Central "SAN LINO," Rodas.—Five miles. Narrow gauge, 30 inches. Weight of rails, 35 lbs. per yd. Rolling stock: Four locomotives and 120 cars.

Central "SAN JOSE," Placetas.—Railway known as "Ferrocarril de San Jose." Four kilometers narrow gauge, connecting with the Cuban Central Lines. Weight of rail, 40 lbs. per yd. Rolling stock: One locomotive and 20 flat cane cars.

Ingenio "SAN FRANCISCO de ASIS," Quemados de Guines.—About 3 miles. Narrow gauge, 30 inches. Weight of rail, 25 and 30 lbs. per yd. Rolling stock. One locomotive, 3 small cars, also 5 small cars hand propelled.

Central "SAN FRANCISCO," Cruces.—Fifteen kilometers, narrow gauge. Two miles of standard gauge connects with main line of the Cuban Central R. R. The narrow gauge track runs to colonias. Weight of rail, 60 lbs. per yd. on standard gauge and 35 on narrow gauge. Rolling stock: Three narrow gauge locomotives and 96 cane cars.

Central "SAN AGUSTIN," Santa Isabel de las Lajas.—Railway connects with San Agustín. Narrow and broad gauge to Cruces; narrow gauge to Caracas, Salto, Sacramento, San Anacleto and Dolores, 30 miles in all, mostly narrow gauge. Weight of rail, 35 and 45 lbs. for the narrow gauge and 60 lbs. for the standard gauge. Rolling stock: Five locomotives and 140 cane cars and 180 small cars and 2 passenger cars.

Ingenio "SAN AGUSTIN," Remedios.—Eleven kilometers, narrow gauge. Weight of rails, 40 and 50 lbs. Numerous sidings. Narrow gauge to the Cuban Central Railway. Line also runs to Lagunita and to Mujica, about 7 kilometers. Rolling stock: One locomotive and 1 tank car.

Ingenio "EL SALVADOR," Quemados de Guines.—Narrow gauge and connects with Cuban Central Railway at El Salvador. Gauge, 28 inches for two

kilometers and 19 kilometers of 30-inch gauge. Weight of rails, 30 lbs. Rolling stock: Three locomotives and 95 cane cars.

Central "ROSALIA," Vueltas.—Six miles, with sidings at Guadalupe and at Embajada. Gauge, 36 inches. Weight of rails, 50 lbs. per yd. Rolling stock: Two locomotives and 30 cane cars.

Central "Resultas," Sagua.—Narrow gauge from mill known as Nodarse to Calabazar. Gauge, 30 inches. Weight of rail, 30—40 lbs. per yd. Rolling stock: Six locomotives and 130 cane cars.

Central "REFORMA," Caibarien.—Four and one-quarter kilometers to Rojas; one-half kilometer of broad gauge to the Cuban Central Railway, and 8 kilometers, narrow gauge, from latter to Loyola. Weight of rail, broad gauge, 60 lbs. per yd.; narrow gauge, 35 lbs. per yd. Rolling stock: One standard and one narrow gauge locomotive, 34 narrow gauge cane cars, and 6 flat cars. Considerable sidings at Arena, Cayanes, Rojas, Loyola and Rios, and also at Frescura.

Ingenio "RAMONA," Rancho Veloz.—Fifteen kilometers, narrow gauge. Gauge 36 inches. Rolling stock: Two locomotives and 48 cane cars, seven flat cars.

Ingenio "PURIO," Calabazar.—Narrow gauge to Calabazar, three miles, with branch to Oriente, one mile; a line to Guanadilla, eight miles, and another to Manuelita, four miles. Gauge, 32 inches. Weight of rail, 32 lbs. per yd. Rolling stock: Three locomotives and 80 cane cars.

Ingenio "PORTUGALETE," Palmira.—Four miles, standard gauge, and 15 miles narrow gauge. Connects with Palmira. Weight of rail, 50 lbs. per yd. Rolling stock: Two locomotives and 70 cars.

Central "PARQUE ALTO," Rodas.—Small narrow gauge to Colomas. A broad gauge road about 29 miles long, connects with Cuban Central Railways. Weight of rails, 35 lbs. per yd. No rolling stock.

Ingenio "ESPERANZA," Quemados de Guines.—Gauge, 30 inches. Weight of rails, 30 and 35 lbs. to the yd. Rolling stock: One locomotive and 90 cane cars for hauling cane and wood.

Central "LA PATRIA," Ranchuelo.—No railway. The mill is near San Juan de la Yeras, where there are railroad connections.

Central "PATRICIO," Calabazar.—Railways as follows: To Enrucijada, 13½ miles; to Sauto, 6½ miles, and another to shipping points on the north, about 2½ miles long. Narrow gauge. Weight of rails, 33 lbs. per yd. Rolling stock: Three locomotives, 2 engines and 180 cane cars of 20,000 lbs. capacity.

Central "PERSEVERANCIA," Cienfuegos.—Broad gauge to Pueblo Nuevo, Santa Ana, Romero, Guasimal and Pozo, Cercado, La Caoba and other places. A narrow gauge to other places is 30 inches. Weight of broad gauge rails, 50 lbs. Weight of narrow gauge rail, 30 to 35 lbs. Rolling stock: Three standard gauge engines and 2 narrow gauge; 125 narrow gauge cars, 90 narrow gauge cars of wood, and 90 narrow gauge cane cars. One small passenger car.

Ingenio "POJABO," Sancti Spiritus.—No railway.

Central "NATIVIDAD," Sancti Spiritus.—No regular railway. Tramway runs to Zaza, Guasimal and Mapos. Gauge, 28 inches. Weight of rail, 12 to 15 lbs. per yd. Rolling stock: Sixty tram cars carrying 1½ each. Run by oxen. A spur runs to Carenero.

Ingenio "BAGA," Santa Clara.—No railroad.

Central "ANDREITA," Cruces.—About 170 kilometers. Narrow gauge. Connects with main line at Cruces. Branch to San Francisco. Weight of rails, 30 lbs. to the yd. Rolling stock: Four narrow gauge or small plantation locomotives, 250 sugar cane cars, and 2 box cars 30 x 4 feet.

Central "ALTAMIRA," Camajuani.—Ten miles, being a branch from Zulueta. Narrow gauge. Weight of rails, 35 to 50 lbs. Rolling stock: Two locomotives and 70 cars.

Central "ADELA," Remedios.—Thirty kilometers; narrow gauge, 35 inches. Connects with Cuban Central. Weight of rail, 30 and 40 lbs. Rolling stock: Five locomotives and 122 flat cars.

Central "AGUADA," Cienfuegos.—Five and eight-tenths miles to Aguada; 4¾ miles, Aguada to Galeon. Standard gauge. Weight of rail, 40 and 50 lbs. One engine and 23 cane cars rented from Cuban Central R. R.

Central "NARCISA," Yaguajay.—To Cayo Akto and San Augustin; about 42 kilometers. Gauge, 27¾ inches. Weight of rails, 40 lbs. per yd. Rolling stock: Five locomotives, 200 sugar cane cars, 10 flat freight cars, and 2 passenger wagons.

Ingenio "MARIA ANTONIA," Santo Domingo.—Short spur of standard gauge railway connects with Cuban Central Railway. Weight of rail, 80 lbs. No rolling stock.

Ingenio "MANUELITA," Palmira.—Three and one-quarter miles to Cuban Central at Damajá. Gauge, 30 inches. Weight of rails, 30 lbs. Rolling stock: Four locomotives and 100 cane cars; 10 flat cars.

Ingenio "MACAGUA," Calabazar.—No railway.

Ingenio "MACAGUA," Calabazar.—No railway.

Ingenio "LEQUEITO," Rodas.—Railway, thirty miles. Runs from Lequeito to Turquino; connects there with lines of the Caracas ingenio; runs to Ojo de Agua, and to Colonia "Dolores"; a branch to Sacramento, "La Caoba" and Sauto de San Augustin. Narrow gauge, 30 inches. Weight of rails, 30 and 40 lbs. per yd. Rolling stock: Four locomotives, 134 narrow gauge cars, some 60 small cars, and a few box cars.

Central "JARAGUA," Cienfuegos.—Narrow gauge. Weight of rails, 30 lbs. per yd. Rolling stock: Six locomotives, 1 passenger car, 1 baggage car, 8 box cars, and 170 cane cars.

Ingenio "JULIA," Camajuani.—Branch of the Cuban Central Railroad. Five miles of narrow gauge road cover plantation. Weight of rails, 75 lbs. per yd. Rolling stock: Engines as needed are rented; 10 or 12 cars.

Ingenio "JESUS," Quemados de Guines.—Three miles. Motive power, oxen. Gauge, 34 inches. Weight of rails, 34 lbs. to the yd. Rolling stock: No locomotives and 45 cane cars.

Ingenio "EL INDIO," Cienfuegos.—Switch to Matanzas R. R. and one to the Cardenas & Jucaro R. R. at Aguada. No rolling stock.

Central "HORMIGUERO," Palmira.—Narrow gauge, 30 inches. Weight of rail, 50 lbs. per yd. Rolling stock: Five locomotives, 158 cane cars and 11 flat cars.

Ingenio "GRATITUD," Santo Domingo.—Branch of the United Rys. of Havana runs south from Manacas to ingenio, 3½ miles. Standard gauge. A narrow gauge railway through cane fields. Gauge, 26 inches. Weight of rail, 40 lbs. Rolling stock: One engine and 35 cane cars.

Central "VICTORIA," Jaguajay.—Railroad known as "Central Victoria R. R.," 61 kilometers long. Narrow gauge. Weight of rails, 40 lbs. per yd. Rolling stock: Six locomotives and 240 cars; 12 freight cars and 10 flat cars.

Ingenio "UNIDAD," Calabazar.—Railway is a spur from Cuban Central R. R., 3¼ miles. Rolling stock: Two locomotives and 60 cane cars; 5 box cars. Standard gauge.

"Tuinucú" Sugar Co., Sancti Spiritus.—Connects with Tuinucú and with the Cuba Co. R. R. The

Cuba Railroad connects and runs through Guayás and Zaza, and thence to Tuinuch, and brings cane from farms near those places. Standard gauge. Weight of rails, 60 lbs. per yd. Rolling stock: One locomotive and 45 cane cars (hired).

Central "TRINIDAD," Trinidad.—Twelve kilometers. To Algaba, Guimará, Manacas and Iznaga. Narrow gauge. Weight of rails, 60 lbs. Rolling stock: Two locomotives and 85 cars.

Central "FE," Camajuani.—Railway owned by Cuban Central and Cuban R. R. About three miles. Telephone follows track. Branch of the Cuban Central runs also to batey and to Central "JULIA." Standard gauge. Weight of rails, 70 lbs. per yd. No locomotives. Locomotives are furnished as needed by the Cuban Central R. R. Plantation owns 10 cane cars.

Central "FIDENCIA," Placetas.—One and one-half miles, joining with the Cuban Central and Cuba Co.; joins Cuban Central R. R. at San Andres. Standard gauge. Weight of rails, 60 and 65 lbs. per yard. Rolling stock: No locomotives and 8 new cane cars.

Ingenio "ZAZA," Placetas.—Owns no railway.—Cuban Central lines run a spur $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, which hauls all the cane. Narrow gauge. Rolling stock: One locomotive.

Province of Camaguey.

Central "SENADO," Nuevitas.—About 25 miles, covering plantation. Gauge, 30 inches. Weight of rails, 30 lbs. Rolling stock: Eight locomotives and 300 cars.

Central "LUGAREÑO," Nuevitas.—Twenty kilometers. Narrow gauge and rails weigh about 30 lbs. per yard. Rolling stock: Four locomotives and 180 cane cars and 60 closed.

STEWART SUGAR COMPANY (Central) Ciego de Aviles.—Railway is not yet completed. Roadbed finished and sleepers in place to railroad station, fifteen miles distant. Gauge is to be standard. Weight of rails, 80 lbs.

Ingenio "JATIBONICO," Ciego de Avila (Camaguey).—Six miles. Standard gauge. Weight of rails, 60 lbs per yard. Rolling stock: No locomotives, except a small one of a small variety known as observation locomotive. The plantation rents from railway one locomotive and 100 flat cars with uprights for hauling cane.

Central "FRANCISCO," Santa Cruz del Sur.—Standard gauge to wharf at Francisco de Guayabo, 10 miles distant. Weight of rails, 45 and 50 lbs. per yard. Rolling stock: Three locomotives, one small engine, 10 box cars, four "gondolas," four flat cars and 20 cane cars being constructed.

Province of Oriente.

Central "LAS CAÑAS," Guantánamo.—Narrow gauge to Guantánamo Bay; twenty miles in all. Gauge, 30 inches. Weight of rails, 36 lbs. per yd. Rolling stock: Two locomotives and 120 cane cars, mostly of steel.

Ingenio "CONGLUENTE," Guantánamo.—Railroad sixteen kilometers long, nearing completion. Gauge, 36 inches. Weight of rail, 30 lbs. per yd. Rolling stock: Two locomotives of 11 tons; 120 cars, all of wood, with steel trucks, for hauling cane.

Central "DOS AMIGOS," Manzanillo.—Single track to wharf, about 700 yds. Gauge, 4 feet 8 inches. Weight of rail; 60 lbs. No locomotives. Four flat cars.

Ingenio "SOLEDAD," Guantánamo.—Two branches, 8 kilometers in all. Mill is reached by Guantánamo R. R. Gauge of plantation road, 36 inches. Weight of rails, 35 lbs. per yd. Rolling stock: One engine, 62 cars.

Ingenio "SOFIA," Bayamo.—No railway.

Ingenio "SANTA MARIA," Guantánamo.—Eight kilometers, but in very bad condition. Gauge, 17 c. m. Weight of rail, 25 lbs. per yd. Rolling stock: Ten narrow gauge cars and 60 for standard gauge. Cars are drawn by oxen. The Cuban Eastern Railway and the Guantánamo R. R. pass through plantation.

Central "LAS CAÑAS," Guantánamo.—Narrow gauge to Guantánamo bay, and branches to colonias. Twenty miles in all. Gauge, 30 inches. Weight of rails, 36 lbs. to the yd. Rolling stock: Two locomotives, 120 cars for cane, mostly of steel.

Central "CABO CRUZ," Manzanillo.—Eight miles. Gauge, 30 inches. Weight of rails, 40 lbs. per yd. Rolling stock: Two locomotives and 90 cane cars.

Central "BOSTON," Banes.—Sixty-four miles in all, not counting sidings and spurs. Line connects with the Cuba R. R. at Entronque de Dumas, north of Alto Cedro. Road operated with telephone system. Gauge, 36 inches. Weight of rail, 40 lbs. to the yd. Rolling stock. One donkey engine, 6 tons; one shunting engine, 8 tons; 5 engines, 30 tons; 4 engines, 20 tons; 2 engines, 13 tons; and one engine, 26 tons, bearing from 50 to 86 h.p.; 630 steel flat cars for hauling cane, capacity 12 tons each; 40 wooden box cars, steel trucks, capacity 12 tons each; 60 flat cars, steel trucks, wooden superstructure, 12 tons each; one water tank car, 6 steel tank cars; 2 cars especially equipped for wrecking, with supply of jacks, etc.

Ingenio "LUCIA," Bauta.—To Banes bay, 3 miles; to Encarnacion, 4 miles, and to the finca "Baracoa. Gauge, 40 inches. Weight of rails, 35 lbs. per yd. Rolling stock: Two locomotives and 60 flat cars, with uprights for hauling cane. Three tank cars.

Central "ISABEL," Guantánamo.—No railway. Guantánamo R. R. traverses the estate. Standard gauge.

Central "ISABEL," Manzanillo.—Eleven miles of single track to wharf. Spur to Los Guayos, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and another to Colorado, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles. A complete system of switches around the batey, accommodating some 100 cars. Gauge, 36 inches. Weight of rails, 60 lbs. Rolling stock: Four locomotives and 104 flat cars, capacity 10 tons.

Ingenio "UNION," San Luis.—Eleven and one-half miles, connecting with Cuba Co. R. R. near San Luis Junction. Proposed route of the Cuba Eastern R. R. crosses plantation; work now in progress. Standard gauge. Weight of rails, 60 lbs. Rolling stock: One locomotive and no cars.

Ingenio "TRANQUILIDAD," Manzanillo.—No railway.

Central "TERESA," Manzanillo.—Railway joins main line and turns south five miles. Gauge, 36 inches. Weight of rails, 40 lbs. Rolling stock: Four locomotives, 100 cars.

"TACAJO, CACAO AND SUGAR CO.," Tacajo.—The narrow gauge railroad of United Fruit Company passes this property to Entronque, where it joins the Cuba Co. From Entronque to Dumois and beyond Dumois to Punta Lengua. The road is three-rail for narrow and standard gauge. The narrow gauge belongs to the United Fruit Co. and the standard to the Tacajo, Cacao & Sugar Co. The latter company has one kilometer of track on its property. Rolling stock: One 80-ton engine and 1 50-ton; 200 wooden cars, narrow gauge.

Central "ESPERANZA," Guantánamo.—Fourteen miles, extending to Santa Rosa colony. Narrow gauge. Weight of rails, 35 lbs. to the yd. Rolling stock: Two 20-ton locomotives and 50 wooden cars for hauling cane.

Central "PRESTON," Nipe.—Twenty-five miles, standard gauge; five additional miles now being constructed. Weight of rails, 60 lbs. General head-

quarters at Preston and division headquarters at Guaro, fifteen miles distant. Telephone follows track. Round house at Preston; has capacity for fifteen locomotives. Rolling stock: Eight locomotives of 60 tons, and 1 of 20 tons; 225 flat cars, steel trucks, self couplers, and patent brake. One wrecking car.

Ingenio "NIQUERO," Manzanillo.—Two miles, Narrow gauge, the weight of rail being light. No locomotives and 30 small cars.

Central "CHAPPARRA," Chapparra Sugar Co., Puerto Padre.—Railway from Chaparra to San Manuel, eight miles, and connects with the San Manuel Railway to Puerto Padre. To Cascorero Dock in Northwest on Bay of Puerto Padre, about 3½ miles; Chaparra to Velasco about 12 miles, and connects with branch of the Gibara and Holguin Railroad. This portion is public, through El Trompo, about 7 miles; branch from this line runs through La Yaya, about 4 miles. Branch from Velasco line about 1½ miles west from San Cristobal, runs south about 3 miles. The entire road aggregates 20 miles. Gauge, 36 inches. Weight of rails, 45 lbs. to the yd. Rolling stock: Ten locomotives, 575 cane cars, 100 flat cars, ten box cars, 1 passenger car, 1 open passenger car, and 12 flat cars.

Ingenio "SANTA LUCIA," Ybarra.—Narrow gauge. Weight of rails, 35 lbs. Rolling stock: Eight locomotives and 180 flat cars; 12 box cars.

Ingenio "SANTA CECILIA," Guantánamo.—Nine miles. The Cuban Eastern R. R. has spur to mill. Gauge, 28 inches. Weight of rail, 40 and 60 lbs. per yd. No locomotive; 22 wooden cars.

Ingenio "SANTA ANA," San Luis.—One kilometer connecting with Cuba Co. R. R. Weight of rail, 60 lbs. Standard gauge. No rolling stock.

Ingenio "SAN VICENTE," Guantánamo.—(Not

running.) Plantation connected with branch of Guantánamo R. R., which has a branch to San Carlos and Rio Seco. Standard gauge.

Ingenio "SAN SEBASTIAN," Alto Songo.—No railway.

Central "SAN RAMON," Manzanillo.—About ten miles, running to Cañas. Gauge, 36 inches. Weight of rails, 40 lbs. per yd. Rolling stock: Two locomotives, 61 cars.

Central "SAN MIGUEL," Guantánamo.—Seven miles. Cuba Eastern R. R. has a switch to mill. Gauge, 30 inches. Weight of rail, 30 lbs. per yd. Rolling stock: Two locomotives and 30 wood cars.

Ingenio "SAN MANUEL," Puerto Padre.—Railway connects with Puerto Padre, 8 kilometers. About half way between San Manuel and Puerto Padre branches to the Chaparra line. Total length, 18 kilometers. Gauge, 30 inches. Weight of rails, 40 lbs. per yd. Rolling stock: Three locomotives and 110 cane cars; four flat cars, 4 tank cars.

Ingenio "SAN CARLOS," Guantánamo.—No railway. Guantánamo R. R. traverses estate.

Central "SALVADOR," Manzanillo.—Railway from mill to wharf, about 1,600 yds. Rolling stock: Twenty flat cars. Gauge, 38 inches.

Central "ROMELIE," Guantánamo.—No railway.

Central "SAN ANTONIO," Guantánamo.—10 8/10 kilometers, narrow gauge. Gauge, 36 inches. Weight of rail, 36 lbs. per yd. Rolling stock: Two locomotives (30 tons), 20 new cars, and 46 old cars.

Central "HATILLO," Palma Soriano.—Standard gauge spur connects mill with main line to Parislo. There is also a narrow-gauge plantation railway about 2½ kilometers. Weight of rails, 25 lbs. per yard. Rolling stock: One locomotive and 12 cars for hauling cane.



The Isle of Pines Road Building. The Government is building fine roads, as illustrated above, all over the island.

TABLE OF ACTIVE PLANTATIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO

Name of Plantation.	Location.	Owners.	Owners' Address.	Nationality of Owners.	Administrator.	Output in Bags 1904 Crop	Output in Bags 1905 Crop	Output in Bags 1906 Crop	Output in Bags 1907 Crop	Est. Output 1908 Crop
Asunción.	Cabañas	Juan Pedro Baró.	Compostela 131, Havana.	Cuban	D. López.	36,378	42,276	30,300	51,121	40,000
Bramales	Cabañas	Alfredo Labarere.	Banco Nacional, Altos, Havana.	Cuban	T. Rodríguez.	16,000	15,200	14,679	15,979	13,000
El Pilar.	Artenisa	F. de Goicochea.	Artenisa, P. R., de Goicochea.	Cuban	P. A. Longa.	25,000	34,500	52,652	64,077	50,000
Mercedita	Cabañas	Mercedita Sugar Co.	(Cuba) 120, Havana.	Cuban	E. A. Longa.	24,707	27,513	25,034	40,638	30,000
Orocoo	Cabañas	Ch. Azucarera Central Orocoo	Ingento Orocoo, Cabañas.	Spanish	Clipiano, Picoza, Pres.	25,000	23,200	15,854	27,000	20,000
San Ramón.	Martel	A. Balsinde	Martel 37, Havana.	Cuban.	A. Balsinde.	16,500	13,443	13,187	27,433	24,000
Totals.						143,585	156,192	151,706	226,248	184,000

TABLE OF ACTIVE SUGAR PLANTATIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF HAVANA

Name of Plantation.	Location.	Owners.	Owners' Address.	Nationality of Owners.	Administrator.	Output in Bags 1904 Crop	Output in Bags 1905 Crop	Output in Bags 1906 Crop	Output in Bags 1907 Crop	Est. Output 1908 Crop
Amistad	Guines.	A. Gómez Meña.	Guines.	Spanish.	A. Gómez Meña.	14,000	14,000	.....*	65,083	75,000
Averhoff	Aguacate	Julian Averhoff.	Damas 78, Havana.	Cuban	J. Averhoff.	25,700	27,000	24,704	15,046	.....
Fajardo	Gabriel	Benito Arxer.	Gabriel	Spanish	Benito Arxer.	21,000	27,800	36,421	49,853	26,000
Gómez Meña.	San Nicolás.	A. Gómez Meña.	San Nicolás.	Spanish	Andrés Gómez.	85,000	110,000	90,961	120,335	100,000
Jobo	San Nicolás.	Marañón & Bro.	San Nicolás.	Spanish	Pedro Laborde.	69,000	69,000	60,763	68,000	60,000
Josefita	Los Palos.	Santiago Banmatyne.	Los Palos.	Cuban	S. Banmatyne.	57,000	60,000	60,000	81,697	60,000
La Julia.	Durán	Cia. Azucarera Central La Julia.	Durán, Cuba.	French.	Geronimo Martinho.	48,000	50,000	47,050	75,000	75,000
Lotería.	Faruco	Pedro Fernández de Castro.	Egido 5, Havana.	Cuban	P. de Castro.	22,700	28,000	33,297	37,127	35,000
Lucha.	Hoyo Colorado.	Perfecto Lacoste.	Aguar 81, Havana.	Cuban	P. de Castro.	22,700	28,000	33,297	37,127	35,000
Morequía.	Melena del Sur.	Enrique Pascual.	Aguar 98, Havana.	Spanish	Enrique Pascual & Bro.	90,000	100,000	112,462	140,000	140,000
Nombre de Dios.	Guines	Joaquín Castañer.	Guines	Spanish	Pedro M. Horta.	4,700	38,621	25,000	12,632	.....
Nuestra Señora del Carmen.	Faruco	Pedro Fernández de Castro.	Egido 5, Havana.	Cuban	A. Fernández de Castro.	10,700	12,000	21,462	21,373	15,000
Nueva Paz.	Los Palos.	Sociedad Anónima Con. Nueva Paz, M. F. Cuervo, Pres.	Tejadillo 44 Havana.	Cuban	R. D. Cuervo.	50,000	65,000	49,919	68,706	55,000
Portugalete	San José de las Lajas	Est. of Manuel Calvo, Managers of Comillas.	Ingento Portugalete.	Cuban	Eulogio Bergaza.	10,300	16,000	17,050	25,633	20,000
Providencia	Guines	Guines Sugar Co.	Guines	Spanish	J. Izquierdo.	83,000	98,172	103,551	100,280	110,000
Quijano.	Playa de Marianao.	Manuel Tobías.	Playa de Marianao.	Cuban	F. Tobías.	.....	1,853	3,000	3,000	25,000
Rosario	Aguacate	Rosario Sugar Co. of N. Y.	Aguacate	American	Ramón Peláyo.	87,000	100,000	109,375	145,206	120,000
San Agustín.	Quivicán.	Galán & Co.	Havana	Spanish	Frank Pérez.	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,000
San José.	Melena.	Cia. Azucarera, Cent. San José.	San Ignacio 45, Havana.	Cuban.	F. Lechmanol.	.....	.....	.....	77,598	50,000
San Antonio.	Madroga	Central San Antonio Sugar Co., E. Balenzategui, Pres.	Madroga	Spanish	E. Balenzategui.	60,000	63,000	49,785	79,504	35,000
Santa Rita (Galindez)	Sabana Robles.	Antonio Galindez & Adorno.	Gelabert 45, Matanzas.	Spanish	A. Galindez & Co.	40,000	28,000	37,412	47,517	.....
Toledo	Marianao.	F. M. Duratona.	Marianao.	Cuban	R. Martínez.	80,000	85,000	95,000	43,800	.....
Totals.						891,100	1,024,446	996,861	1,346,880	1,036,000

* Not grinding.

TABLE OF ACTIVE SUGAR PLANTATIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA

Name of Plantation	Location	Owners	Owners' Address	Nationality of Owners	Administrador	Output in 1904 Crop	Output in 1905 Crop	Output in Bags 1906	Output in 1907 Crop	Estimated Output 1908
Adela.....	Remedios.....	Zárraga y Rodríguez S. en C.	Caibarién.....	Cuban.....	Ramón Vigil.....	40,600	55,000	65,340	74,680	60,000
Aguada.....	Aguada de Pasajeros.....	Carol & Co.....	Cienfuegos.....	Cuban.....	Carlos Capmañón.....	38,000	34,000	40,000	22,000	40,000
Altamira.....	Camañani.....	Vda de Ortiz é Hijos.....	Caibarién.....	Cuban.....	A. Montaner.....	24,000	22,660	36,151	40,003	24,000
Andreita.....	Mal Tiempo.....	Central Andreita Cía Azucarera	Cienfuegos.....	Cuban-Span.....	José Merino.....	95,000	115,000	130,000	150,000	150,000
Carcas.....	Santa Isabel de las Lajas.....	Emilio Terry & Brother.....	Cruces.....	Cuban-Span.....	Manuel F. Arenas.....	201,000	192,000	193,000	172,283	170,000
Caridad.....	Rancho Veloz.....	Emilio de Pina Pasqual.....	Apartado 126, Havana.....	Cuban-Span.....	Constantino Mandado.....	19,570	23,632	22,837	24,549	24,000
Caridad.....	Vega Alta.....	Sucre de Vicente Pérez Ilamede.....	10 Carmen, Sta. Clara.....	Cuban-Span.....	Angel Pérez, López Silveiro.....	5,816	14,714	7,500	12,000	20,000
Carolina.....	Arango.....	Cacicedo and Gutiérrez.....	Cienfuegos.....	Spanish.....	Cacicedo y Gutiérrez.....	12,000	14,000	11,000	16,000	10,000
Cieneguita.....	Abreus.....	Nicolás Castaño.....	Cienfuegos.....	Spanish.....	José Quiras.....	30,000	58,000	71,000	62,882	40,000
Constancia.....	Constancia.....	Colonial Sugar Co.....	140 Pearl St., N. Y. City.....	American.....	R. B. Childs.....	122,600	50,000	85,000	79,000	75,000
Constancia.....	Encrucijada.....	Comunidad Larrondo.....	Encrucijada.....	Cuban-Amer.....	Manuel Arenas.....	32,000	64,031	62,493	63,696	63,000
Corazón de Jesús.....	Encrucijada.....	Amezaga & Co.....	Carmen Ribalta 103, Sagua.....	Spanish.....	Prudencio Amezaga.....	12,044	16,020	12,851	16,087	12,000
Covadonga.....	Carreño.....	Sociedad Anónima Central Covadonga.....	Cuba 119, Havana.....	Spanish.....	Alejo Carreño.....	.....	45,000	50,000	60,320	80,000
Dos Hermanas (Fowler).....	Cruces.....	Dos Hermanas Sugar Co.....	Cruces.....	British.....	Mr. A. Fowler.....	67,000	90,000	79,570	82,140	60,000
Dos Hermanos (Acea).....	Arango.....	Mrs. F. T. Acea.....	Cienfuegos.....	Cuban.....	Mrs. F. T. Acea.....	43,000	49,500	48,000	34,000	25,000
El Salvador.....	Sitiecito.....	Llorente Hnos.....	Sitiecito.....	Cuban.....	Domingo Llorente.....	21,600	24,200	29,715	38,601	25,000
Esperanza (Francia).....	Carabatas.....	Sucre de Francia.....	Alfonso, Cuba.....	American.....	Rafael Tellez.....	15,000	16,013	22,000	17,500	17,500
Esperanza (Reyes) Fe.....	Salamanca.....	Manuel Marciano.....	Picadillo.....	Spanish.....	Manuel Marciano.....	9,800	8,153	7,925	8,587	.....
Fiencia.....	Salamanca.....	J. M. Espinosa.....	Calle 2, 4, Vedado, Habana.....	Cuban.....	J. M. Espinosa.....	40,000	50,000	39,491	51,910	60,000
Gratitud.....	Manacas.....	Domingo León.....	Placetas.....	Spanish.....	Domingo León.....	27,000	36,824	40,399	52,900	45,000
Hormiguero.....	Manacas.....	Vinda de Vega é Hijos.....	Havana.....	Cuban.....	Marío de la Vega.....	.....	14,435	23,742	7,185	.....
Jatibonico.....	Paraceto Hor- migero.....	Hormiguero Central Co. Cuba Co.....	69 Wall St., N. Y. City..... 80 Broadway, N. Y. City.....	American.....	O. Ponvert..... W. Skafte.....	107,000	107,500	105,000	115,000	115,000
Jesús.....	Carabatas.....	Emilio Roig.....	Alfonso, Sagua.....	Cuban.....	Jerónimo Rodríguez.....	17,000	28,127	27,830	32,000	20,000
Juragua.....	Castillo de Jagua.....	Est. of Antonio Terry.....	Cruces.....	American.....	O. Agramonte.....	48,000	58,000	64,000	63,227	60,000
La Julia.....	Camañani.....	Est. of Pestre Sisters.....	Teguaayabon.....	Cuban.....	José Goncer.....	7,340	8,533	10,736	10,000	10,000
Lequeitio.....	Carriaga.....	Domingo Nazabal.....	Cienfuegos.....	Spanish.....	Domingo Nazabal.....	70,000	70,000	67,000	90,000	50,000
Valsa y Antonia.....	Sierra Morena.....	Sucre de F. Cabello.....	Sierra Morena.....	Cuban.....	C. Cabello.....	11,334	9,003	10,471	12,782	8,000

(See totals next page.)

* Not grinding.

Macagua.....	Mata.....	Est. of Domingo Betharte.....	French.....	Domingo Betharte.....	11,500	14,000	20,862	12,000
Mamuela.....	Arango.....	Falla y Monasterio.....	Spanish.....	Cesar Rodríguez.....	69,000	55,000	55,000	50,000
Narcis Antonia.....	Santo Domingo.....	Juan Arche.....	Cuban.....	Mamuel Arche.....	15,500	24,800	18,500	75,000
Natividad.....	Aguiñay.....	North American Sugar Co.....	American.....	R. Berrayarza.....	60,000	80,000	98,183	25,000
Parque Alto.....	Guasimán.....	Francisco C. del Valle.....	American.....	F. Gómez.....	14,000	22,000	13,100	18,000
Pedernales.....	Bernales.....	Berenguer & Co.....	British.....	Mr. Fowler.....	22,500	43,000	58,402	50,000
Pedro.....	Encrucillado.....	Patricio Sugar Co.....	Cuban.....	F. Marín.....	40,000	40,000	36,972	35,000
Perseverancia.....	Real Campaña.....	Enrique Díaz.....	Spanish-Cuban.....	J. M. Guerrero.....	15,000	16,410	24,500	38,000
Portugalete.....	Palmar.....	Sueros de Escarza.....	Spanish.....	Miguel Díaz.....	100,000	121,000	125,174	100,000
Purlo.....	Calabazar.....	Tomás de Oñate, tennit, Delin.....	Spanish-Cuban.....	Sotero Escarza.....	52,000	57,000	58,989	45,000
Ramona.....	Rancho Veloz.....	Angel y Francisco, Arecha-valeta.....	Cuban.....	R. Tomasino.....	28,984	35,563	41,509	30,000
Reforma.....	Calbarén.....	Martinez Carrillo & Co.....	Spanish.....	Francisco Arechavaleta.....	23,402	16,471	26,974	16,000
Regia.....	Cienfuegos.....	Felipe Silva.....	Cuban.....	José H. Martínez.....	34,853	47,410	48,325	60,000
Resolución.....	Carthatus.....	José Rodda.....	Cuban.....	G. Alfonso.....	5,035	11,300	9,109	10,500
Resulla.....	Sagua.....	Juan de Dios Oñate.....	Cuban.....	José Rodda.....	10,550	15,550	23,145	12,000
Rosalia.....	Tiguayabón.....	Llanza Brothers & Urgell.....	Cuban.....	José Rodda.....	42,961	48,846	52,198	22,000
San Agustín.....	Calbarén.....	San Agustín Central Co., S. A.....	Spanish.....	Isidro Llanza.....	15,000	24,000	21,000	22,000
San Antonio.....	Lajas.....	Nicolas Castano.....	Cuban.....	J. M. Gutiérrez.....	45,800	70,373	54,976	50,000
San Cristóbal.....	Sababo.....	Vicente G. Abreu.....	Spanish.....	Eladio Cabera.....	59,115	70,000	86,398	50,000
San Francisco.....	(Abreu).....	E. Cardoso.....	Cuban.....	Vicente G. Abreu.....	15,000	18,000	33,365	35,000
San Francisco Asís.....	Cruces.....	Maria Abreu.....	Cuban.....	E. Cardoso.....	11,000	16,000	14,000	10,000
San Isidro.....	Carthatus.....	Fodoro Babace.....	Cuban.....	Rafael Guardado.....	46,000	54,600	56,428	50,000
San José.....	Quemado de Guines.....	Marcus A. Longa.....	Spanish.....	E. Lorbes.....	28,000	28,000	31,404	13,000
San José.....	Placetas.....	Sucre de Agustín Gloquechea.....	Cuban.....	Marcus A. Longa.....	1,000	4,300	11,895	10,000
San Lino.....	Hatuey.....	San José Sugar Co., S. A.....	Cuban.....	Ziraga & Co.....	23,280	30,980	34,858	30,000
San Pablo.....	Medidas.....	J. R. Ross.....	Cuban.....	Jastón Rabel.....	75,000	65,500	68,259	90,000
San Pedro.....	Remedios.....	Edmundo Kurz.....	British.....	J. L. Vandewater.....	30,000	49,000	48,000	90,000
Santa Catalina.....	Sierra Morena.....	Est. of Antonio Fernández.....	German.....	Edmundo Kurz.....	15,051	22,300	25,206	20,000
Santa Catalina.....	Cruces.....	E. Abreu.....	Spanish.....	Antonio Fernández.....	21,000	15,563	19,105	20,000
Santa Catalina.....	Sierra Morena.....	F. Gamba & Co.....	Cuban.....	E. Fernández.....	24,000	41,000	50,000	35,000
Santa Catalina.....	Sierra Morena.....	F. Gamba & Co.....	Spanish.....	Arturo Yturralde.....	15,000	21,616	17,553	15,000
Santa Catalina.....	Mata.....	José M. López.....	American.....	José M. López.....	34,000	36,787	36,582	30,000
Santa Rosa.....	Cienfuegos.....	García & Co., in liquidation.....	Spanish.....	E. Cacho.....	45,000	44,000	50,000	40,000
Santa Teresa.....	Stictcho.....	Stictcho.....	Cuban.....	José Tufia.....	74,000	76,000	75,457	52,000
Santisima Trinidad.....	Havana.....	Alfredo Irujo.....	Cuban.....	Victor Alfores.....	87,823	104,432	103,576	99,000
Soledad.....	Soledad Sugar Co.....	Soledad Sugar Co.....	Cuban.....	M. Escudero.....	56,000	57,000	61,000	50,000
Trinidad.....	Trinidad Sugar Co.....	The Trinidad Sugar Co.....	American.....	L. F. Hughes.....	70,350	71,000	84,727	80,000
Tuñad.....	Sancti Spiritus.....	Sancti Spiritus.....	American.....	Harry Garnett.....	75,000	68,470	72,982	65,000
Unidad.....	Yaguajay.....	Yaguajay.....	American.....	José B. Rionda.....	36,000	36,000	36,000	80,000
Victoria.....	Placetas.....	Placetas.....	Spanish.....	Robert McCulloch.....	36,000	36,000	36,000	70,000
Zaza.....	Placetas.....	Placetas.....	Spanish.....	Cruz Irujo.....	80,043	91,000	84,499	70,000
				Marcos Larrale.....	83,101	91,451	100,489	70,000
Grand totals for Santa Clara (2 pages).....					2,751,902	3,175,525	3,330,893	2,925,000

•Not grinding.

TABLE OF ACTIVE SUGAR PLANTATIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF MATANZAS

Name of Plantation	Location	Owners	Owners' Address	Nationality of Owners	Administrator	Output in Bags		Output in Bags		Estimated Output 1903	
						1904	Crop	1905	Crop	1907	Crop
Aguedita.....	Macagua.....	Sociedad Anónima Central Azucarero Aguedita Zulieta y Gámez Brothers.....	Apartado 486, Havana.....	American.....	Alfredo Alderregui.....	30,000	32,000	38,724	45,824	22,000	22,000
Alava.....	Banaguises.....	J. M. Montalván.....	Cuba 20, Havana.....	Cuban.....	R. Orrantía.....	120,869	157,842	122,305	197,339	150,000	150,000
Alcortia.....	Recreo.....	Itamón y Francisco Delgado.....	Cuba 76, Havana.....	Spanish.....	Leopoldo Busto.....	27,000	26,812	36,325	37,752	34,000	34,000
Angaita.....	Martí.....	Pellicano Riscch.....	Apartado 172, Cárdenas.....	Cuban.....	Leopoldo Busto.....	22,647	23,534	20,662	37,752	34,000	34,000
Angulo.....	Manguito.....	Archevalaite & Cuadra.....	Manguito.....	Cuban.....	Leopoldo Busto.....	34,061	38,000	52,000	43,290	23,000	23,000
Armoria.....	Bolondrón.....	Antonio Alvarez.....	Bolondrón.....	Spanish.....	Leopoldo Busto.....	37,000	22,000	22,000	24,087	23,000	23,000
Australia.....	Jagney.....	Arenal y Lamadrid.....	Apartado 253, Havana.....	Spanish.....	J. F. G. Cuadra.....	37,000	22,000	22,000	24,087	23,000	23,000
Carmona (Alex.).....	Navajas.....	Navajas.....	Havajas.....	Spanish.....	Manuel Lamadrid.....	37,104	68,482	74,208	68,655	44,000	44,000
Caronita.....	Culiseo.....	Florida Flores.....	Havana.....	Cuban.....	A. Padron.....	155,000	183,191	183,910	153,297	140,000	140,000
Colores.....	Aclaranes.....	Valderrama y Pedraza.....	Vedado 74 76, Havana.....	Cuban.....	L. Alzugaray.....	48,500	49,000	51,200	58,000	50,000	50,000
Dolores.....	Jovellanos.....	Valderrama y Estévez.....	Cárdenas.....	Cuban.....	Andrés Estévez.....	24,500	24,313	10,640	21,000	9,000	9,000
Duque Rosas.....	Gardinas.....	Emeterio Zorrilla.....	Macagua.....	Spanish.....	Enrique García.....	7,000	7,622	7,000	11,000	18,000	18,000
Elena.....	S. Mocha.....	Zulueta y Gámez Hermanos.....	Matanzas.....	Spanish.....	Crispulo Solaun.....	82,155	52,801	29,519	81,031	90,000	90,000
Esparza.....	Alfameil.....	Manuel Carrehio.....	Cuba 20, Havana.....	Spanish.....	Serafin Arias.....	65,000	65,000	62,000	57,427	60,000	60,000
Feliz.....	Calimete.....	Feliz Sugar Co.....	Contreras 96, Matanzas.....	American.....	Salvador Guedes.....	48,504	38,103	30,000	44,911	65,000	65,000
Flora.....	Guira de Macuri- ges.....	Flora Sugar Co.....	Matanzas.....	Spanish.....	Horacio H. Rubens.....	41,970	42,125	42,150	47,461	40,000	40,000
Guipuzcoa.....	Hato Nuevo.....	Manuel Arocena.....	Hato Nuevo.....	Spanish.....	Manuel Arocena.....	37,508	40,400	32,857	45,337	35,000	35,000
Indio.....	Aguaada.....	Sardalegui y Oñizsolt.....	Matanzas.....	Cuban.....	José M. Jorge.....	20,000	18,000	25,000	29,000	14,000	14,000
Josés María.....	Santa Ana.....	Segundo Botet.....	Matanzas.....	Cuban.....	Segundo Botet.....	20,000	18,728	18,728	26,709	20,000	20,000
Jicarón.....	Bolondrón.....	M. Diaz.....	Bolondrón.....	Spanish.....	M. Diaz.....	20,587	36,778	36,778	34,116	30,000	30,000
Limonar.....	Limonar.....	Emilio Terry.....	Cienfuegos.....	Cuban.....	Ricardo Diaz.....	23,000	11,500	15,864	26,500	15,000	15,000
Luisa (Cudesa).....	Unión.....	Central Luisa Sugar Co.....	Havana.....	American.....	Angel Lezama.....	15,064	15,064	15,060	12,034	70,000	70,000
Majagua.....	Sabanilla de Guaretras.....	Central Mercedes Co.....	Sabanilla de Guaretras.....	Cuban.....	Miguel Arango.....	48,008	52,000	71,513	94,070	80,000	80,000
Mercedes.....	Guaretras.....	The Cuban-American Sugar Refining Co.....	109 Wall St., N. Y. City.....	American.....	P. R. Leonard.....	31,091	26,913	22,888	31,537	30,000	30,000
Nueva Luisa.....	Jovellanos.....	Oceñania Sugar Co.....	101 Wall St., N. Y. City.....	American.....	Francisco Comas.....	45,000	40,000	42,000	52,556	60,000	60,000
Oceñania.....	Carlos Rojas.....	Sociedad Anónima, Central Azucarero Olimpio.....	Cuba 119, Havana.....	Spanish.....	The Owners.....	26,964	3,000	23,050	17,100	20,000	20,000
Olimpio.....	Calimete.....	V. de Pedemonte.....	Cárdenas.....	Cuban-Span.....	Juan Tejera.....	24,235	26,169	20,220	18,000	20,000	20,000
Por Fuera.....	Cidra.....	E. de Cubas & A. Canal.....	Matanzas and Cidra.....	Cuban.....	P. Ponce.....	29,000	27,000	17,000	30,911	25,000	25,000
Porvenir.....	Cárdenas.....	Smith, Castro & Co.....	Cárdenas.....	Spanish.....	I. F. Castañón.....	6,100	62,569	65,758	20,472	18,000	18,000
Precioso.....	Contreras.....	M. Fernández & Co.....	Cárdenas.....	Spanish.....	Anastasio Sardina.....	68,189	26,100	12,577	64,849	65,000	65,000
Progreso.....	Canasí.....	José Aveniadio.....	Acosta 6, Havana.....	Cuban.....	Donato Madridgo.....	55,000	60,503	57,000	63,000	65,000	65,000
Regla.....	Cidra.....	A. Gálvez & Co.....	Matanzas.....	Cuban-Span.....	Teodoro Ulmo.....	13,000	20,000	21,000	14,561	20,000	20,000
San Cayetano.....	Cuevitas.....	Sociedad Anónima Sugar Co.....	Agromonte.....	Spanish.....	Ramón Rodríguez.....	20,000	44,000	21,000	57,906	60,000	60,000
San Ignacio.....	Canasí.....	Central San Rafael Sugar Co.....	Havana.....	Cuban.....	Placido Alonso.....	25,107	35,000	41,687	26,800	20,000	20,000
San Juan Bautista.....	Canasí.....	The Cuban Commercial & Industrial Co.....	Jovellanos.....	Spanish.....	Bango y García.....	39,528	30,546	30,540	53,653	40,000	40,000
San Rafael.....	Dolondrón.....	Bango y García.....	Coliseo.....	Cuban.....	J. M. de Cárdenas.....	58,000	58,000	58,000	24,000	90,000	90,000
San Vicente.....	Coliseo.....	Santa Catalina Sugar Co.....	Cuba 76, Havana.....	American.....	José Martiartio.....	65,854	95,374	83,804	68,559	120,000	120,000
Santa Amalia.....	Corral Falso.....	Cia Mercantil de Cuba, care Zaldo & Co.....	Havana.....	Span-Am-Cuban.....	W. H. Grhn.....	135,000	124,000	129,000	129,000	120,000	120,000
Santa Catalina.....	recreo.....	Cia Anónima Central Azucarero Sta Filomena.....	Havana.....	Cuban.....	Miguel G. Mendoza.....	135,000	124,000	129,000	129,000	120,000	120,000
Santa Filomena.....	Pedro Betancourt.....	Sociedad Anónima Central Sta Gertrudis.....	Apartado 164, Havana.....	Cuban.....	F. Cartaya.....	40,371	54,160	54,160	47,436	65,000	65,000
Santa Gertrudis.....	Baró.....	L. Soler & J. Guma.....	Oficios 6, Havana.....	Spanish.....	F. Cartaya.....	10,086	14,830	15,000	25,000	18,000	18,000
Santa Rita (Baró).....	Unión.....	E. Paillet.....	Matanzas.....	Spanish.....	Pedro Arenal.....	90,000	112,815	130,000	138,000	138,000	138,000
Santa Dominga.....	Saratega.....	Pedro Arenal.....	Cárdenas.....	Spanish.....	Alfredo F. Marchona.....	48,200	53,990	53,000	57,552	40,000	40,000
Saratega.....	Secorco.....	Catal American Sugar Co.....	109 Wall St., N. Y. City.....	American.....	J. W. Caldwell.....	118,000	128,000	110,803	65,840	80,000	80,000
Secorco.....	Thiandro.....	E. Sorelo.....	Limonar.....	Spanish.....	Estanislao Sotelo.....	8,000	7,326	7,500	14,500	12,000	12,000
Triunfo.....	Limonar.....	Sons of A. M. de Alfonso.....	Apartado 10, Havana.....	Spanish.....	Fernando Calvo.....	35,942	50,000	50,000	50,568	40,000	40,000
Triunvirato.....	Cidra.....	José Lezama.....	Havana.....	Spanish.....	Luis A. Lezama.....	68,228	72,994	72,100	79,255	70,000	70,000
Unión.....	Agramonte.....	Llana & Co.....	Matanzas.....	Spanish.....	José M. Llana.....	32,447	40,000	26,000	26,816	30,000	30,000
Valiente.....	Aclaranes.....	Victoria Sugar Co.....	Havana.....	Spanish.....	Simón Goti.....	13,075	13,075	13,075	7,461	7,461	7,461
Valiente.....	Jovellanos.....	Victoria Sugar Co.....	Havana.....	Spanish.....	Simón Goti.....	13,075	13,075	13,075	7,461	7,461	7,461

TABLE OF ACTIVE SUGAR PLANTATIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA

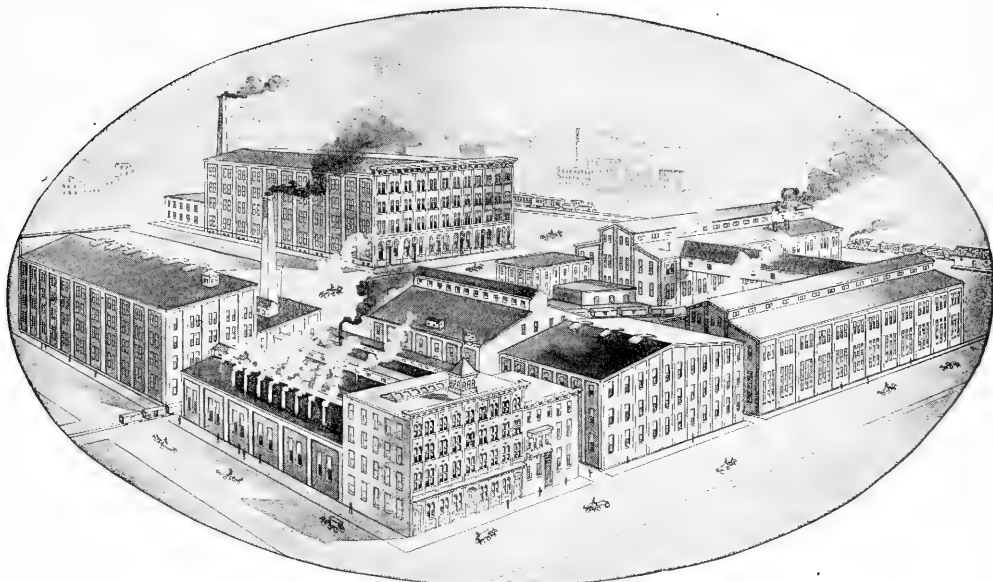
Name of Plantation.	Location.	Owners.	Owners' Address.	Nationality of Owners.	Administrator.	Output in Bags 1904 Crop	Output in Bags 1905 Crop	Output in Bags 1906 Crop	Output in Bags 1907 Crop	Est. Output 1908 Crop
Boston	Banes	United Fruit Co.	131 State St. Boston, Mass.	American	Harold Hart	150,773	174,649	173,000	282,289	260,000
Chaparra	Puerto Padre	Chaparra Sugar Co.	109 Wall St. N. Y. City	American	W. G. Menal	241,000	231,835	229,002	337,000	300,000
Cane Cruz	Esmeralda de Mora	Cane Cruz	138 Front St. N. Y. City	American	Geoff. Y. Mote	37,000	37,000	6,000	7,753	6,000
Camaguey	Camaguey	J. Sánchez de Toca	Madrid, Spain	Spanish	Rafel Engala	12,200	10,000	9,000	9,000	15,000
Canitas	Camaguey	J. Castaño	Cienfuegos	Spanish	Antonio Mufecas	18,100	27,320	24,000	18,512	15,000
Esperanza	San Luis	Cia. Azucarera del Guaso	Santiago	Spanish	A. Taquichel	40,600	45,000	50,000	50,000	48,000
Hatillo	San Luis	J. Bueno & Co., in Liquidation	Santiago	Cuban	E. Lafenlade	30,000	23,000	15,679	20,100	12,000
Isabel	Media Lana	Beattie & Co.	111 Wall St., N. Y. City	British	R. H. Beattie	75,000	76,500	87,693	82,809	85,000
Isabel	Guantánamo	Guantánamo Sugar Co.	107 Front St., N. Y. City	American	H. Batiste	49,236	46,913	55,902	50,400	50,400
Los Caños	Guantánamo	Nipe Bay Co.	131 State St., Boston, Mass.	American	O. G. Sage	25,000	27,265	28,392	33,985	36,000
Nipe Bay Co.	Niquero	Niquero Sugar Co.	100 Broadway, N. Y. City	Amer.-Cuban	Ricardo Narganes	27,000	31,000	23,000	41,748	150,000
Romelle	Guantánamo	Brooks & Co. and heirs of J. F. McKinlay	Santiago	British-Spanish	Alfonso Taupier	42,500	44,207	41,508	49,963	40,000
Salvador	Calicito	F. Condis	Manzanillo	Cuban	F. Condis	18,103	19,307	15,537	19,170	12,000
San Antonio	Barrio Rio Seco	Sucrs. Luis Redor	St. Etienne de Montluc	French	Amrosio Duany Castillo	43,500	43,500	45,903	57,035	40,000
San Manuel	Puerto Padre	Francisco Pla	Prado 92, Havana	Cuban	Francisco Pla	57,505	64,033	48,769	51,900	62,000
San Miguel	Guantánamo	C. Branaet & Co.	Santiago	Spanish	J. Reguera	20,000	14,784	20,000	22,000	20,000
San Ramón	San Ramón	S. A. Central San Ramón	Manzanillo	Span.-Cuban	J. Genaro Fernández	20,000	36,500	39,218	39,357	50,000
Santa Ana	Azuza	Est. of Anza & Escoriza	20 Broad St., N. Y. City	Cuban	F. P. Anza	25,000	20,000	27,617	33,000	25,000
Santa Cecilia	Guantánamo	Santa Cecilia Sugar Co.	San Luis	American	Edgar Garnett	33,000	27,286	29,800	38,000	35,000
Santa Lucía	Santa Lucía	Santa Lucía Co.	Santa Lucía, Ghibra	Cuban	Federico J. Sánchez	95,280	100,080	65,872	96,000	100,000
Santa María	Guantánamo	Cia. María Sugar Co.	B. W. Hall, N. Y. City	French	F. Ponsina	20,000	16,000	15,250	20,000	25,000
Santa María	Guantánamo	Manzanillo	Manzanillo	Cuban	Juan Ponsina	6,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Solidad	Guantánamo	Guantánamo Sugar Co.	107 Front St., N. Y. City	American	E. A. Brooks, Jr.	58,000	50,652	48,291	104,349	95,000
Teresa	Ceiba Hueca	The Central Teresa Sugar Co.	Hugh Kelly & Co., 81 Wall St., N. Y. City	American	José Tavlo	40,578	38,500	40,000	41,000	65,000
Tranquilidad	Valerino	Jaime Roca V.	Manzanillo	Spanish	Jaime Roca V.	14,000	15,000	20,413	23,192	25,000
Union	San Luis	Cia. Azucarera de Santiago	San Luis	Cuban	J. Rousseau	24,000	25,000	31,000	40,700	34,000
Totals						1,227,539	1,286,861	1,275,525	1,767,426	1,774,000

TABLE OF ACTIVE SUGAR PLANTATIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCEPE

Name of Plantation.	Location.	Owners.	Owners' Address.	Nationality of Owners.	Administrator.	Output in Bags 1904 Crop	Output in Bags 1905 Crop	Output in Bags 1906 Crop	Output in Bags 1907 Crop	Est. Output 1908 Crop
El Lugareño	Nuevitas	Sociedad Anónima, Central Lugareño	El Lugareño	Spanish-Cuban	José Mercadé	56,000	48,499	64,087	91,092	60,000
El Senado	Las Minas	The Senado Sugar Co.	Central Senado, Las Minas	Cuban-Amer	Pedro Sánchez	94,000	93,052	84,421	105,000	80,000
Francisco Sugar Co.	Francisco	Francisco Sugar Co.	143 So. Front St., Philadelphia, Pa.	American	John S. Durham	69,150	71,231	75,829	73,995	90,000
Jugueyal	Merón	Jucara & Morón Sugar & Land Co.	Jerry J. Warren, Pres., 127 Obispo St., Havana	American	Jerry J. Warren	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,000
Stewart	Ciego de Avila	Stewart Sugar Co.	27 William St., New York	Amer.-British	Octavio E. Davis	150,000
Totals						219,150	212,782	224,337	270,087	405,000

* Not grinding.

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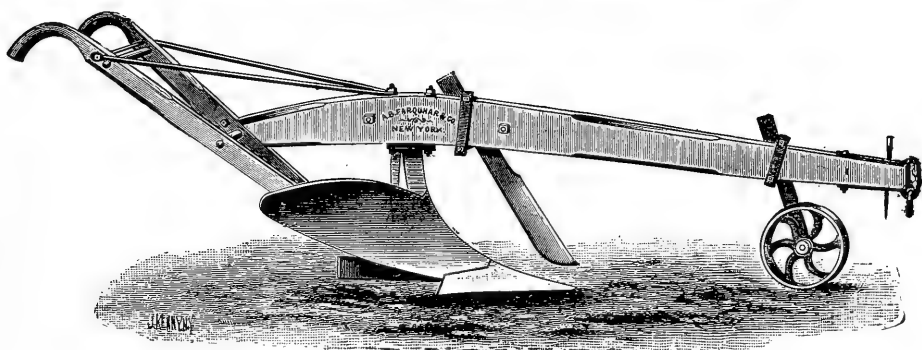


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NEW YORK, E. U. A.

ANNUAL CUBAN SUGAR REVIEW.

Specially written for The CUBA REVIEW by Willett & Gray, of New York.

Looking over the conditions of the sugar trade of the world during 1907 and drawing conclusions from the same we are met with several important features somewhat surprising.

For instance, the Cuba crop of 1906-07 reached 1,427,673 tons, or 248,924 tons in excess of the 1,178,749 tons crop of 1905-06. Now, the estimate of the crop for 1907-08 hangs around 1,000,000 tons, or 427,673 tons less than last year. Variations in the Cuba crop in three years of increases of 248,924 tons and decrease of 427,673 tons, develop an irregularity in that crop from year to year which is surprising. It is surprising to say the least that conditions in an island like Cuba can cause a variation of crops to the extent of over 400,000 tons in a crop of a little over a million tons average. Such variations in crops cause surprising results, also, in the United States.

The crop of 1905-06 left 535,870 tons of full duty sugars to be imported to meet the consumption. The larger crop of 1906-07 reduced this requirement of full duty sugars to 355,297 tons. This small crop of 1907-08 will again increase requirements of full duty sugars to above 600,000 tons.

It is little wonder that the crops of Cuba from year to year become of great concern in Europe and form the basis for active speculation in the European sugar exchanges during the months from February to October.

Early in the Cuba harvesting, Europe has come to look upon the Cuba crop as sold much below its normal value and waits until the early necessities of planters are supplied by sales of a portion of their crop to the United States refiners. Then, when Cuba begins to ask an advance, Europe begins to take notice and is eager for estimates of the amount of full duty sugars they will be called upon to supply and beet sugar quotations rise or fall accordingly.

Under the large Cuba crop last year and small requirements of full duty sugar, the exchange contract business in Europe did not do well, but with the small crop now gathering in Cuba, the excitement of speculation increases and the value of full duty-paying sugar is advancing by leaps and bounds and the year 1908 will long be remembered as the exceptional year of high prices for sugar, which would have come in 1907 but for the surprisingly large jump in the size of the Cuba crop that year.

As a result of that large crop the average value of 96 test centrifugals in New York for 1907 was 3.756c. per pound duty paid against 3.686c. per pound for 1906. On the other hand, as a result of the great reaction in crop record for this year, Cuba centrifugals after the usual abnormal opening down to 2.5-16c. c & f 96 test (3.67c. duty paid) have already in March risen to 2½c. c & f equal to 4.24c. duty paid on sales in Cuba, with no limitation to the rise yet in sight.

If the advantage given to Cuba by reciprocity could be availed of during the entire crop season, it would make a vast difference in the prosperity of the island in such a crop year as the present. A small crop and forced sales so far below the parity of values for so much of the crop has not left the island much, if any, better off than before. A remarkable opportunity has not been taken advantage of, unfortunately, and for reasons perhaps beyond the Cuban planters' control. It takes money to secure and hold crops for a market at full value. Cuban planters are still borrowers and hence not their own masters in disposal of crop. Brazil planters, on the contrary, have had a series of years of remarkable prices for sugar sold South until they are now lenders of money in the crop season instead of borrowers. Cuban planters must look forward to the same conditions and work to bring them about. With only a million tons of sugar to market, it seems absurd that lack of capital should compel yearly sacrifice of a good portion of crop at or near ¾c. per pound below its parity value with European beet sugar.

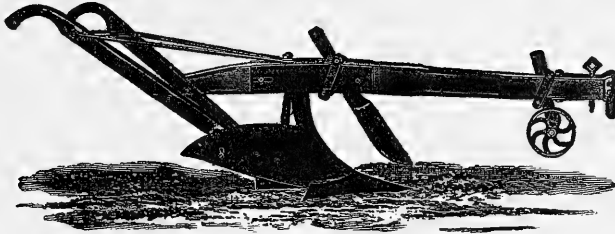
Or, to make the case plainer, how is it that with 6,000,000 tons of beet sugar to market the Europeans can maintain prices ¾c. per pound above Cuba for several months while Cuba is sacrificing its profits? The proper marketing of the Cuba crop is the most important feature of the past, the present and the coming years, and hence we call especial attention to it in this review.

As regards the markets the improving tendency which began after Cuba had sold several hundred thousand tons of crop at a heavy sacrifice, has continued to grow under diminishing crop estimates until at this writing in March 96 test centrifugals are 4.06c. on the spot and are held at 2½c. per pound c & f, equal to 4.24c. duty paid for April shipment, and European beet sugar is 10s. 10½d. per

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cwt., 88 analysis, f. o. b. Hamburg, equal to 4.29c. per pound 96 test in New York.

Refined sugar has followed the advances in raws to some extent but not to the full extent, granulated being now 4.85c. per pound net or 79c. per 100 pounds above centrifugals against the normal difference of 1c. per pound.

The consumer of the United States is the beneficiary of the loss of reciprocity by Cuba rather than the refiner.

REVISTA ANUAL DE LA PRODUCCIÓN AZUCARERA DE CUBA.

Escrita expresamente para la CUBA REVIEW por Willett & Gray, de Nueva York.

Al hacer un estudio de los acontecimientos que tuvieron lugar en los centros azucareros del mundo durante el año de 1907, y al hacer conclusiones derivadas de los mismos, nos encontramos con varios hechos importantes que consideramos un tanto sorprendentes.

Por ejemplo, la producción de azúcar en Cuba correspondiente á la zafra de 1906 á 1907 llegó á 1,427,673 toneladas ó sean 248,924 toneladas en exceso á la zafra de 1905 á 1906 que ascendió á 1,178,749 toneladas. La cosecha de 1907 á 1908 se calcula aproximadamente en 1,000,000 de toneladas, ó sean 427,673 toneladas menos que en la cosecha del año pasado. Estas variaciones en las zafras de Cuba durante tres años con aumento de 248,924 y disminución de 427,673 toneladas, acusan una irregularidad que es en verdad sorprendente. Parece extraño, por no decir otra cosa, que en una isla como Cuba pueda haber una variación de más de 400,000 toneladas en zafras que ascienden por término general á un poco más de 1,000,000. Estas variaciones en la ascendencia de la producción, producen también resultados sorprendentes en los Estados Unidos.

La merma en la zafra de 1905 á 1906 hizo que los Estados Unidos tuviesen que importar 535,870 toneladas de azúcares no favorecidos con exenciones aduaneras, para satisfacer las demandas para el consumo. La zafra de 1906 á 1907, por ser mayor, hizo que sólo fuere necesario importar azúcares no favorecidos hasta la cantidad de 355,297 toneladas. La corta zafra que se espera para 1907 á 1908 hará que sea necesario importar más de 600,000 toneladas de dichos azúcares no favorecidos.

No es muy extraño que en los centros azucareros europeos se preocupen grandemente con respecto á las zafras de Cuba de un año á otro, y que formen la base para una activa especulación en aquellos centros durante los meses de Febrero á Octubre.

Durante los primeros meses de molienda en Cuba, los comerciantes europeos esperan á que parte de la zafra se venda á un precio mucho menor del normal y á que los hacendados se provean con el producto de esas ventas hechas á los refinadores de los Estados Unidos del metálico que necesiten, para después, cuando los hacendados cubanos comienzan á pedir mayores precios, ver el curso que toman la demanda y la oferta, para calcular la cantidad de azúcares no favorecidos con exenciones aduaneras que ha de pedirse á Europa, y entonces las cotizaciones del azúcar de remolacha suben ó bajan según sea el factor determinante.

Con motivo de la gran zafra habida en Cuba el año último y á causa de la corta demanda que hubo en este país de azúcares no favorecidos, los especuladores europeos no hicieron grandes negocios, pero dada la pequeñez de la presente zafra cubana, la excitación de los especuladores aumenta y el precio de los azúcares no favorecidos está subiendo constantemente, por lo que el año de 1908 se recordará por mucho tiempo como el año de precios excepcionalmente altos para el azúcar, subida ésta que hubiera ocurrido en 1907 á no haber sido por impedirlo la zafra inesperadamente grande que produjo Cuba en aquel año.

Como resultado de la magnitud de dicha zafra, el promedio de las cotizaciones de los azúcares centrífugas polarización 96° en Nueva York en 1907 fué de 3.756c. la libra derechos pagados, contra 3.686c. la libra en 1906. Por otra parte, con motivo de la gran reacción que se espera en la zafra de este año, los centrífugas cubanos que comenzaron cotizándose como de costumbre al precio anormal de 2 5/16c. costo y flete, polarización 96° (equivalente á 3.67c. derechos pagados) ya en Marzo han subido á 2 7/8c. costo y flete, equivalente á 4.24c. derechos pagados, en ventas verificadas en Cuba, sin limitación perceptible en cuanto á la subida de los precios.

Si las ventajas concedidas á los azúcares cubanos en el tratado de reciprocidad pudiesen aprovecharse durante toda la zafra, influirían grandemente en la prosperidad de la isla, en una zafra como la que se espera este año, pero dada la pequeñez de

la zafra y el haberse tenido que vender azúcar á precios mucho más bajos de los normales, dichas ventajas no habrán de aprovecharse gran cosa. Esta es una rara oportunidad de que desafortunadamente los hacendados cubanos no se han aprovechado quizás por causas que no han podido evitar. Para producir azúcar y para conservarla en almacén á fin de venderla á buen precio, se necesita capital. Los hacendados cubanos continúan tomando dinero á préstamo y por lo tanto no pueden dictar condiciones para la venta de sus azúcares. Los hacendados brasileños, por el contrario, han tenido una serie de años en que los precios de sus azúcares alcanzaron cifras tan altas, que al presente en lugar de pedir dinero prestado son ellos los que lo prestan durante la zafra. Los hacendados cubanos deben procurar colocarse en las mismas condiciones para salir del precario estado en que hoy se encuentran. Con sólo un millón de toneladas de azúcar que vender, parece absurdo que la falta de capital les obligue á sacrificar todos los años una buena porción de la zafra á unos $\frac{3}{8}$ c. en libra menos que el precio equivalente al de los azúcares de remolacha europeos.

Ó en otras palabras: ¿Cómo es que con una zafra de 6,000,000 de toneladas de azúcar de remolacha de qué disponer los europeos pueden mantener sus precios $\frac{3}{8}$ c. en libra sobre los precios de los azúcares cubanos durante varios meses y mientras Cuba está sacrificando sus utilidades? La venta cuerda y acertada de la zafra cubana es el hecho más importante del pasado, del presente y del porvenir, y por esta razón nos permitimos llamar especialmente la atención de todos los interesados hacia asunto tan vital.

Con respecto á los mercados azucareros diremos, que la tendencia al alza, que comenzó después de haberse vendido varios millares de toneladas de la zafra cubana á infimo precio, ha continuado aumentando con motivo de los cálculos que apuntan una zafra menor, y en el momento de escribir estas líneas los centrífugas polarización 96° se cotizan á 4.06c. para entrega inmediata y se ofrecen á 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. la libra costo y flete, equivalente á 4.24c. derechos pagados, para su embarque en Abril, y el azúcar de remolacha europea se cotiza á 10s. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. el quintal, análisis 88, entregada á bordo en Hamburgo, equivalente á 4.29c. la libra, polarización 96°, entregada en Nueva York.

Los azúcares refinados han seguido hasta cierto punto las subidas en los precios de los mascabados, si bien no enteramente, pues el azúcar granulado se cotiza ahora á 4.85c. la libra neto ó sea 79c. las 100 libras más que los centrífugas, en contraposición á la diferencia normal de 1c. en libra.

Los consumidores en los Estados Unidos más bien que los refinadores, son los que se benefician con la pérdida por parte de Cuba de las ventajas ofrecidas por el tratado de reciprocidad.

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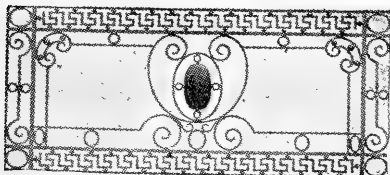
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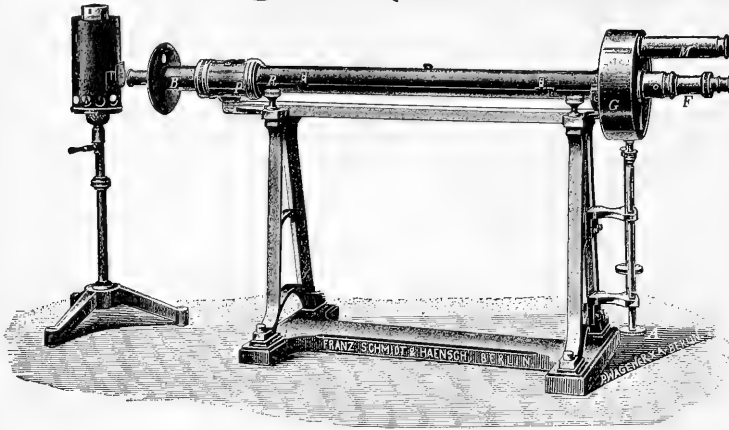


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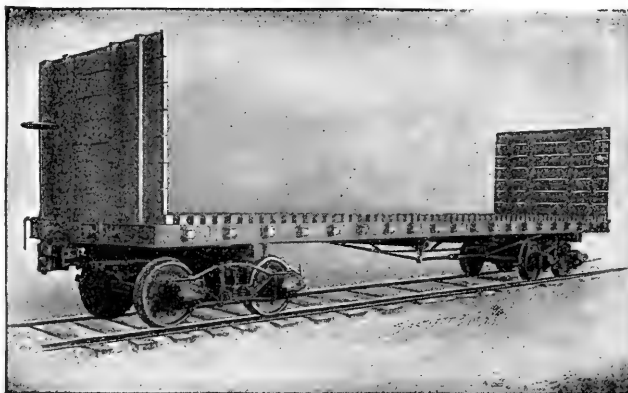
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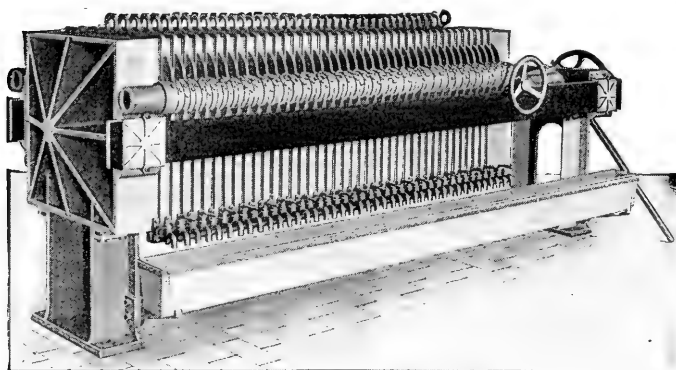
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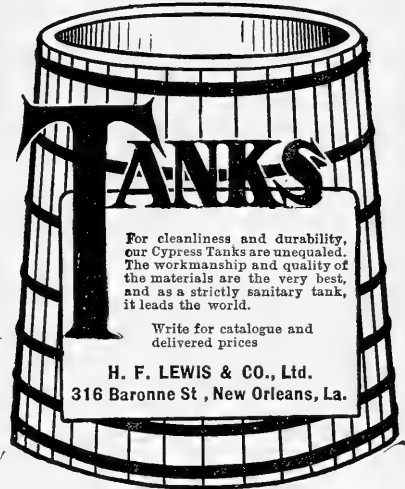
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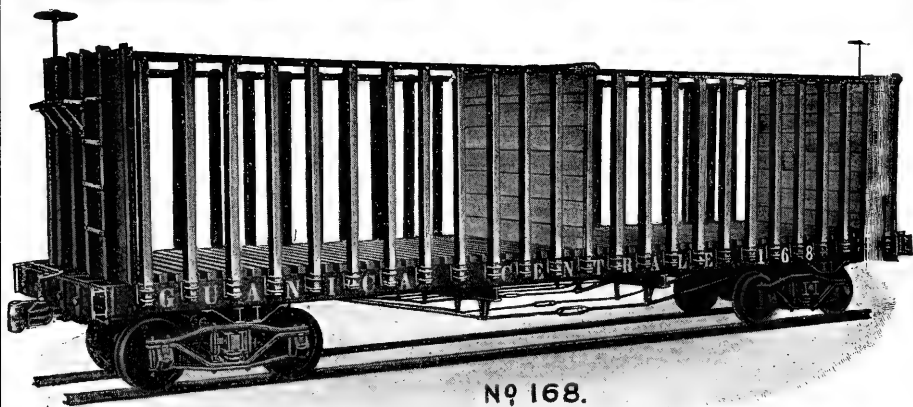
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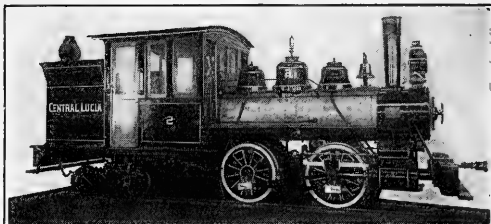
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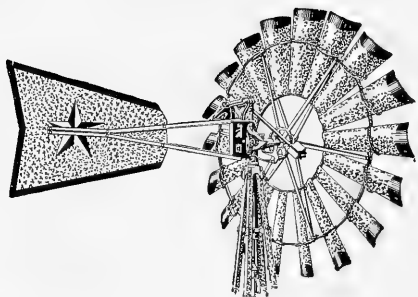
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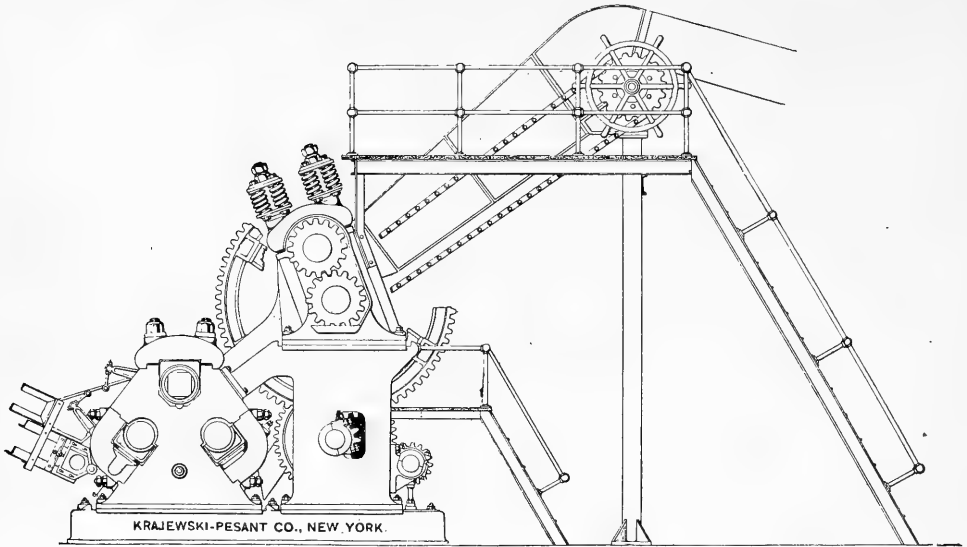
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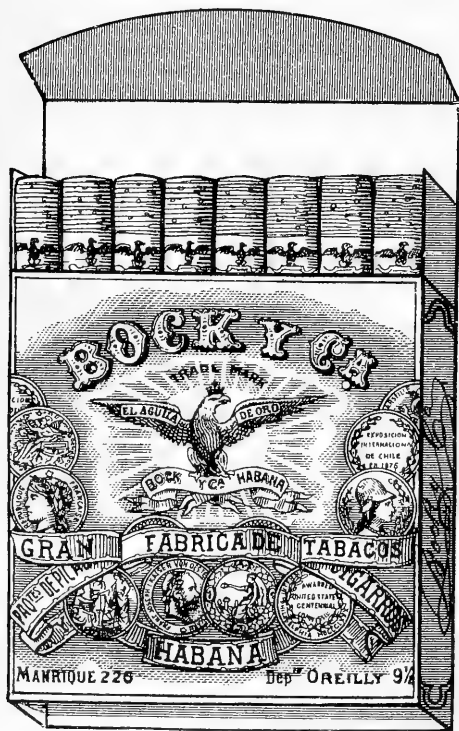
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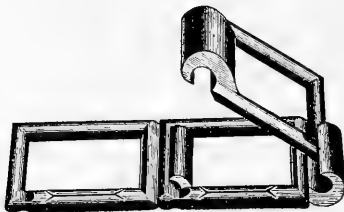
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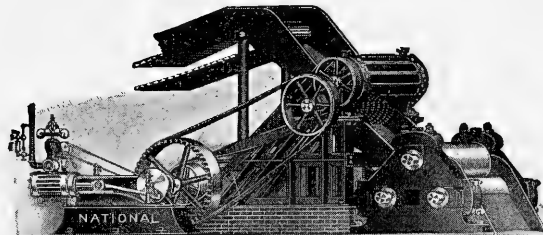
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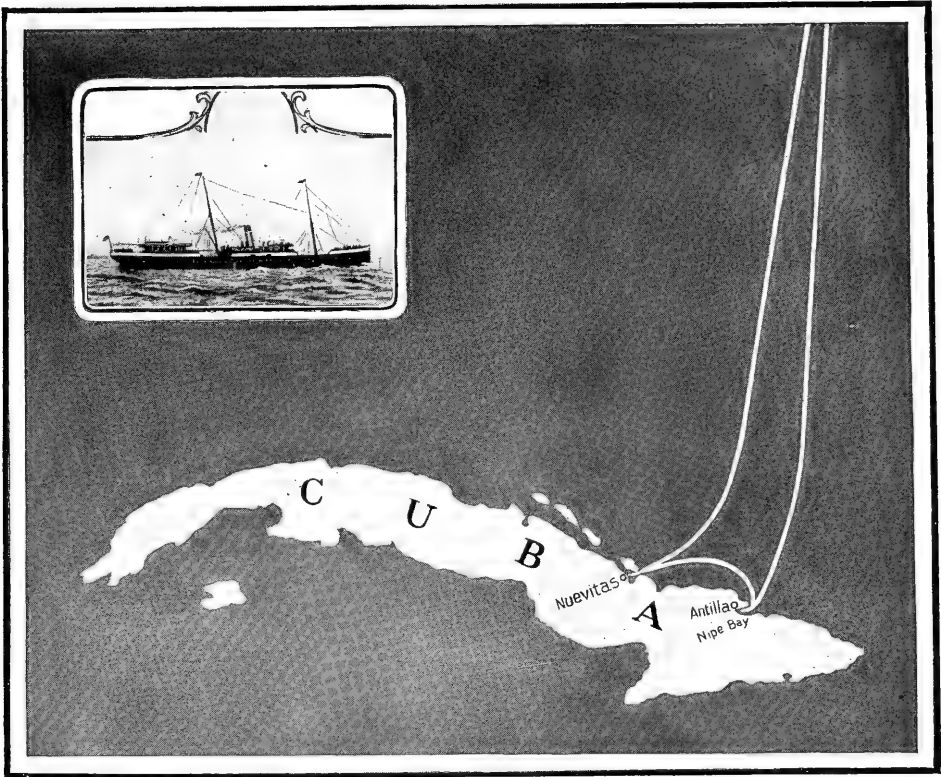
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CURITYBA.....	Apr. 8	Apr. 13	Apr. 15		Apr. 16		Apr. 23	Apr. 24	Apr. 29
OLINDA.....	Apr. 22		Apr. 27	Apr. 28	Apr. 30	May 2	May 7	May 8	May 13

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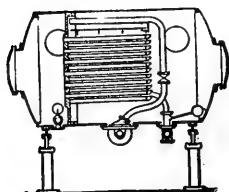
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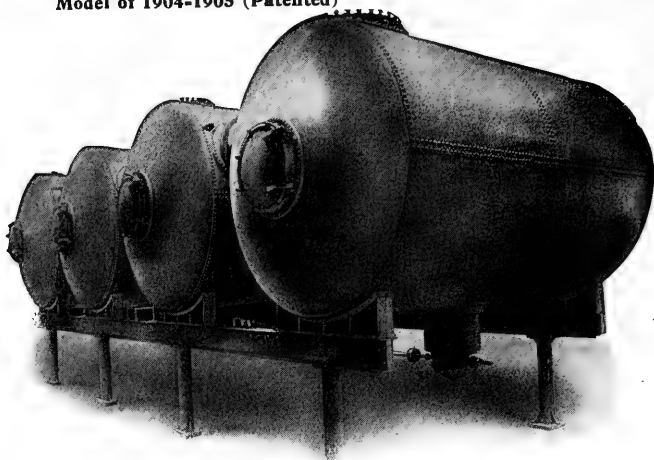
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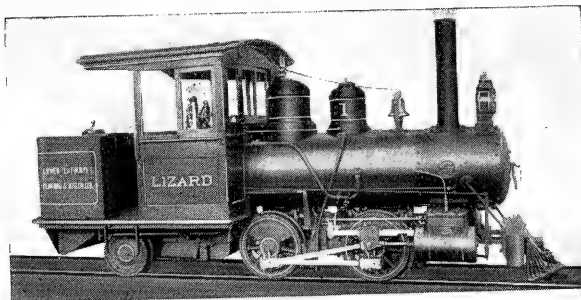
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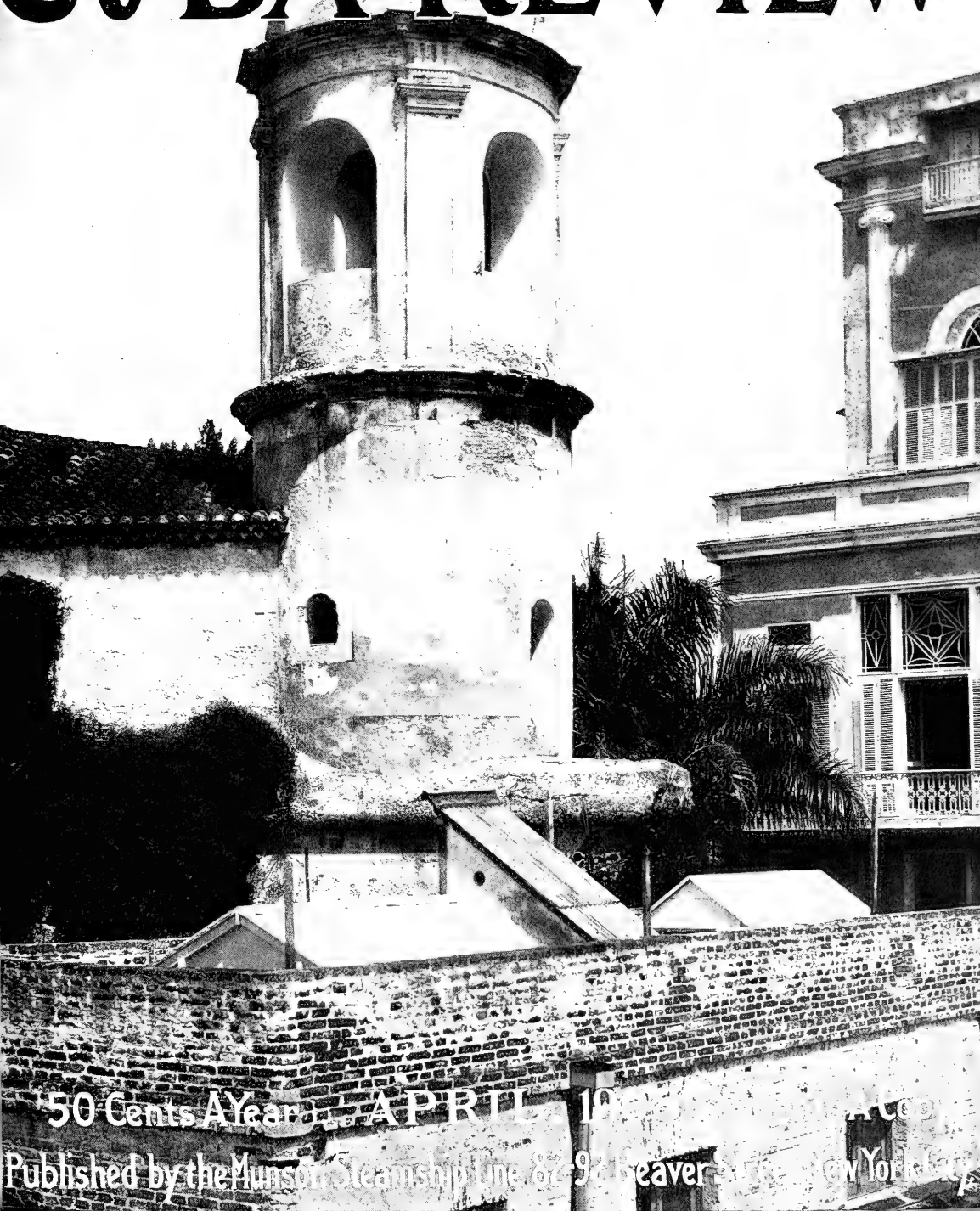
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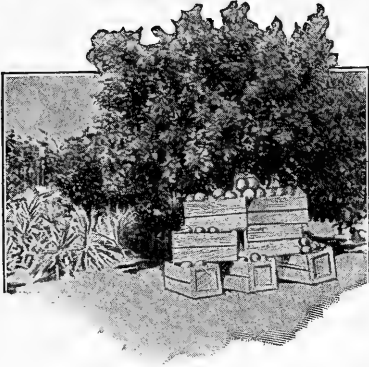
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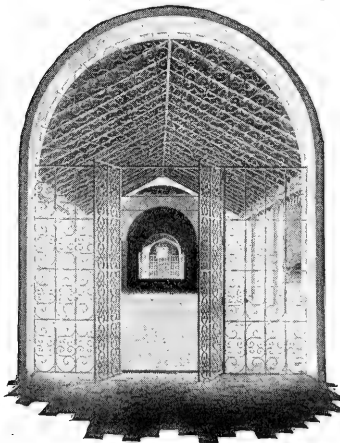
The Cuba Railroad

This new line completing the railroad connection between Havana and Santiago, and Antilla, on the Bay of Nipe, is of standard gauge and similar in its construction and equipment to the better class of northern lines. All of its important bridges are of steel and masonry, and the line generally is rock-ballasted. The main line passes along the center of the eastern and wider half of Cuba, and opens up a matchless and most picturesque agricultural region, and passes through the tropical forests of mahogany, cedar, lignum vitæ, ebony and many other trees, hung with vines and millions of orchids. Palm trees of magnificent aspect and great variety abound everywhere. The famed Parana and Guinea grasses, covering most of the open districts and standing from six to twelve feet high and

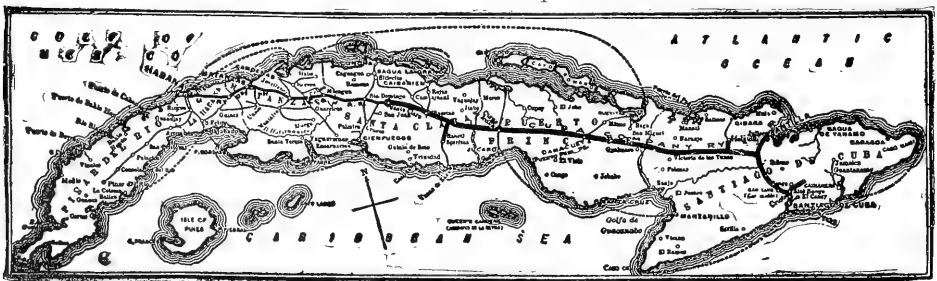
green the year round, together with frequent running streams, make this an ideal cattle country. No food has to be put up and no shelter is required. The rich soils everywhere are adapted to sugar, tobacco, cotton, corn and an endless variety of products. The swamps which occur at places along the coasts of Cuba are absent from the interior, which is high, dry and exceptionally healthy. The trade winds blow across Cuba every day, and bring to all parts fresh sea air; the extreme heat of northern summers is consequently unknown and the humidity of other tropical countries is also unknown.

The Cuba Railroad Company's **Hotel Camaguey**, at Camaguey (formerly Puerto Principe) is by far the most popular resort in Cuba, Spanish in style, and provided with bath rooms and other modern conveniences, and is first-class in all respects.

This old city has about 40,000 inhabitants, is picturesque and is situated in a beautiful and remarkably healthy district. The hotel is especially favored by those wishing to spend some weeks or months in a matchless sub-tropical climate.



A Corridor, Hotel Camaguey.



Map of The Cuba Railroad

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Vol VI.

APRIL, 1908

No. 5

Contents of This Number

The political news of Cuba is very interesting this month. Governor Magoon has dismissed the six provincial governors of the island, appointed United States officers in their places and asks the three political parties of the island to name Cubans for these offices. All fully described on pages 7, 8 and 11.

Cuba's permanent army, entirely distinct from the Rural Guard organization, is now in existence, with General Pino Guerra in command. Page 11.

Tobacco Exportations for 1907-1908, on page 11.

Labor matters on page 10.

Financial news on page 12.

United States newspaper comment on page 13.

Commercial matters on page 14.

The discovery of another important iron ore deposit in Cuba by the Bethlehem Steel Company is described on page 15.

The prizes won by American horticulturalists in Cuba will be found on page 16.

The drought in Cuba and the relation between it and the destruction of the forests is on page 17.

The monument of San Juan Hill is described and illustrated on page 18.

A review of Cuban Public School instruction is found on page 19.

Railroad matters receive attention on page 20, with an illustration of the new trolley cars in Santiago.

Method of irrigation, with diagram, is on page 21.

An article prepared especially for The CUBA REVIEW on vegetable diseases, is on page 22.

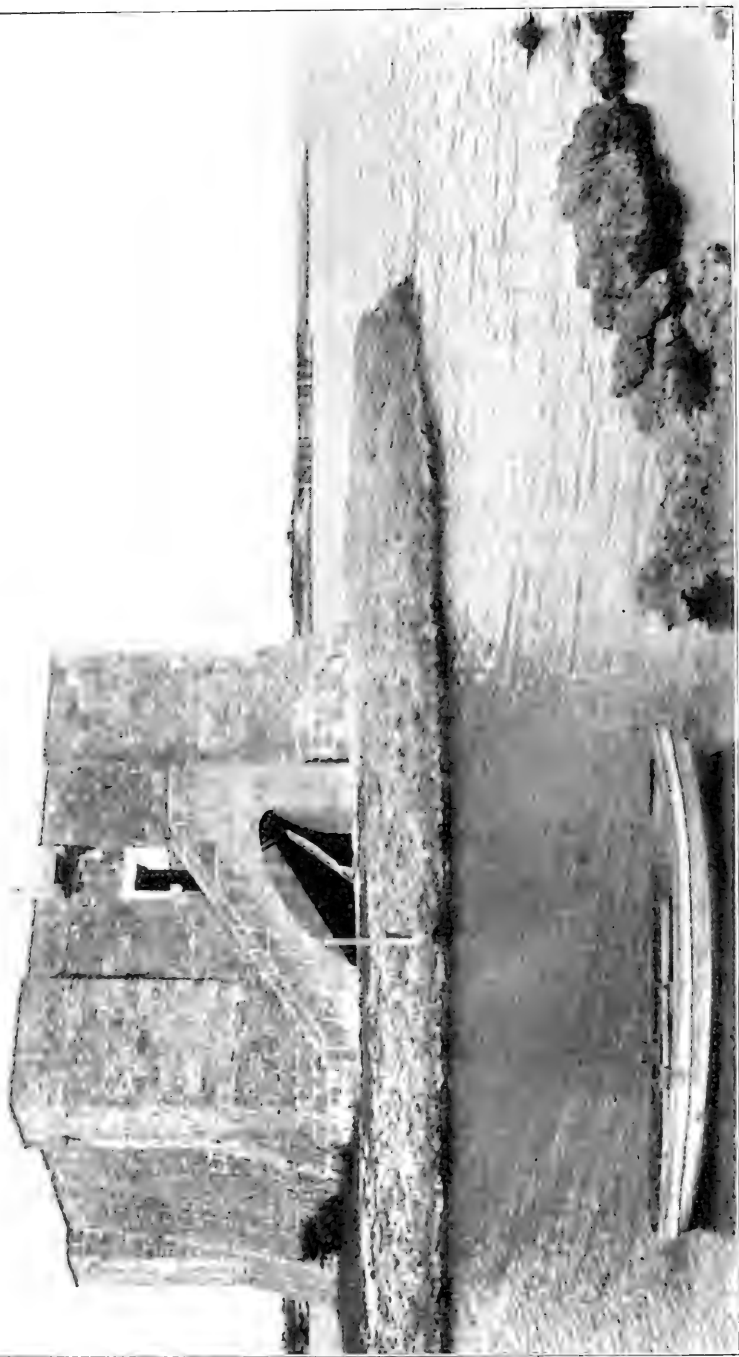
Another on the insect pests of young tobacco on page 23.

Notes from our correspondents in Cuba on various interesting subjects are on page 24.

The Cuban Government problem is discussed on pages 25 and 26.

Cuba's sugar, with diagram of prices and many interesting notes from the cane fields, will be found on pages 27 and 28.

Page 29 is the same sugar article in Spanish.



ANCIENT FORTRESSES OF CUBA.

The old Chorrera Fort, often called the Buccaneers Fort, on the Gulf in the suburbs of Havana. Built in 1646, it was captured by the British in 1762. The original site of the City of Havana was at Chorrera.

THE CUBA REVIEW

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Volume VI.

APRIL, 1908.

Number 5.

POLITICAL AND GOVERNMENT MATTERS.

*The
Zayista
Convention.*

A convention of Zayistas on March 23 formally named Alfredo Zayas as the party's candidate for President. The nomination for Vice-President was left for later consideration, Mr. Zayas saying that if no nomination was made for a running mate just then, it was not because there were not good men within his party, but because he thought it prudent to leave the "door open."

In political circles these utterances indicate that the Conservatives may join forces with Zayas and thus participate in the elections for congress, provincial and municipal government.

*The
Miguelista
Convention.*

The convention of Miguelistas took similar action, naming Gen. Jose Miguel Gomez for President and Gen. Eusebio Hernandez as Vice-President. The latter is a surgeon and medical expert of Havana, and gained his rank in the war for independence. Committees from both wings of the Liberal party represented by the candidates named above called upon Governor Magoon and formally notified him of the action of their respective conventions.

Governor Magoon also received a delegation of the Conservative party, of which Dr. Jose Gonzalez Lannza is president, and was informed of the inauguration of their convention on March 29. The delegates reminded the Governor that the Conservative party had never

criticised his administration, at which the governor expressed his pleasure. He recommended that the assembly appoint a committee to confer with him from time to time.

*Conservatives Want
Absolute
Independence.* The Conservatives, as they expressed themselves in the convention, want absolute independence for Cuba, with no guarantees and no American supervision of any kind.

They want Article 3 (the Platt amendment) abolished, or its scope legally fixed, "in order that at no future time the North American nation may intervene in Cuba, except to sustain the government exalted by the votes of the Cuban people."

A Cienfuegos delegate tried to introduce a motion against fusion with any other political party. While the suggestion was applauded, no definite action was taken.

No other nominations have been announced thus far by any of the other conventions, either provincial or municipal.

*Antagonistic to
Guarantees.*

The banquet of Liberals on March 21 at Havana brought out sentiments antagonistic to the question of guarantees. One speaker said that Cubans are not wild beasts and that guarantees need not be mentioned by anyone. The Diario reminds the speaker that Governor Magoon refers to the matter quite often, and had said that guarantees must be thought

APR 28 1908



HON. CHARLES E. MAGOON.
Provisional Governor of Cuba.

about and mentioned as time goes by. Also that neither Gen. José Miguel, Gomez or Zayas mention guarantees.

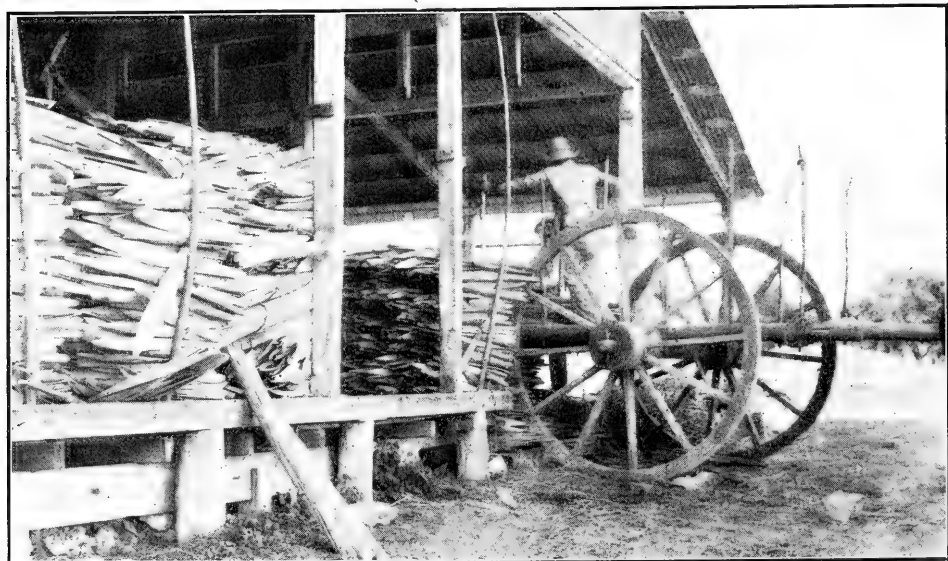
Thirty-five Millions Necessary for More Roads and Bridges.

As Cuba goes on developing, it is calculated that during the next seven years it will be necessary to spend \$35,000,000 on roads and bridges, at the rate of

\$5,000,000 per year, over and above the sum necessary for the preservation of the existing roads and those that are being built.

In the districts dedicated to the cultivation of sugar cane, says Mr. Lombillo Clark, of the Department of Public Works, the necessity of highways is the least felt. Sugar cane is cut and hauled during the dry season, and the big sugar estates are equipped with private railways that put them in communication with the seaports or public railway lines. But the small or average sized properties, the so-called minor crops, and the necessities of rural life, are those that suffer. There are entire districts in the Republic that are not cultivated and that are almost depopulated, because of the impossibility of transporting the products of the soil to the markets on economical terms. The state of the roads, really mere strips of land belonging to the public, have, during the dry season, sufficient consistency for the traffic of wheeled vehicles, but in the rainy season are almost impassable, even for pack horses and pack mules, and this is the cause of the general use of the rough cart

The with two large wheels
Native Cart with narrow tires, arranged
a Necessity. on an axle so that it permits a lateral play of several inches to those wheels. When the wheels stick, the cart sways from one



Bringing Henequen leaves to the mill. It is crushed and the fibre hung in the open air to dry. It is then made into rope. The hugh caratera or native ox-cart is seen on the right. This great vehicle is the only one for the heavy Cuba roads in the rainy season. (See paragraph on this page.)

side to the other until it makes a hole big enough to permit the cart to get out. The total weight of the vehicle and its load varies from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 tons.

The use of the carts increases the expense for the construction and maintenance of highways.—Leopoldo Cancio, in Cuba y America.

The idea of Col. Black *Proposed* is to have one long wharf, *new Havana* which will extend from La Piers. Punta fortress up to the office of the captain of the port. In addition to this it is proposed to build piers all the way along from the Machina to the Havana Central or Paula wharves, the exact locality to be decided upon later. Plans are not yet furnished, but will be within the next few weeks. Governor Magoon found that an appropriation of about three million dollars would be necessary for the work, and on account of the money required it is believed that the only work that will be done will be the construction of the piers. An experienced engineer is now working on the plans. The piers will be constructed entirely of iron, concrete and steel.

The Cienfuegos council *Cienfuegos* voted unanimously March *Aqueduct* 31 to annul the contract for *Contract.* an aqueduct involving \$3,500,000, awarded to Hugh T. Reilly. New bids for the work will be called or the city itself will undertake the work, with the assistance of the general government.

Governor Magoon has the authority to overrule the decision of local councils, but in this matter has thought proper to refer the matter to the authorities at Washington for final disposal.

The usual quarantine *Quarantine* regulations against Cuba *Against Cuba.* scheduled this year for

April 1 were postponed one week, after a conference between President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft. The imposing of these regulations at this time seemed unnecessary, as reports of twenty-six U. S. army surgeons stationed at different places showed the complete absence of yellow fever, and that general health conditions were excellent. Governor Magoon cabled these reports to Washington and recommended further postponement. Washington, however, was not satisfied and issued final orders on April 6 as follows:

The Marine Hospital service, in view of the representations of the War Department, has decided to permit persons sailing for the States from Havana, who can produce a certificate showing they have been at Camp Columbia, in Marianao or Havana for six days prior to tak-

ing passage, to enter without detention. This is due to the fact that there is no fever at the above points, and the desire to remove as many restrictions as possible.

Otherwise, the provisions of the recent circular regarding quarantine went into effect April 6.



Wreck of the Maine in Havana Harbor.

On March 26 Secretary *Removal* of the Navy Metcalf sent *of the Maine* all information in the navy *Probable.* department concerning the wreck and an estimate of

the cost of removal to Congress, following Representative Sulzer's resolution. A point developed was that as the wreck is within the jurisdiction of Cuba, the United States cannot act without the consent of the Cuban government, despite the fact that an American governor rules. Whatever agreement would be reached would have to be ratified by the United States Senate. It is generally believed, however, that no objection to the removal of the wreck will be made. The New York Sun, April 8, said Cuba's consent was not necessary. "Our government now has the power, if it has the will, to remove the wreck of the Maine without having to ask the permission of Cuba." It says further: "There is no longer any excuse for not raising the Maine. The American people desire that it be done. Let Congress make the appropriation and direct the President to execute the will of the people."

Remates and Martinas in Pinar del Rio Province have suffered much from drought, the tobacco crop proving almost an utter failure. \$100,000 has been appropriated for immediate road work, affording the inhabitants much needed employment. The road runs from Guane to La Fe, passing through Paso Real, Santa Barbara, San Ubaldo, Cortes, Grifa, Cayos, Los Serranos, Palmarito, Los Martinas, Remates and Cayuco, in all about 35 miles. To complete the work will cost about \$300,000. Other

*The
Drought in
Western
Cuba.*

road work proposed for the same reasons is that running from Guam to Mantua and Los Arroyos.

The entire western portion of Pinar del Rio province has suffered terribly from lack of rain. Meteorologists have not yet been able to explain these long

droughts, which have become so frequent of late years.

At the suggestion of Mr. Extension Charles Hernández, director of Telegraph of means of communication,

Lines. the provisional governor has granted a credit of \$110,000 for the extension of the government telegraph lines to the following points:

From San Juan de los Yeras to Manicaragua; Yaguajay to Chambas and Morón; Cárdenas to Corralillo; Arabos to San José de los Ramos; San José de los Ramos to Banaguises; San Diego de los Baños; Rodas to Aguada de Pasajeros and Colón; Viñales to Esperanza; Mantua to Arroyos and Dimas; La Fé to Remates, Martinas and Cortés; Pinar del Rio to Coloma; San Juan to Punta de Cartas; Media Luna to Ensenada de Mora; Bayamo to Guisa and Bueycito; Sancti Spiritus to Guayos and Cabaiguan; Mayarí to Saqua de Tánamo; Puerto de Banes to Mayarí; Santo Domingo to Caibarién.

In the province of Havana, telegraph stations will be established at the following points:

Jesús del Monte; Santa María del Rosario; San José de las Lajas, and Managua. Also from Marianao to Arroyo, Arenas, Punta Brava, Hoyo Colorado and Caimito.

EL ULTIMO CUADRO



Los Fraudulentos. — Nosotros los Consejeros Provinciales mueren pero no entregan su bandera. — La Lucha, Havana. Translated into English, it means: The last picture. We, the provincial counsellors, may die, but we will not give up our flag.

LABOR MATTERS.

There is no strike affecting any of the industries in Cuba at present writing.

The factories of the Henry Clay and Bock & Co. have laid off nearly 1,400 men from their different factories in the city and country, due to the usual slackness in factories at this time of the year. The men are taken back again when new orders arrive from abroad.

No trouble is expected from this, which is done every year, although on former occasions notice in advance has been given. The number laid off this year is large, because the "trust" factories were awaiting the result of the strike against the independent factories which was declared by the labor federation. The latter contended that the cigar manufacturers could not lay off any men and that work should be provided, notwithstanding the orders received at the factory.

The advisory commission of agriculturists has filed with Labor Gov. Magoon a proposed Arbitration. decree creating a "Court of Arbitration" for the hearing and settlement of all disagreements between capital and labor.

There will be one court for each of the provinces, with headquarters at the office of the provincial governor.

This labor court as is proposed, will be

presided over by the Judge of First Instance of the city where the strike or intended stoppage of work is to take place, and three members of each side will act as the associate tribunal.

The court will have the right to issue citations to all witnesses whose testimony may aid in reaching a decision, and is allowed ten days for this purpose. All parties in the case, and the president of the republic will be notified, who will order compliance with the findings of the court.

Governor Magoon has not acted in this matter, which was submitted on March 20.



A Five-room and Kitchen Concrete American House at Paso Real.

On April 6 all the provincial governors of Cuba resigned, in accordance with Governor Magoon's order, and the same day he appointed the following United States officers in their places to act temporarily until election.

All Provincial Governors Out. Pinar del Rio, Captain Geo. W. Read; Havana, Major Frederick S. Foltz; Matanzas, Captain Edmund Wittenmeyer; Santa Clara, Major William D. Beach; Camaguey, Major Wallace O. Clark; Oriente, Captain A. J. Dougherty.

The provisional governor said in his proclamation announcing these appointments, his object in asking the resignations of the former governors was to avoid the possibility of future accusations of undue influence by the officials during the elections. He added that if the three political parties would unite on men who would make satisfactory governors he would remove the U. S. army officers and name Cubans.

The Conservatives and Miguelistas acted promptly and named a committee to take part in the tri-party conference. The Zayistas took no action, as the request to appoint Americans as provincial governors to secure impartiality in elections, came from them.

Dispute over Cuban Road. On April 15, in New York City, Frank Steinhart, ex-Consul-General to Cuba, turned down an option to acquire the rights of the proposed Cienfuegos, Palmira and Cruces Electric Railway and Power Company, in the province of Santa Clara, Cuba, according to an appeal he had on the calendar in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court on that day, from a judgment in an action brought by Hugh J. Reilly.

Mr. Reilly is suing to recover \$35,000 for the alleged failure of Frank Steinhart to complete the purchase of the railway and power company for \$1,500,000. The ex-Consul-General paid \$15,000 on account of the option binding the agreement, and was to pay the remainder of the option, \$35,000, by April 22, 1907.

It was not explained why the deal was not completed.

American Contractor to Build Road. Bids for the contract to macadamize the seventy miles of road between San Cristobal and Pinar del Rio, the work to be done within ten months, were opened April 9. The bid of W. J. Oliver, of Knoxville, Tenn., for \$1,300,000, was the lowest.

Cuban contractors protest against Oliver, saying that he will import 2,500 Americans to do the work, and that Cubans who are in distress, owing to the failure of the tobacco crop, will not be employed.

The Cuban Permanent Army.

The Rural Guard organization will be preserved intact as now constituted, without being decreased in number, and will continue as heretofore under the command of Major General Alejandro Rodriguez.

The Cuban artillery, the rapid fire gun squads and the mountain gun battery are again made separate and independent of the Rural Guard, and are restored to the status occupied by them prior to September 15, 1906. These organizations constitute the basis of a permanent army, provided for in the decree, and have been placed under the command of Major General Faustino Guerra y Puentes, who has been appointed to that rank and command.

The decree provides for a reduction of the Rural Guard to 3,600, provided such course shall be considered advisable after the permanent army has been enlisted to 2,000 men and fully organized and rendered efficient.

Commenting on the new organization, the Havana Diario says editorially:

"Let our readers observe that in this matter, as in everything connected with Cuba since the Americans have taken charge of our destinies, there is nothing certain and sure; we do not know what, confidently, to expect.

"Cuba," Conservative, fiercely attacks the appointment.

"El Triunfo," an organ of the Miguelistas, makes no comment.

The "Diario Espanol" says that henceforth revolutionists need not smuggle arms. They will have them already in hands with trained skill.

The "Discussion," Conservative, says it will be necessary to appoint American officers and military instructors for the new army.

March Tobacco Exportations.

The exportation of tobacco, and its value, in March, 1908 and 1907. Value of the exportation of tobacco in the leaf and manufactured through the port of Havana during the month of March, 1908, compared with that of the same month in the year 1907:

	1907.	Value,
Tierces	14,315	\$1,469,477
Cigars	12,977,333	792,144
Cigarettes, small boxes	1,601,149	42,075
Cut tobacco, kilograms	10,654	13,256
Total		\$2,316,952
	1908.	Value.
Tierces	26,224	\$1,839,023
Cigars	14,966,553	965,310
Cigarettes, small boxes	785,489	24,284
Cut tobacco, kilograms	11,555	11,332
Total		\$2,839,949

FINANCIAL.

The Cuba Railroad Bonds.

Some idea of the market for the first mortgage five per cent. bonds of the Cuba Railroad Company, which have just been admitted to list on the New York Stock Exchange, says the New York Wall Street Journal, is gained by reference to the fact that during the past two or three months they have been quoted on better than a six per cent. basis. In January they were quoted "and interest" at about 80 bid, offered at 85. At the present time, in view of the change which has come about in the general bond market conditions, it is possible that they would show some decline from these prices.

This issue of bonds, made under a mortgage dated September 18, 1902, appears, from all of the data available, to be one of possibilities in the investment field. The mortgage itself is rather carefully drawn in the interest of the security holders, and from the reported earnings of the past two or three years, the bonds appear to be fairly well protected as to their interest, even though scarcely more than five years have passed since the road was first put in partial operation.

The mortgage securing the bonds is a first lien on all of the property, including branch lines and extensions, with their appurtenances, the rolling stock and equipment, the telegraph and telephone systems, all connecting properties, rights and franchises. It is provided in the mortgage that any amount of bonds may be issued, but only on condition that the entire issue outstanding at any time shall not exceed \$20,000 per mile of completed standard gauge railroad, including branches and extensions, owned by the company. About 428 miles of road are now owned, against which bonds have been created to the amount of \$7,843,000.

For the fiscal year ended June 30 last, the company's report showed the net earnings as \$332,424.

For the seven months of the current fis-

cal year, ended January 31, the company reported a surplus after the payment of all charges of \$148,278, showing quite satisfactory results, although indicating that earnings for the full twelve months will probably fall somewhat below those for the year 1907. The company's total surplus, as of January 31, 1908, was \$846,310.

Report of the Havana Electric Railway.

The Havana Electric Railway Co., which has recently published its report for the calendar year 1907, exhibits net earnings of \$924,951, against which interest on bonds and other fixed charges amounted to \$558,877, thus showing a substantial margin of safety for the company's obligations.

Its consolidated mortgage 5% bonds, due 1952, are selling now at about 81 and accrued interest, at which price they yield 6¼% on the investment. Both principal and interest are payable in New York in United States currency, and the bonds are listed on the New York, Montreal, Havana and London Stock Exchanges. In the past their price has been above 96%.

According to the census taken in the fall of 1907 the population of Havana is 294,583. The street railway (the H. E. Ry. Co.) owns a virtual monopoly, and is now managed very capably. While the control lies in Havana, New York banking interests are influential in the company's management.

The board of directors of the Havana Electric Railway Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent. on the preferred stock, payable at the New York office, 52 Broadway, on April 15.

A new savings and investment company has been founded in Cienfuegos, under the management of Señor J. J. Ruiz.

The American Club declared on March 28 a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., the fourth in two years. The club has sufficient surplus to meet the next dividend in October.

QUOTATIONS FOR CUBAN SECURITIES.

Supplied by LAWRENCE TURNURE & CO., New York City, April 14, 1908.

	BID.	ASKED.
Republic of Cuba 5% Bonds	101¾	102½
Republic of Cuba 6% Bonds	98	103
Republic of Cuba 5% Internals	90	91
Havana City 1st Mtge. 6% Bonds	103	106
Havana City 2d Mtge. 5% Bonds	103	105½
Cuba R. R. 1st Mtge. 5% Bonds	90	93
Cuba R. R., Preferred Stock	37	42
Cuba Company 6% Debentures	60	None
Havana Electric Cons. Mtge. 5s	80	82
Havana Electric Cons., Preferred Stock	67½	68½
Havana Electric Cons., Common Stock		Nominal.

UNITED STATES NEWSPAPER COMMENT.

Steady Increase in Sales. The steady increase in our sales to Cuba is the more notable since we have had to create a market there for our products, while our market for Cuba's chief products—sugar and tobacco—had been long established. We have had also to compete with the manufacturers of European countries, to which the Cubans had formerly looked largely for their supplies. Yet we have been gaining on these countries, for while the island's newborn prosperity has greatly enlarged its purchasing power, we have not only held our share of this increase, but have made further progress at the expense of European shippers. Our share of Cuba's import trade in 1903 was 41.2 per cent. In 1906 it was 46.8, and in 1907 it was probably over 50.—New York Tribune.

Enlarged Markets. We all remember the jeremiads that came from some of our most eloquent orators in Congress when Cuba reciprocity was the theme—the tears they shed over American industries of every class and fashion now threatened with murder. Yet Cuban reciprocity only served to increase our production and open to us enlarged markets.—Washington, D. C., Post.

Reciprocity Opinion. The reciprocity treaty has been in the interest of no one class of tradesmen, but has benefited the manufacturer, the miner, the lumberman, the farmer, and, in fact, all who have anything to sell.

While we are taking Cuba's sugar and tobacco with no injury to our home trade the island republic is furnishing to us a profitable and rapidly increasing market for commodities of all sorts, and at the present rate of trade development soon will be among the customers who buy more than they sell us.—Pioneer Press, St. Paul, Minn.

Reciprocity With Cuba a "Lemon." The reciprocity treaty between the United States and Cuba which has cost the United States loss of revenue exceeding \$40,000,000 and balance of trade of more than \$60,000,000, expires in December next, and a bill is being prepared directing the president to give the Cuban republic notice that at the expiration of the period for which that treaty was negotiated it will be null and void, and will not be renewed. It is likely that the President will make a strenuous resistance since he is apparently more concerned in Cuba than in a home industry, but the friends of that home industry are going to put up a strong protest against further building up foreign industries at the expense of our own.—Bay City (Mich.) Tribune.

Not Six Trustworthy Men in Cuba. Following out the American idea that Cuba belongs to the Cubans, Governor Magoon has addressed a letter to the leaders of these parties, offering to replace the army officers he appointed as provincial governors, if the parties would get together and agree upon six "trustworthy" men to fill their places.

The manner in which this proposal was received is a fair comment upon the Cuban character in general, and Cuban politics in particular. The leaders cannot agree and their conduct is virtual admission, as one Cuban paper puts it, that there are not in the island, with its population of nearly two million souls, six men honest and trustworthy enough to enjoy the confidence of their political opponents—and that at a time when the very life of the republic, as an independent sovereignty, is at stake.—New York Morning Telegraph.

Annexation Demand from Cuba. The United States is the natural market for the products of Cuba. Tariff barriers now intervene and always will with Cuba independent. The owners of Cuban land, and land is the chief medium of investment as yet, would profit by the removal of all trade barriers between Cuba and the United States. If they control the new government we need not be surprised to see a move for annexation begin in Cuba.—Lincoln (Neb.) Journal.

Cuban Sugar and Politics. The shrinkage in Cuba's sugar crop will reduce the island's revenue fully \$25,000,000, and this loss will be felt by all. It would manifestly be unwise to turn over the island to the Cubans when distress prevails, and the belief is gaining ground that evacuation will have to be postponed beyond President Roosevelt's term. It may never, for that matter, take place.—Herald, Birmingham, Ala.

Cuba Should be a Part of U. S. Cuba ought to be a state of the Union. Its location, its nearness to the United States, and, above all, the improvements in every way that have been made in Cuba since it has started to assimilate American ideas, ought to make it a self-evident fact that the natives should come in under the wing of Uncle Sam's American eagle and be one of us and a part of us.—Budget, Troy, N. Y.

In doing his varied, complex and arduous work in Cuba, Mr. Magoon has acted with that fine combination of firmness and suavity, of authority and tact, which must characterize the successful administrator.—New York Tribune.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Cuban Customs Collections—1906, 1907 and 1908 Compared.

	1906	1907	1908
January ..	\$1,592,110.04	\$1,614,670.78	\$1,595,713.97
February .	1,600,704.09	1,379,201.37	1,272,023.08
March	1,686,846.74	1,748,366.51	1,445,400.00

The collections for the first three months of 1908 show a marked decrease as compared with both 1907 and 1906, with the exception of January, 1906, although the 1907 total collections showed an increase of more than \$1,500,000 over those of 1906. The falling off began with January of this year and continuing in February and March indicate the effects of the business depression in the United States.

Cuban Cedar and Mahogany—Market at New York.

Mahogany: At the present time there is quite a full and complete assortment of this grade of wood on hand, so that we do not feel warranted in recommending shipments. The receipts for March were less than those of the preceding month, but notwithstanding this fact stock in first hands has been increased.

Cedar: The receipts, although greater than for the preceding month, were not large, and part of them have passed into second hands. There is but little change in the stock in first hands, and shipments cannot be recommended.

George F. Herriman.

April 1, 1908.

Cedro or Spanish Cedar.

(*Cedrella odorata*.)

Among the many valuable cabinet woods which are found in Cuba and which are rapidly being exhausted by short-sighted exploitation of the forests, no wood is more indispensable than the cedro or Spanish cedar, best known, perhaps, as the wood from which the cigar boxes are made.

For commercial foresting it is the most promising of all Cuban trees. It is hardy, quick-growing, easily propagated, and will succeed in many places not easily tilled. It forms a good straight trunk, even when growing in the open (as seen in the accompanying photograph of a tree found growing in a stone fence at the edge of stony pasture ground). It is one of the large timber trees, and a sugar planter reports having cut 1,500 feet of lumber from one cedro removed in clearing a field.

The cedro does not make a solid timber growth in the natural forest, but is scattered among other trees. Under for-

estry conditions however, many could be grown to an acre. It is also a suitable tree for planting in pastures or wherever a light shade is desired.

Recent statistics show that between 25,000 and 30,000 feet of cedro, at a value of about \$35 per thousand feet, are be-



VALUABLE CABINET WOODS OF CUBA.

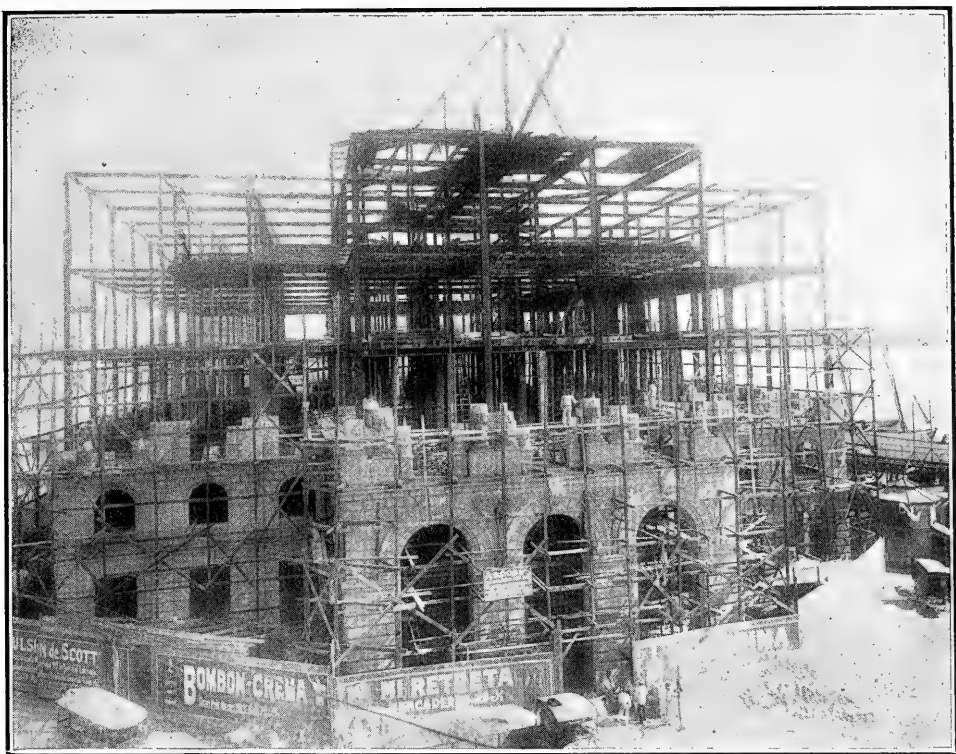
The Cedro or Spanish Cedar Rapidly Being Exhausted in Cuba.

ing exported annually from Cuba, and it is evident that the supply will soon run short if there is no replanting.

In the local lumber yards cedro commands over \$100 per thousand feet.

England's Trade with Cuba.

Our Consul at Havana has not a very encouraging account to give of the trade of Cuba in 1906. The imports increased from £18,994,000 to £19,604,000, but the exports declined from £22,034,000 to £20,783,000, a falling off in total trade of £640,000. About half the imports came from the United States, which also absorbs practically all the exports. We furnish about 14 per cent. of the imports and take not quite 7 per cent. of the exports.—Financial Times, London.



THE NEW PRODUCE EXCHANGE BUILDING IN HAVANA, NOW IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION, BY PURDY & HENDERSON.

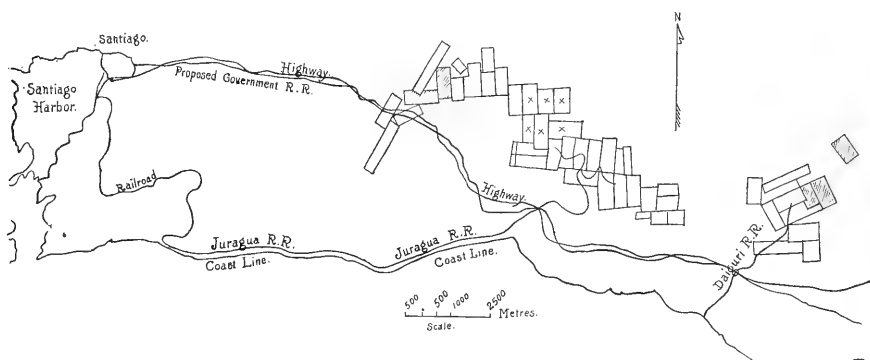
Another Important Iron Ore Deposit in Cuba.

Charles M. Schwab announced April 7, after the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bethlehem Steel Company, that a novel and important iron ore deposit in Cuba had been acquired by the Bethlehem Company.

Mr. Schwab considers this the most important discovery in iron ore deposits made within twenty years. The ore beds, which he inspected and acquired during his recent visit to Cuba, are located near Santi-

ago, and engineers have measured up 75,000,000 tons. The peculiarity of the newly discovered ore lies in the fact that it contains two per cent. nickel and one per cent. chromium.

The tract measures about 875 acres, and is distant some twelve miles east of Santiago. It is believed that the Bethlehem Steel Company hold possession on a fifty-year lease with privilege of renewal, and that the owner receives a royalty of $10\frac{1}{2}\%$ per ton on the minimum output. The sketch herewith indicates the locality of the new acquisition.



PROPERTIES OF THE BETHLEHEM STEEL IN CUBA.

The sections marked with a * are their newly acquired lands. The group on the right are the holdings of the Spanish-American Iron Co. The shaded sections in each group represent properties still in the market.

GENERAL NOTES.

Americans Win Prizes.

The American fruit and vegetable growers of Cuba were well represented in the March horticultural exposition in Havana, held under the auspices of the government. The following are some of the awards:

La Gloria Colony, Camaguey.—Thirteen varieties of oranges, 4 of grape-fruit, 5 of cocoanuts, 2 of lemons; a silver fruit-dish.

H. A. Van Hermann, Santiago de las Vegas.—Five varieties of strawberries, samples of egg-plants, tomatoes, pumpkins, peppers, potatoes and beets; a silver cup.

The Development Company of Cuba, Ceballos.—Varieties of oranges and grape-fruit; a silver basket.

C. J. Huelsencamp.—Honey and fruits; silver pitcher.

B. H. Howell, Ceiba Mocha.—Samples of oranges and grape-fruit; a medal.

C. A. L. N. Bernal, Ceballos.—Vegetables; a medal.

J. H. Kydd, Ceballos.—Two specimens of papaw and samples of small Kumquat oranges; a medal.

Thomas R. Towns, Holguín.—Samples



A READER IN A TOBACCO FACTORY.

He is hired by the workmen to read from books and newspapers during working hours. In this way the Cuban cigarmaker receives much valuable instruction and becomes well informed on public matters.

of grape-fruit, lemons, oranges, tin cans with insecticides and volcanic fertilizer; a medal.

Robert Gowell, Guines.—Specimens of sugar cane; a medal.

W. P. Ladd.—Oranges and strawberries; a medal.



HOTELS OF HAVANA.

The Patio of the Hotel Florida, one of the best of the downtown hotels.

The Drought in Cuba. Dr. Francisco I. Vildósola, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, spoke as follows to a Cuba Review representative in Havana:

"In my opinion, the relation between the forests and the rainfall is real and undeniable, but merely relative and not absolute.

"Droughts and heavy rainfalls follow each other with frequency in other countries with the same forests.

"There is no traceable or noticeable relation between the actual drought and the denudation of the forests. The felling has not been greater than at other rainy seasons; and it may be mentioned that within the last few years the planting of trees has been going on steadily and which amounts to about two million orange and other fruit-bearing groves. In Cuba the force of the vegetation promptly curtails the effects of the felling of the forests.

"On account of its configuration and geographical situation, the general cosmic causes in Cuba predominate in its meteorology over the local conditions. We have the case that conditions relative to rainfalls differ considerably in the East in relation to the West.

"In considering the present situation we must not forget that we are now in the classical period of the droughts, and heavy rains may be expected before May 15."

At present Dr. Vildósola is studying the plans for an irrigation system which he considers as the most ideal project that could be taken up in Cuba. He has been in correspondence with the Agricultural Department of the United States and expects to publish the plans of that department with regard to irrigation in sections similar to Cuba in geographic and climatic conditions.

Cuban Cows not Tubercular. He found a complete absence of tuberculosis in Cuban cows, and expert veterinarians did not hesitate to tell him that in 20 years' experience a tubercular native cow had never been found, yet he found consumption among the people of Havana as great as in New York, due, he thinks, to overcrowded living quarters.

Inspectors attached to the chemical department and laboratory of the Board of Health have been making an inspection and chemical analysis of food material, food products and alcoholic liquors at all the factories.

Dr. Thomas Darlington, New York's commissioner of health, recently visited Cuba and found much to commend, says the Herald. In Camp Columbia, Marianao, and Havana, cleanliness pervaded everything. Refuse is disposed of by an incinerator, and there is a portable apparatus for distilling water.

Horse Racing in Cuba. The Cuban Racing Association has built a race track at Almendares, between Camp Columbia and Vedado. The property has been leased

for five years, with the option of purchase at what it was worth before the improvements and buildings were made. The track is located about six miles from the center of Havana, easily accessible by trolley. Its length is a mile and one-eighth and 180 feet, and when the buildings are completed it will be second to none.

The venture does not seem to have proven a success, and racing days, owing to the small attendance, are now on Sundays only.

Unanimously Unfavorable The committee appointed by Governor Magoon, composed of the rector of the University of Havana, Dr. Leopold Berriel, Professors Hernandez, Diaz and Alacen of the medical faculty, and Messrs. Garrido, Fernandez, Abreu and Arnauto of the National Association of Pharmacists, unanimously, on March 21, reported unfavorably on the decree of December 31, permitting practical druggists to practice after meeting certain conditions.

The plans for the new \$720,000 modern hospital to be constructed on Principe Heights, by the government in Havana are now ready. Work will begin on the new institution known as Hospital No. One on July 1.

A New Hospital for Havana. It will be essentially modern, and equipped with every up-to-date apparatus, and sanitary conveniences. The prominent medical authorities in Cuba and the United States have been invited to express opinions and offer suggestions on the proposed building.

The proposal to erect a monument in New York City to the victims of the Maine and the Spanish war, is again being discussed. The plans include the erection of an arch and a shaft, the estimated cost to be about \$104,000. The place selected is Columbus Circle, at the entrance to the Central Park.

The department of public works has approved the plans for the construction of a bridge over the river "Las Palmas," near Itabo, Matanzas, and also the construction of a further track of the road leading into that town.

A statue of the Cuban hero, José Martí, will be erected in Matanzas. Some \$1,200 toward the object has already been collected.

A French paper, under the editorship of M. Pierre Depasse, will shortly be established in Havana. It will be called L'Avenir de Cuba.

A NEGLECTED MONUMENT.

Speaking of this memorial the New York Sun's correspondent says:

Turning around your eyes rest, not admiringly, on the Cuban paean in stucco celebrating the victory which won liberation for an oppressed, starved and tortured people. It is a paltry affair, too dwarfed to be called a shaft—a cube upon a square with a shell on top looking like a spike, and four shells at the corners. The height might be eighteen feet. An inscription let into the front reads: "In memory of the officers and men of the United States Army who were killed in the assault and capture of this ridge, July 1, 1898, and the siege of Santiago, July 1 to July 16, 1898. War between Spain and the United States."

The material already peels and crumbles. Soon read is the inscription, but it would take a long time to decipher the names and addresses and the sentiments of patriotism, puerility and putridity, the acclaims and defiances, with which the soiled white surface is scrawled over. There are some results in odious Spanish, but most of the expressions are sentimental and innocuous. Most of the names were contributed by American tourists of the kind who love to perpetuate themselves in temple and purlieu. A penman who could write the Lord's Prayer on the back of a postage stamp might find space on the defaced memorial to American dead to write his name, but it is doubtful. The sooner a coat of whitewash is applied to it the better, but the whitewash should contain a strong disinfectant.

Notes from Omaja, Cuba.

Omaja prides itself on having the best American schools in Cuba. They had eight months session last year and will have nine this year. The teachers all bear first grade certificates. Text-books used are of the Indiana system. The school board is the only regularly, legally elected one in the island of Cuba; secretary, Mr. F. E. Boyer.

Application has been made to Dr. Lincoln Zayas, at Havana, who is the head of the public schools of Cuba, to be recognized and provided for by the government as a public school, which the standing of the school fully warrants. The present school building, furniture and fixtures, costing about \$1,000, and teachers' salaries at \$40 per month, have all been paid by assessment of each land purchaser. While we have urged the attendance of Cuban children, only one has as yet attended, although there are about 30 Cuban children of school age in this vicinity. The pride of the parents would not permit their attendance while the school was supported by private funds. A school building is needed here to the capacity of sixty



Memorial on San Juan Hill to U. S. Officers and men.

pupils, as families with children are constantly arriving from the states.

The Omaja Colony Co. is preparing to drill another well in town, where they will install an alcohol engine for pumping.

R. W. Johnson has drilled a well on his property adjoining town, to the depth of 74 feet, and found plenty of good water. It rises within 27 feet of the surface, giving a supply of 47 feet of water.

Mr. J. A. Johnson's house was recently destroyed by fire. He is rebuilding. Mr. A. Homer Arter of Ohio has planted and harvested three crops of corn, grown between rows of trees, within the last 14 months, each crop yielding from 18 to 34 bushels per acre. The third crop cost exactly 52 cents per acre for care, outside of planting, to maturity.

A colony of Finns, numbering 32 parties, have bought 960 acres, one and a half miles east of Omaja. Twenty-five are already located.

There have been many land sales in Omaja recently. A Mr. Cripe from Indiana bought 750 acres and will give Alfalfa a fair trial. He has had 20 years' experience in the dairy business and expects to pursue it successfully in Cuba. Each season shows growth, and many agriculturists, horticulturists and stock men are located in this locality.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Country Schools Needed.

The provincial government has granted a credit of \$200,000 for school buildings in Cuba, and in some districts they are being built, but it is evident that this sum is not sufficient for the realization of a complete plan of construction of school houses, nor are they being built in the places most needed, which are the rural districts, and accommodations should also be provided for the teacher. It is hard to find a suitable building for school purposes in the country, and still harder to find a house for the schoolmaster to live, and when accommodations are sought an excessive rent is demanded. The schoolmaster suffers from similar rental exactions, which reduces his small salary materially. Under these conditions for the good of popular education, the erection of proper buildings in the country should be given first consideration.

The schoolmaster who lives near the school can better maintain friendly relations with the pupils and parents; can visit them, and has many opportunities to demonstrate to them the advantages of instruction and the benefit the district receives from the school established in it.

At present the state pays monthly \$10 or \$12 and more for a hut of wood and palm-leaves in each rural district, and the schoolmaster is left to shift for himself.

School Boards Disorganized.

Boards of education in Cuba are not organized according to law, in many places, a condition aggravated by the disputes of political parties which seek control over them, not to improve the school system, but to acquire political predominance in the districts, and in consequence many boards are completely disorganized.

Batabanó, for instance, has no board of education. The last secretary is in charge of the whole district, under the direction of the provincial superintendent of schools. This is contrary to law. The town is divided into three political factions, which have not been able to agree on the appointment of the persons who should constitute the board of that district. And, as always, parents fail to do their duty respecting the education of their children, and public education languishes.

Night Schools in Havana.

At the suggestion of the Havana school board, three night schools for

adults will be established at Lux Caballero, Ean Lazaro and Regla, Havana Province. Reading, writing, language, drawing, geography, arithmetic, physiology and hygiene and civic instruction will be taught at these schools.

The provincial inspectress of English instruction has undertaken to give free English classes tri-weekly for the teachers of the district. The number of teachers attending the classes is increasing every day.

Instruction in English.

Recently some teachers of the English language in the Cuban public schools were appointed, but it appears that no examinations were held to prove their capacity, although it was the intention of the department to hold test examinations and to fill positions by rigorous competition. When the notice was published about holding examinations, some were disinclined to submit to the test, and it is known that many aspirants to positions as English teachers, based their claim on the mere fact that they knew the language; but the important qualification is not only to know but to know how to teach a language.

While it might be expedient to let teachers who have been appointed, continue during the present term, regular examinations for all teachers should be insisted upon in the future, and the best talent secured for our children to teach them the language of Byron and Washington.—Notes by Dr. Manuel Fernández Valdés, editor the Havana Cuba y America.

Examination of Cuban Schools.

Dr. Lincoln De Zayas, superintendent of public instruction, is preparing a report on Cuba's upublic schools. He has ordered all provincial school superintendents to examine all schools throughout their districts.

A New School.—Plans are being prepared in Havana for the establishment of a school for the deaf, dumb and blind in Havana. The school will be under the direction of the Rev. Father Antonio Rodriguez Molgosa, chaplain of the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Havana, and will be the first school of this kind to be established in Cuba.

The plans for improving the sanitary conditions of Havana provide for an expenditure of nearly \$10,000,000, including the construction of a complete water and sewer system. The work is to be completed in four years. The cost will be defrayed by the city and state.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

The Trolley in Santiago.

The camino, up which the Americans marched on the day of the capitulation—those, that is to say, who were privileged or under orders to enter the city—now resounds to the clang of the electric car bell, says the New York Sun. About three months ago a system traversing the principal streets of the ancient city of Santiago—and queer enough the cars look as they pass between the lanes of one-storied pink and blue houses—was opened to traffic. The bells of the cathedral have had a plaintive note in their calls to devotion ever since, and ever since the muleteer, crowded to the curb, has worn a scowl of protest. The blind man—there are many blind men in Santiago—has paused irresolute as he tapped the flagstone with his cane, and the cocheros have not learned that the juggernaut has rights superior to a rule of the road which almost four centuries had confirmed.

The cars on the Santiago-Caney road run out beyond the sweep of the intrenchments which the Spaniards filled after falling back from San Juan on July 1, and the intrenchments themselves on the left of the Spanish position are no more. An addition or suburb has been platted out where they were dug. A very good piece of real estate improvement has been done—streets graded, curbstones put down, sections marked by stakes, and infant trees set out, quite

after the fashion of Flatbush or Hackensack. On all sides you see signs of lots for sale, and two or three glaringly new houses have been built to attract the victim of cramped quarters in Santiago. But somehow the addition does not flourish; the city dweller prefers his patio with the dwarf palms and ungainly cactus, or his slum, to a view of the amphitheater of hills and a snug and smug villa.

Suspension of Trains.

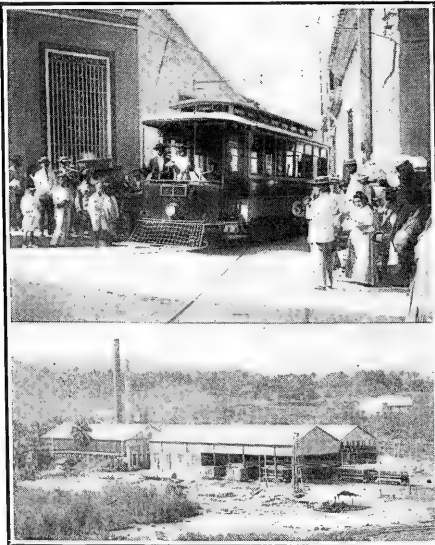
At the office of the United Railways of Havana, the following notice of suspension of passenger trains has been given:

The 6.30 A.M. train from Regla to Matanzas; the 4.52 P.M. train from Matanzas to Regla; the 5.39 P.M. train from Matanzas to Cardenas, and the 4.30 P. M. train from Cardenas to Matanzas, and also the 11.40 A.M. train from Villanueva, station in Havana, to Cardenas, which went via Guareiras. The train will start from Guines to Colon on the Cardenas division and then make the run to Cardenas. Passengers wishing to make connection will travel to Guines on the trains of the Havana Central, leaving from the Arsenal station in Havana.

Both men and hours of labor at the repair shops of the road have been reduced. The repair shop at Cienega has been closed and cars will be repaired at the shops of the Havana Central R. R. at Luyano under contract.

A ten per cent. reduction has been made in the salary of all employees earning \$100 or more per month, and a 5% reduction on those earning between \$100 and \$60 per month.

This policy of economy is necessitated by the short sugar crop which has affected the sugar carrying roads and the heavy loss to the company through the strike of the engineers and machinists during last December and January.



The trolley in Santiago de Cuba. View of the first car in the old city and of the powerhouse, the latter of steel and brick construction. The company operates at present 14 passenger and 4 freight cars.



RAILWAY STATIONS IN CUBA.

Hormiguero, on the line of the Cuban Central, a short distance north of Cienfuegos.

AGRICULTURAL.

IRRIGATION.

Notes from Estacion Central Agronomica.

Prepared especially for The CUBA REVIEW.

In reply to an inquiry as to methods for preparing land for irrigation, the director has given the following data:

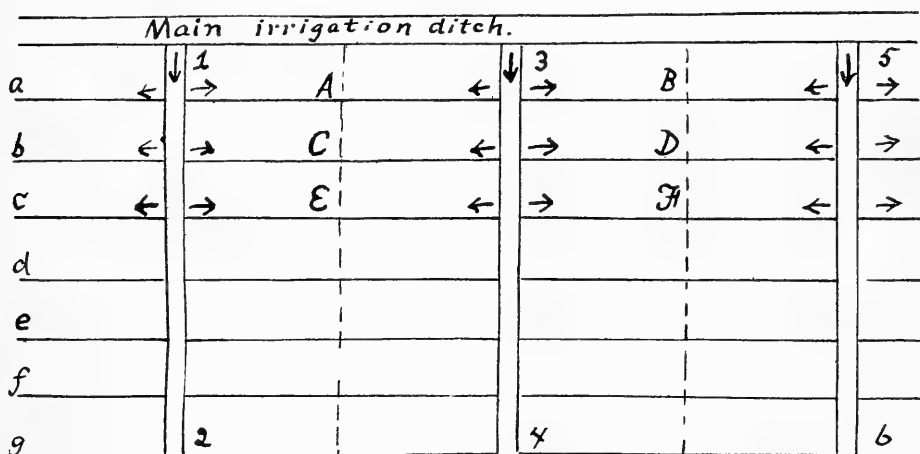
The land should be thoroughly plowed and the furrows for cane laid off on a level; that is, following the contour of the ground. The water for the irrigation is brought into the field by a main ditch which runs through the highest part of the field.

Leading from this ditch, small ditches or water furrows are laid off at right

angles to the cane rows with a space of from 100 to 200 feet between the water furrows according to the nature of the soil. The more porous and sandy the soils, the closer the water furrows.

The water passes through this ditch system, irrigating the cane on each side of the ditches. The cane should be planted in deep furrows and lightly covered.

The accompanying diagram shows the arrangement of ditches and cane rows for an irrigated field:



EXPLANATION OF DIAGRAM.

a, b, c, d, e, f and g—Cane rows which follow the contour or water level of the field.

1-2, 3-4 and 5-6—Irrigation ditches at right angles to the cane rows, distances of 100 to 200 feet, according to the nature of the soil. The ditch 3-4 irrigates to A-C-E on one side and to B-D-F on the other.

The main irrigation ditch should run through the highest part of the field.

Preserving Bananas.

One method of preserving bananas, which is well recommended, consists in picking the fruit when fully ripe, cutting them in two, or leaving them whole, throwing them into a large receptacle, and boiling them over a slow fire, stirring with a spoon until dissolved. The resulting paste is poured into moulds. It is yellow in color and very like quince jelly in taste. A cheap and simple manipulation of a valuable fruit like bananas ought to develop another industry in Cuba worth considering.

To make a confection, this paste is boiled

in syrup until a thicker paste is formed, which if put into air-tight boxes can be kept for a long time.

In Cuba, where sugar and bananas are very cheap, bananas too ripe to export should be thus preserved.

Excellent guava and tamarind pastes are already made in Cuba and it would be easy to make a similar confection of bananas which, like the English orange marmalade, finds a market all over the world.

In the United States the consumption of bananas is increasing each year and banana preserves would soon find a market.

INSECTS AND DISEASES OF VEGETABLES.

Prepared especially for The CUBA REVIEW.

The department of Vegetable Pathology has given considerable attention to the troubles of the vegetable crops and the following insects and diseases are found to be specially worthy of notice:

Crickets.—Several species are troublesome, especially in new land or that which has not been cultivated for some time; the worst pest cuts twigs and leaves from young plants and sometimes cuts off a very young plant at the surface of the ground. Continuous cultivation is the best means of reducing their number, or where they are very abundant they may be destroyed at considerable expense by pouring disulfid of carbon in their burrows or, inexpensively but with less certain results, by scattering poison bait through the field in the late afternoon. This is made by dissolving one pound of paris green or white arsenic in ten gallons of water, sweetening the solution thoroughly and sprinkling it on leaves of cabbage on other plants which the crickets eat.

Seedbeds may be considerably protected by raising them on scaffoldings three or four feet above the ground.

Changa or Mole Cricket.—Rare in Cuba. Same measures as above effective.

Bibijagua.—Already discussed in previous issues.

Aphis or Plant Lice.—Very abundant on turnips, radishes, peas, beans, cabbage, cucumbers, etc., particularly during the dry season. Spray with rose leaf tobacco extract diluted at the rate of 1 part to 60 parts water, or use an infusion of tobacco made from boiling stems and refuse tobacco, or use any of the standard sprays recommended for scale insects, but should be used much weaker, as plant lice are very easily killed and tender vegetables might be injured by sprays used at their full strength. Where it is impossible to reach the aphids with a spray, plants may be treated by putting a tight box or bucket over them and putting a spoonful of disulfid of carbon under the bucket, pressing the bucket down, drawing earth up around it, and leaving it for two hours. This is expensive and troublesome but in some cases will pay.

Thrips.—Injurious to onions and other crops. Combated with only partial success by spraying with kerosene emulsion diluted so as to contain from 5 to 10% of kerosene. On a commercial scale where a power sprayer could be used the remedy would probably be much more effective. Bulletin No. 40 of the Florida Experiment Station recommends either roseleaf tobacco extract, 1 pint to 4 gallons water; whaleoil soap (Anchor brand), 1 pound to 4 gallons water; or

kerosene emulsion. The spraying must be very thorough and must cover the ground as well as the plants.

Red Spiders or Mites (on eggplant, tomatoes, etc.).—The standard treatment is a spray of sodium sulfid. This kills the adults but not the eggs, so the treatment must soon be repeated. Flowers of sulphur dusted on plants is good, and probably the best treatment is spraying with solution of sodium sulfid to which has been added flowers of sulfur mixed into a flour paste.

Cut-Worm (cachazudo of tobacco).—Destructive to cabbage, tomatoes and other plants, especially in the spring, at the close of the tobacco season. They can be greatly reduced by use of poison baits. Before planting a field it should be cleaned and thoroughly cultivated. Then it should be treated twice if possible with poison bait made as follows:

Molasses	2 quarts.
Wheat bran or corn meal.	50 lbs.
Paris green or white arsenic	1 lb.
Water enough to moisten.	

Mix and distribute over the field 1 tablespoonful in a place at distances of not more than 10 feet, covering with a leaf to prevent drying. Many of the worms eat this and are killed. Afterward the field may be planted.

Worm Attacking Rape and Cabbage (*Pieris monuste*, Linn.)—This may be checked by using paris green, but it must be used in very small quantities, since the plants are easily injured by it, and it should not be used when the plants are near maturity. It may be applied with a blower or by mixing in water in the proportion of 1 pound paris green to 100 gallons water.

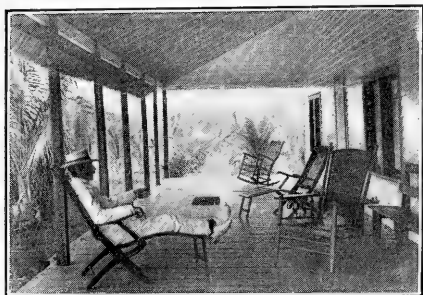
Eggplant Weevil.—This is a minute, dark-colored weevil which hides about the leaf and flower buds of the eggplant, injuring the leaves and causing the flower buds to wither and fall off. It is due to this insect that eggplants often cease to bear while continuing to grow with fair vigor. The remedy is to spray with bordeaux mixture to which paris green has been added at the rate of 1 pound per barrel of bordeaux. This insect is also found on a common high-growing Cuban weed with leaves resembling the eggplant. This weed should be destroyed wherever it is desired to grow eggplant.

Bean Insects.—Beans are attacked by several kinds of small insects. Soap, sulphur, paris green, and other insecticides, even when used in very weak preparations, are injurious to the plants, but a treatment with bordeaux mixture proved to be effective, driving away the insects and increasing the vigor of the plants.

Tetuan or Sweet Potato Borer (*Cycas*

formicarius).—Rotation of crops will probably hold this insect in check to some extent. No other measure can be recommended.

Pickle Worm (*Diaphania hyalinata*, Linn.).—This insect attacks pumpkins, cucumbers, watermelons and similar plants. Preliminary experiments in spraying summer squash with bordeaux and arsenate of lead have been very successful.



The American Colonist's home in Cuba. Exterior View.

Wounds in Animals.

Drs. Mayo and Dimock, of the Department of Animal Industry, have prepared a circular on the treatment of wounds in animals. In brief space directions are given for treating wounds of all the commoner types. This circular will be printed within a few weeks and should be in the hands of every cattle man.

Mysore Cattle in Cuba.

The Estación has recently purchased an East Indian bull and two half-breed heifers of the race known as Mysore. The bull is a tall, agile animal, gray in color. It is called a buffalo on account of its hump, but has little other resemblance to the American buffalo. It was bred in Jamaica, where many of these cattle have been introduced by the British, with the hope securing a more efficient strain of work cattle by crossing those now in ordinary use with these of more active blood. For the same purpose the Estación has purchased these animals.

Mysore cattle are large and very hardy and are not troubled by ticks. The cows are good mothers and give a fair quantity of milk. When of pure blood they are very nervous, but the half-breed Indian cattle make the best work oxen in the world.

Poisons for Insects on Young Tobacco.*

Seed-beds and young tobacco suffer heavily from biting insects: Tobacco

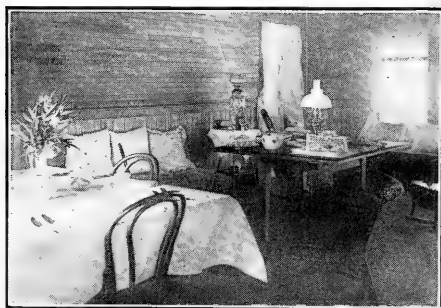
usually suffers more after being transplanted, but there is need of a safe poison which may be used in the seed-beds.

The following notes from experiments made at the Cuban Agricultural Station will be found valuable:

Experiments with Poisons for Insects.

Paris Green.—This can be applied to the tobacco seed-beds without injuring them if mixed with the bordeaux mixtures at the rate of one-quarter pound paris green in fifty gallons bordeaux. Keep the liquid constantly stirred or the paris green will accumulate and certain parts of the sprayed plants will be injured. In actual practice there is always danger of hurting the tobacco with paris green.

Lead Arsenate.—In the proportions of one ounce to one gallon, it does not injure the tobacco and, when properly applied, it adheres very strongly to the



The Cosy Interior of a Settler's new Home.

plant, not being easily washed off. It is a white paste which needs to be rubbed up with a very little water and the full amount of water added afterward.

We have applied this mixture to tender tobacco in seed-beds without the slightest indication of injury. It can be used with bordeaux in place of water if desired. It is supposed to be a somewhat less deadly poison than paris green, but its safety makes it well worth giving a careful trial.

It should not be used on large tobacco because it leaves a very conspicuous white stain. This contains arsenic and would spoil the sale of the tobacco. It might also injure the sale of posturas (young plants), as suggested in the case of bordeaux.

We recommend the use of bordeaux mixture to stop the pudrición after it has appeared in the seed-beds. Only the best materials should be used to make the bordeaux and it should have a good excess of lime. The soil and plants must be thoroughly soaked with it.

* See article on Pudrición and Remedies in February issue.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Experiences of Cuba Review Readers.

Ants on Citrus Trees.

Editor CUBA REVIEW.

Dear Sir: One of the most annoying things I had to contend after setting out my orange trees in the grove was with the little brown ants (fire ants). They are usually very numerous on newly cleared land. After my trees began to make some growth the ants attacked a number of them, mostly grape-fruit, and girdled and killed a few before I got rid of the pests. I tried spraying, white lead, tar, and even sticky fly paper, but of no avail. As soon as these remedies were applied the ants proceeded to build a path of dirt and get past these obstacles. Seeing that my efforts were of no use I decided to try the heroic method of using hot water, for the trees were as good as dead anyway, and I considered that remedy would be no worse than the ants, as nearly all the ants build their nests at the foot of the tree, so the chances of the tree living after receiving a dose of hot water were slim. I heated the water to about 150° and used a gallon twice a week to each tree. Five or eight applications were sufficient to get rid of these pests. The strangest part is that the trees were not injured by so using the hot water, and have in due time made a fine tree loaded with fruit.

Cocoanut Bud Rot.

La Gloria, Cuba, February 15, 1908.

Editor CUBA REVIEW.

Dear Sir. Some time ago I noticed an article in the Review about the cocoanut tree bud rot, and thinking that your readers would be interested, I shall give you some of my experiences with the same.

I have a grove of over three hundred cocoanuts which were planted six years ago. During the past three years I lost about four from the heart rot. Although I suspected the cause, I neglected to find out what killed them until lately, when the disease manifested itself on three trees. I immediately took pains to find out the cause. Imagine my surprise on tearing the bud open to find it covered with tiny weevils or grubs, one-half inch long and about one-thirty-second of an inch in thickness. They were hardly noticeable unless one looked carefully. In my opinion the sickness is caused by some species of fly or beetle which lays its eggs in the tender heart which furnishes food for the grubs when hatched and cause the bud to rot and kill the tree. I used the following mixture fighting this pest: Two ounces paris green

and two ounces bicarbonate of soda, mixed in ten gallons of rain water. In applying I use it at the rate of one gallon per tree. I pump the spray pump to full pressure and connect the nozzle directly into the heart of the tree. If the tree is in the first stage of disease only one or two applications are necessary. I treated the three trees, spraying them twice over two months ago. In examining them lately I find that two of them are showing a healthy green bud under the rotten part of the bud, which shows that they will recover. The other tree was too far gone when I applied the spray, and I think it will die.

One thing I have noticed is that the tree is usually attacked after a period of rainy weather, mostly during the fall and winter. The first signs of disease begin by the lower leaves turning a bright yellow color, which gradually spreads to all the other leaves. It usually takes about three or four months from the time it is attacked before the tree dies.

Yours truly,

FRANK MERRICK.

San Cristobal, Cuba, Feb 22, 1908.

Editor CUBA REVIEW.

Dear Sir: I went over to Cuba four years ago last November and bought a ten-acre tract of land. Had five acres set to orange trees later on, and the other five acres set to oranges and grape-fruit. Have gone over every year to look after same. I have used some fertilizer and have a little less than \$2,000 invested on the ten acres. I have one of the nicest groves, best kept, in that part of Cuba. It goes to show what a man can do in Cuba and still hold his position in the States by putting his money into the proposition. I should have 500 boxes of oranges to ship this fall on my first five acres.

J. L. DAVENPORT.

Havana, March 28, '08.

Editor CUBA REVIEW.

Dear Sir:—The dry weather of last season and this has been hard on oranges and grape-fruit, and for this reason a grower near Santiago de las Vegas said he would prefer to have 10 acres of oranges with facilities for providing same with sufficient water during dry spells, rather than 50 acres set out without, adding that the dry weather had also affected a neighbor's crops, although not to as great extent as his, as the latter had means of watering his trees. This grower exported very few oranges this season, for the reason that he found a ready sale and good prices for the fruit in Havana.

J. K.

THE SOLVING OF THE CUBAN PROBLEM.

The January Review of Reviews contains an article on the above subject by Captain Parker, U. S. A. The author, says the editor, is well qualified to speak and calls his analysis of the situation "unusually interesting and important."

The beginnings of American control in Cuba are briefly reviewed, and the future relations of the two countries discussed. The latter properly maintained is considered by the author to be the solution of the Cuban problem. Whether the former Cuban government was wise and efficient or whether the Cuban people are capable of self-government is not relevant. "As American control is complete, so is American responsibility, and just and lawful government must be established and maintained in Cuba just as it is established and maintained in Alaska or the District of Columbia."

Permanently satisfactory sanitary conditions are a factor in our future relations with the island. The peril from yellow fever must be forever suppressed.

Economic relations also play a part, "but these must be as little objectionable as possible to the sugar and tobacco interests of the United States."

Political considerations also enter. "At the present time there is no race problem in Cuba. The races live together amicably," but "annexation and the consequent immigration from the States would soon create a race problem far more difficult of solution than that in the Southern States."

Among the permanent relations which must be considered in these future relations are the treaties of the United States. Of these, the author does not consider the Platt amendment the most important one. It imposes, he says, no obligations or rights upon the latter country and similarly it imposes no conditions upon Cuba. It simply defines conditions made by geography, history and commerce and not by the Platt amendment, under which whether defined or not, stable government must exist in Cuba. The Treaty of Paris gave to Spain the same commercial rights as the United States for a period of 10 years, which ends February 4, 1909. A permanent adjustment, therefore, of our commercial relations, which would give Cuban products their natural market as nearly free as possible, must wait until the expiration of the treaty in order that the provision giving Spain equal right to Cuban ports may be no longer a factor in the Cuban problem.

Before there can be a successful form of republican government in Cuba, there must be educational development in many things that make a people capable of self-government without outside aid.

Until then aid must come from the United States, and it can be given without annexation and without incorporating Cuba into our political system.

Such aid must come in the form of settled commercial relations, discreet changes in Cuban laws, and wise initiative under which the exercise or greater power by local authorities will develop.

It is the educated Cuban alone who sees that a period of instruction along these lines is necessary.

A "protectorate" exists now. The present intervention, coming in after the mischief had been done, is purely corrective. To prevent a recurrence of trouble, the conditions which created it must be abolished.

The writer instances the English system in Egypt, which while giving the Khedive the rule, gives Lord Cromer the initiative in matters deemed essential by the British government. Similarly, to insure the stability of any Cuban government, the United States must have the initiative in Cuban affairs, a right she does not possess under present treaties, but "*it is one of the necessities of the situation.*" Such initiative "must not curtail true Cuban independence, for this would be intolerable to the Cuban people and entail more and worse disorders." It would simply mean supervision by United States representatives in all the important departments of Cuban government, and such a system, the author points out, is already in operation in Cuba and is working satisfactorily without giving offense. An American official without function under the Cuban government and without pay therefrom is the "adviser" in the several departments and his presence gives the balance and tone necessary to smooth running. With the restoration of the Cuban Republic, it would be unwise to continue this system in all the departments, but the retention of some American officials is urged by the author. The Treasury and Sanitary Departments and that of Foreign Affairs and others as should be necessary should each have an "adviser," an American official of the United States. There would be such an official in each province, who would have the right of proposing measures to the Provincial council. This collective body called "a council of advisers" could propose such legislation to the Cuban congress as might seem expedient; all these proposals, however, to be strictly advisory in character. The advisers would be given diplomatic privileges to make them independent, and be forbidden to hold or acquire any property interest in Cuba, or receive any emolument or perquisite from the Cuban government or from any citizen. A system of this kind would obviously leave intact all the essential attributes enjoyed by a republic.

SUGAR IN MARCH.

Crop 500,000 Tons Less. The Net Results of this Year's Smaller Crop and Higher Prices Very Much Below Last Year's High Crop and Lower Prices.

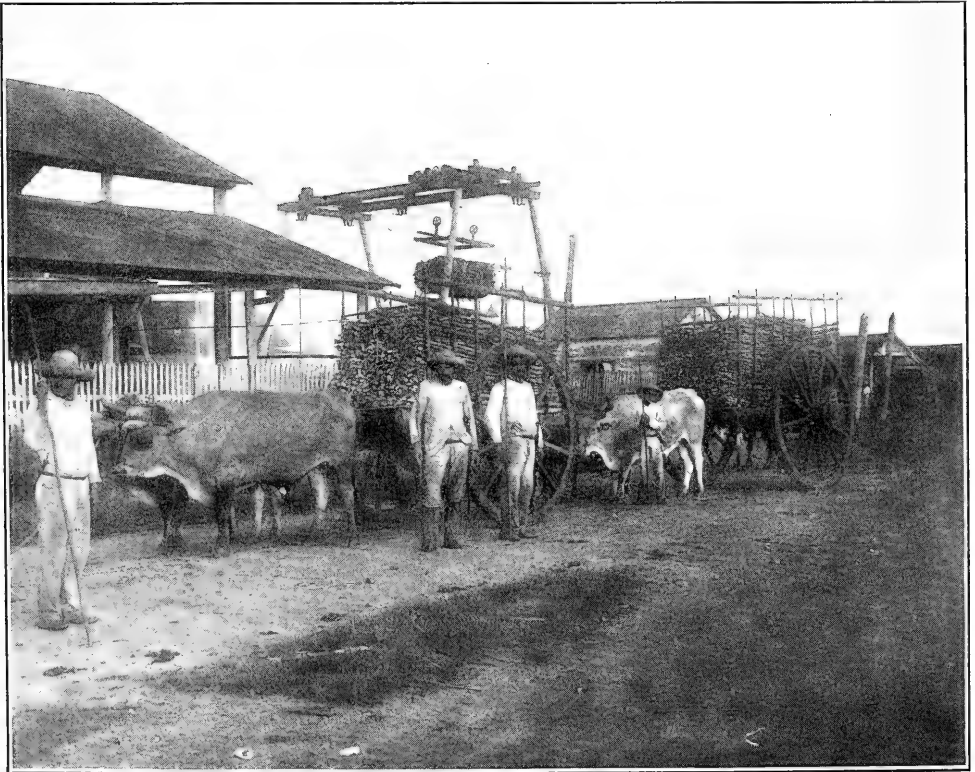
Specially written for The CUBA REVIEW by Willett & Gray, of New York.

March proved to be one of the most important months of the sugar campaign year, inasmuch as it developed conditions which led, and are leading still, to a series of advancing values for sugar such as have not existed for many years.

The month began with a Cuba crop estimate of some 200,000 tons under last year, and ended with the crop estimate of 500,000 tons less than last year, a result that is scarcely to be comprehended in a crop of the average size of Cuba. A beet crop in Europe of 6,000,000 tons might vary 500,000 tons in a year up or down without causing special comment, but for Cuba to do so on an average crop of 1,200,000 tons is a surprise.

However, it is proving to be a fact and the results are something abnormal in its influence all over the sugar world, and such a loss of crop to Cuba is a serious drawback, for with all the advance made in sugar value over previous years, the net results of the smaller crop and higher prices is very much below the net results of the previous high crop and lower prices. Could the crop result have been foreseen at the time the planters were accepting 40 cents per 100 lbs. below the parity of the European markets it might have been possible for them to have changed the actual final results very largely in their favor by a little delay in selling.

Bygones cannot be remedied. The remaining crop unsold will help the few holders somewhat, but the February-March business settled the results beyond recall.



OX-CARTS BRINGING SUGAR CANE TO THE MILL.

March opened with Centrifugals 96 test at 3.86c. per lb. duty paid, and 2½c. c. & f., the same parity as spots. On the 3d, prices advanced to 3.87½c., and the next day to 3.89c., and on the 11th to 4.05c. per lb.; on the 16th to 4.06c., the 18th to 4¼c., and on the 20th to 4.36c. per lb. On the 23d the first reaction came to 4.25c., quickly recovering on the 24th to 4.36c., and remaining steady to the close of the month. At this writing, April 13, the market shows further improvement, with Cuba Centrifugals for shipment sold up to 3 1/16c. c. & f. for April and 3¼c. c. & f. for May shipment.

The month began with the full number (168) Centrals working, and they continued to work until the 17th, when a rapid closing of estates began, ending the month with 135 at work, since reduced to 97 at this writing, giving promise of a final outturn of crop of 925,000 tons only, against 1,427,000 tons last year.

Of course, such a result has a marked influence on the European markets, where the resulting rise has been phenomenal, with only slight reactions from time to time. Beet sugar opened March at 10s. ¾d., which proved the lowest quotation of the month. By the 20th, beet sugar rose to 11s. 4½d. without reaction. After three days' delay and recession to 11s. ¾d. the advance began again, and on the 30th crossed the previous high level, closing the month at 11s. 5¼d., since advancing to 11s. od. at this writing. During the month Cuban Centrifugals advanced to the parity of beet in Europe, resulting in the purchase there of some 150,000 tons beet sugars by our refiners. Added to these were purchased ten or more cargoes of Java sugars early in the month, and some 20,000 tons of Philippine sugar.

It will be seen from the above that what we said in beginning this review, March was probably the most important month of the campaign, and it will be noted that American refiners, after grasping the situation, lost no time in securing abundant supplies for several months ahead, still all conditions fully warrant the advance already made and a further rise later on.

Refined sugar naturally followed the course of raws in keeping about 90 cents per 100 lbs. above the parity of raws. The jobbers and grocers filled their stores and warehouses and absorbed all the 30-day contracts they could carry. With requirements so well filled for months to come any further immediate rise is not likely to receive encouragement from this source. German granulated can be imported at cost of 30 cents per 100 lbs. under American, but no one seems interested in bringing it into the country in any large way.

EL AZÚCAR EN MARZO.

Escrito expresamente para la CUBA REVIEW por Willett & Gray, de Nueva York.

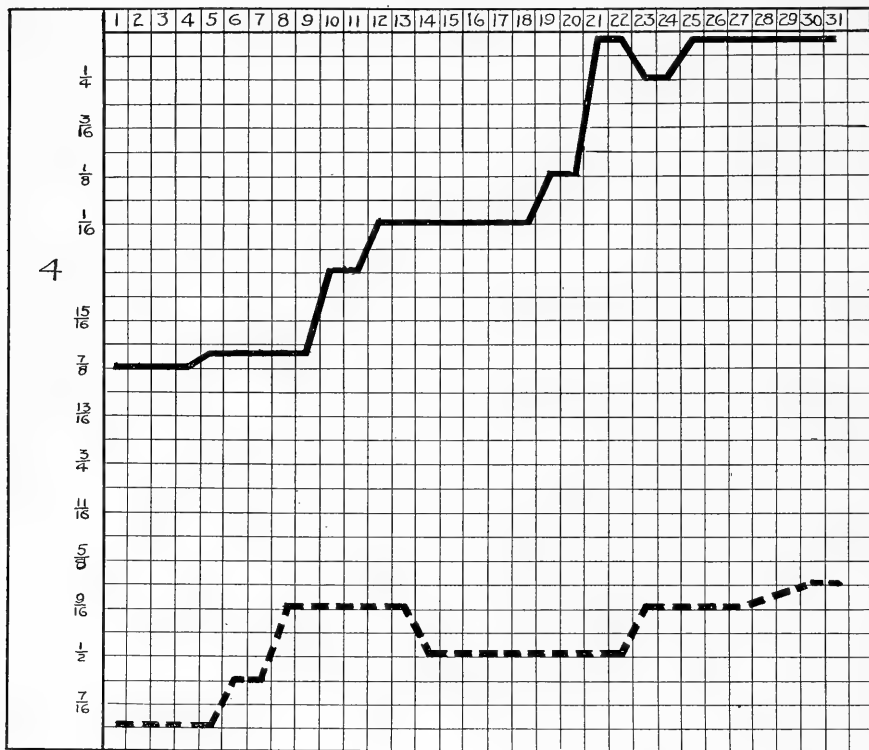
El mes de Marzo ha resultado ser uno de los más importantes en la actual campaña azucarera, pues durante su curso han tenido lugar acontecimientos que dieron lugar y siguen dándolo á una serie de subidas en los precios del azúcar, como no ha ocurrido por muchos años.

Al comenzar el mes se calculaba que la zafra de Cuba ascendería á unas 200,000 toneladas menos que el año pasado, y al terminar el mes dicho cálculo era que la zafra actual sería de 500,000 menos que la anterior, cosa que á penas se comprende en una zafra de un promedio tan pequeño como la de Cuba. En Europa, una zafra de azúcar de remolacha de 6,000,000 de toneladas puede variar en 500,000 toneladas en un año ya de aumento ya de disminución, sin que el hecho cause muchos comentarios, pero que eso resulte en una zafra como la de Cuba cuyo promedio es de 1,200,000 toneladas, es en realidad sorprendente.

De todos modos es un hecho que se va demostrando, y sus efectos son un tanto anormales en cuanto se refiere á la influencia que ejerce en todo el mundo azucarero, pudiendo asegurarse que semejante disminución en la zafra es una grandísima desventaja para Cuba, pues con todo lo ganado en precios del azúcar sobre años anteriores, los resultados finales de la menor zafra con precios más altos son mucho menores que los que serían con la mayor zafra anterior á precios más bajos. Si hubiera sido posible prever el resultado de la zafra en la fecha en que los hacendados estaban aceptando 40 centavos por las 100 libras menos que el precio equivalente en los mercados europeos, quizás hubiesen podido determinar un cambio muy grande en su favor con sólo haber esperado un poco para realizar las ventas.

Mas lo pasado no tiene remedio. El resto de la zafra que está por vender ayudará algo á los pocos que aun tiene azúcar, pero las transacciones verificadas durante Febrero y Marzo han determinado por manera inmutable los resultados finales.

Marzo comenzó cotizándose las centrífugas polarización 96° á 3.86 cents. la libra, incluso los derechos, y á 2½ cents. costo y flete, ó sea el mismo precio de los azúcares á entregar inmediatamente. El día 3, los precios subieron á 3.87½ cents.; al día siguiente á 3.89 cents.; el día 11 á 4.05 cents. la libra; el día 16 á 4.06 cents.; el día 18 á 4¼ cents. y el día 20 á 4.36 cents. la libra. La primera reacción ocurrió el día 23,



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bajando los precios á 4.25 cents. que subieron pronto, el día 24, á 4.36 cents. cuya cotización se mantuvo hasta el término del mes. Al escribirse estas líneas, 13 de Abril, el mercado presenta nueva subida, pues los centrífugas cubanos se cotizan á 3 1/16 cents. costo y flete para su embarque en Abril y á 3 1/8 cents. costo y flete para su embarque en Mayo.

Al principiar el mes el número total de Centrales (168) cubanos estaban moliendo, y continuaron haciéndolo hasta el 17, fecha en que muchos ingenios dieron por terminada la molienda. Al terminar el mes, habían 135 Centrales en actividad, pero desde entonces hasta la fecha el número ha quedado reducido á 97, prometiendo una zafra de 925,000 toneladas solamente, contra 1,427,000 toneladas producidas el año anterior.

Como es natural, tal disminución en la zafra tiene una marcada influencia en los mercados europeos, donde la consiguiente subida en los precios ha sido fenomenal, con sólo pequeñas reacciones periódicas. El azúcar de remolacha se cotizaba al comenzar el mes de Marzo á 10s. 3/4d., que fué la menor cotización durante el mes. Para el día 20, el precio de dicho azúcar había subido á 11s. 4 1/2d. sin reacción. Después de tres días sin alteración y de bajar á 11s. 3/4d., la subida comenzó de nuevo, y el día 30 sobrepasó el precio mayor que se había cotizado anteriormente, siendo de 11s. 5 1/4d. el precio alcanzado á fin del mes, el cual subió hasta 11s. 9d. que es la cotización al momento de escribir estas líneas. Los azúcares centrífugas cubanos subieron durante el mes al equivalente del azúcar de remolacha en Europa, lo que dió lugar á que se comprase allá por nuestros refinadores unas 150,000 toneladas de azúcar de remolacha. Además de éstas, se compraron diez ó más cargamentos de azúcares de Java á principios del mes, así como unas 20,000 toneladas de azúcar filipino.

Por lo expuesto se verá que teníamos razón al comenzar esta revista diciendo que el mes de Marzo era probablemente el más importe en la campaña azucarera actual, y se observará que los refinadores americanos no anduvieron tardos, una vez que comprendieron la situación, en abastecerse abundantemente y para varios meses, pero sin

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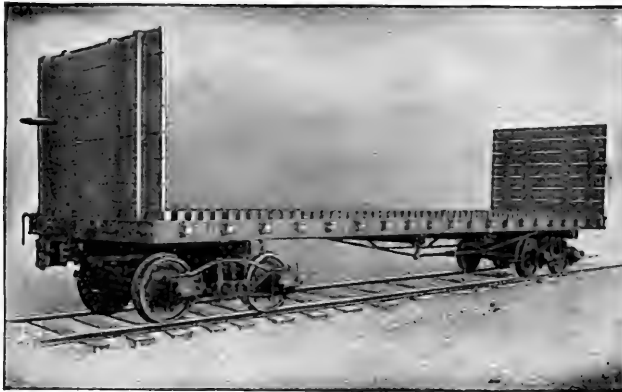
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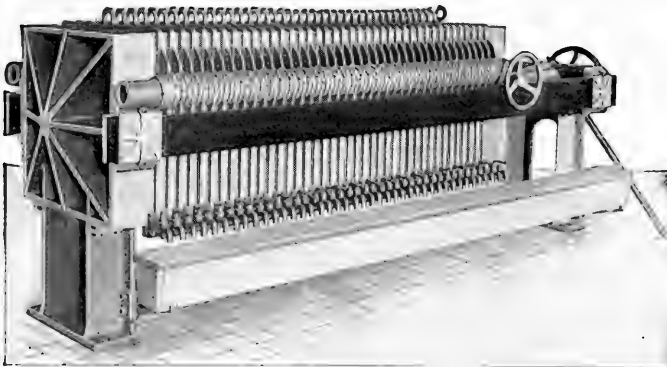
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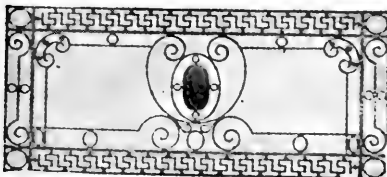
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embargo, el presente estado de cosas justifica por modo absoluto la subida ya ocurrida y cualquier aumento en lo precios que ocurriera más tarde.

El azúcar refinado sigue naturalmente el curso de los mascabados, manteniéndose á unos 90 cents. en las 100 libras sobre el precio de estos últimos. Los traficantes y los bodegueros tienen llenos sus almacenes y tiendas, habiendo tomado todos los contratos de 30 días que han podido obtener. Considerando que los principales consumidores están abastecidos para muchos meses, no es probable que haya ningún alza inmediata que subsista por la demanda por parte de dichos consumidores. El azúcar alemán granulado se puede importar al costo de 30 centavos en las 100 libras menos que el americano, pero no parece haber nadie interesado en traer ese azúcar á este país en grandes cantidades.

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U. S. Consul General Rodgers's report, in Havana, made March 13, on the sugar output, says that 950,000 tons will represent the possible maximum, and that 900,000 tons is not too low an estimate. The general opinion, he says, is "that 1908 will be a bad business year and that 1909 may be worse."

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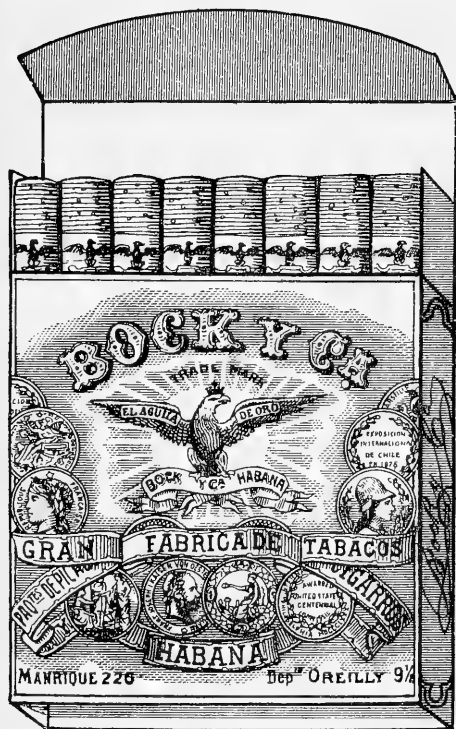
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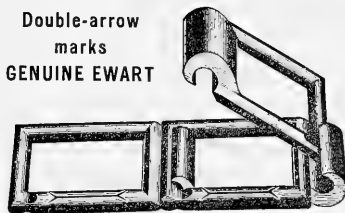
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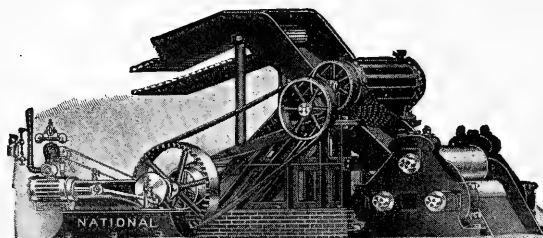
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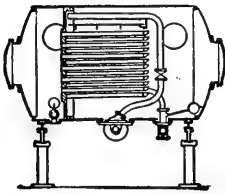
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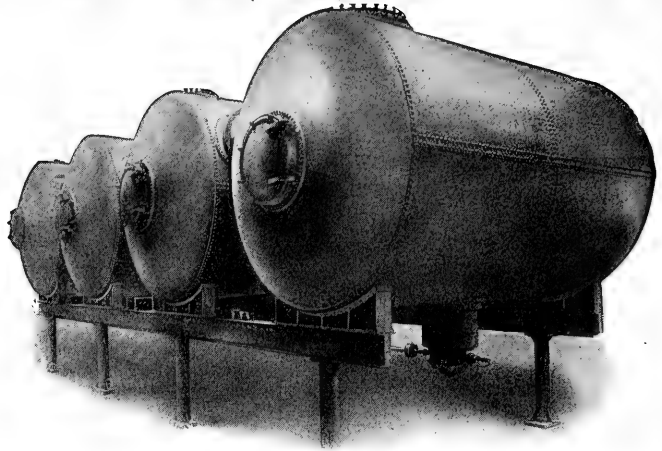
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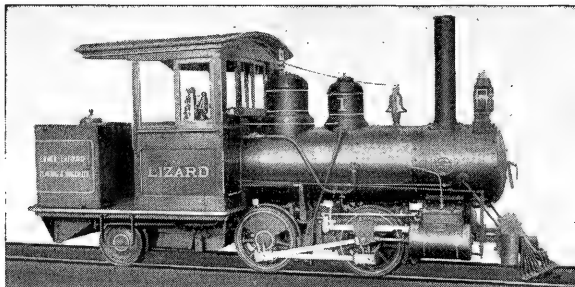
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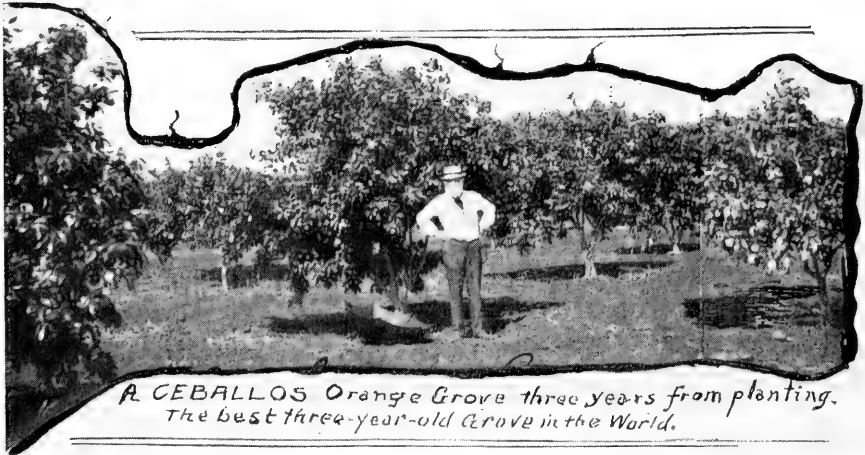
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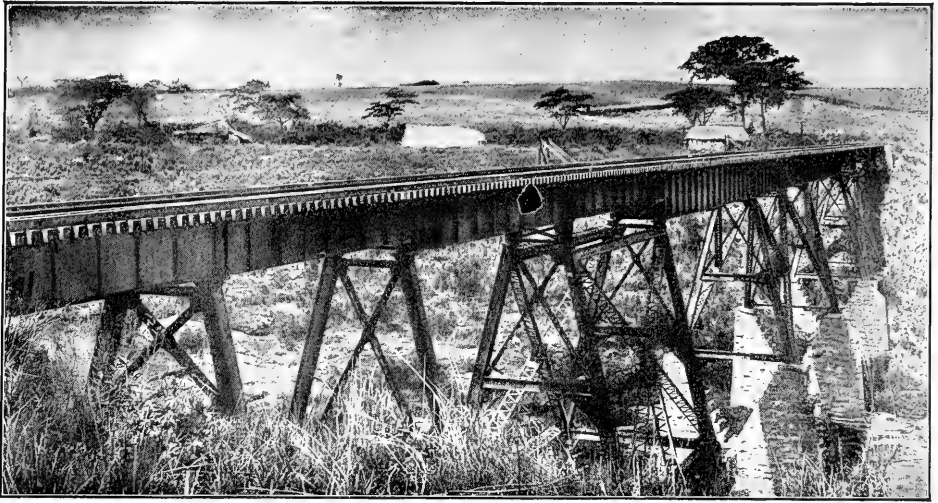
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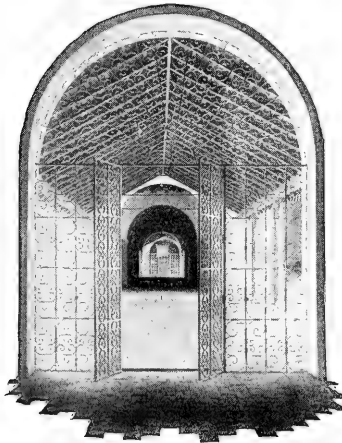
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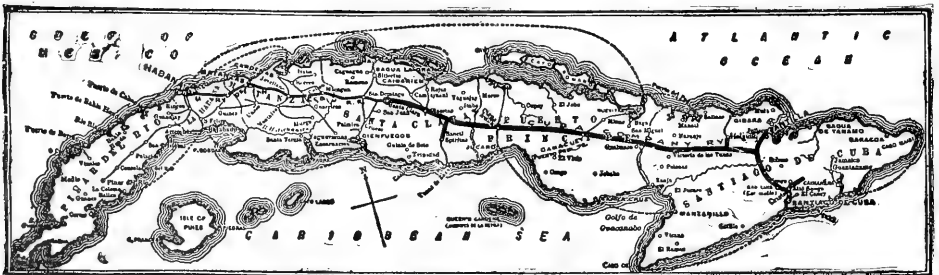


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Map of The Cuba Railroad

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Vol VI.

MAY, 1908

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GARDEN.
No. 6

Contents of This Number

The Cover Page illustration is a scene on the San Juan river, Matanzas.

Political and government matters on pages 7, 8 and 9. As the time for the first elections approaches general interest deepens.

Important harbor improvements at Havana, Matanzas, Caibarien, Santiago de Cuba, Nuevitas, Cienfuegos, and Isle of Pines are described on pages 10 and 11.

Cuban Census. The official figures of all the cities of the island compared with the census for 1899, are found on pages 12 and 13.

The First American Colony, La Gloria, is described on page 13.

The drought on the island. Its effects are described on page 14.

General Notes are given on pages 15, 16 and 17. Short items reflecting development work and occurrences in various parts of the island. They make interesting reading.

Tobacco and remedies for biting insects is found on page 17.

Financial Notes on page 18.

Railroad matters, page 19.

Shoes in Cuba. Carelessness in shipments retards the growth of American exports to the island. Page 19.

Grape-fruit, by H. H. Hume. Its history, commercial value, varieties most desirable, and cultural directions on pages 20, 21, 22, 23. Illustrated with numerous half-tones. A valuable article.

Isle of Pines improvements and happenings are told on page 24.

Insects and diseases of vegetables, and remedies, described on page 25.

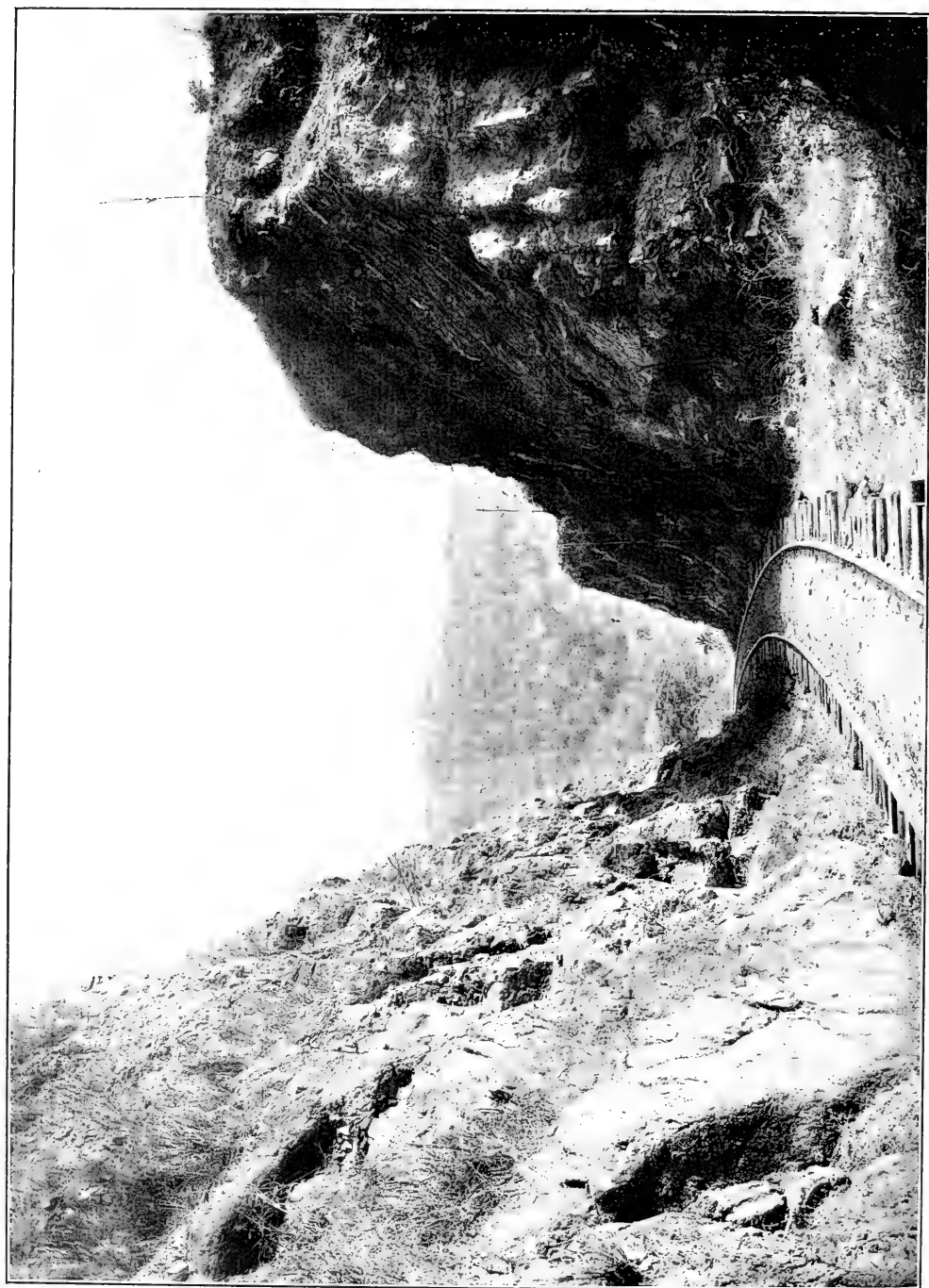
Sugar market to date, by Willett & Gray, in English, will be found on pages 26 and 27.

The same article in Spanish on page 30.

Sugar notes, many interesting items, on page 28.

Beautiful illustrations.

MAY 27 1908



In the Mountains of Oriente Province. A scene on the line of the Cuba Railroad, near Cristo, a village but a short distance from Santiago.

THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA."

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Volume VI.

MAY, 1908.

Number 6.

POLITICAL AND GOVERNMENT MATTERS.

American Governors to Stay. Governor Magoon rejected the judges named by the Miguelistas and the Conservatives for the offices of Provincial Governors until election. The condition made when his appointment of United States Army officers for these posts excited criticism was that he would appoint Cubans to the offices if the three political parties, the two factions in the Liberal party and the Conservatives, would unite on candidates. The Miguelistas and the Conservatives alone appointed committees and submitted candidates, the Zayistas taking no action. They could hardly do otherwise, inasmuch as they themselves had urged Governor Magoon to appoint American officers as provincial governors in the interests of impartial elections.

Miguelistas Divided. There is no open disorder in Cuba now, but there is deep discontent, and the various factions hate one another far more bitterly now than they did when the animosity of the Liberals toward the Moderates overturned the Palma Government, says the Havana Telegraph editorially. The Miguelistas and Zayistas, who were one in their opposition to Palma, are now the most uncompromising foes. But that is not the worst; the Miguelistas are now beginning to split up among themselves, dividing on the color line, and race hatred threatens to add itself to the rancors already existing.

Gen. Menocal a Conservative. General Menocal, says the Havana Telegraph, has written a letter to the local Conservative committee signifying his wishes to be allowed in the fold, urged thereto by Senors Fernandez Guevara, Hevia, Betancourt and other members of the Conservative party.

When the August revolution in 1906 brought on the downfall of the Palma government, General Menocal was suggested as the only possible man to occupy the place left vacant by President Palma, but he declined, declaring that he did not interfere in the matter to gain a political place and that his services were needed at the sugar mill.

First Elections in August. It seems to be pretty well understood now that the provincial and municipal elections, owing to the necessity of printing the electoral lists instead of bulletining them, as originally considered, may not be held until the beginning of August next. The presidential election will be held on December 1.

Suffrage Guaranteed. "Will there be fair elections, or will there be fraudulent elections?" asks El Triunfo, of Havana.

"By the demand of the Zayistas that the governors be not Cubans, the entire responsibility devolves and must rest upon them, and there are not wanting those who say, apparently on good authority, that the Zayistas are sure of victory, because promised it by an exalted person of the intervention.



GENERAL PINO GUERRA.
The Commander of Cuba's new army.

"El Liberal," the organ of the Zayista party, says: "The Gen. Guerra's appointment could not have Appointment. been better."

"La Lucha" now favors the candidacy of leader Zayas, and has come out as a strong enemy of Gen. José Miguel Gomez. It says: "General Guerra will occupy with dignity the post to which he has been happily appointed by the government; he will honor and it will be honor to continue to wear the uniform; he will be conscientious of his duty; with his companions he will be a faithful guardian of the peace and of the national interests."

The appointment of General Guerra seems to be considered a victory for the Zayas party, as the General is very friendly to the latter, and the Liberal, the Zayista organ, is in the receipt of daily congratulatory telegrams over the appointment, all addressed to Zayas as editor.

There may arise discord between the new army and the old organization, the Rural Guard, which, organized under President Palma, is largely moderate, with an admixture of liberals, who may join the new organization as being more in accord with their political affiliations.

No actual recruiting will take place for the new Cuban army. The decree authorizing the force is merely an interpretation of the constitution in order to have a law upon which to base compulsory recruiting in case of need.

Many persons feel that the crucial period in Cuba's affairs is just beginning and that there will be an increasing necessity for troops. The Miguelistas, says a New York Sun despatch, are already talking of an uprising.

Orestes Ferrara, who is José Miguel Gomez's foremost aid, and who was deposed from his position as secretary to the Cuban delegation to the Hague conference because of his anarchistic tendencies, is especially fiery. He said recently, according to common report, that Zayas might be elected to the Presidency, but he would not hold the office for more than thirty days. He also made a threatening speech at a Miguelista meeting, which the Government is investigating.

The Miguelistas in Camaguey and Santa Clara, which provinces form José Miguel Gomez' stronghold, declare that if Alfredo Zayas, the leader of the opposition faction of the Liberal party, is elected there surely will be war. They prefer any one to Zayas. They are beginning to accuse the Americans of favoring Zayas and working for his election. They say that if the elections are unfair they will not hesitate to make trouble.



MEN TALKED ABOUT IN CUBA.
Orestes Ferrara.

The prevalent belief in official circles is that if the Cubans do not succeed in governing themselves this time, their chances of doing so will forever be gone, says the New York Evening Post. But when the candidates now in sight are considered the chances for a successful Cuban Government seem less good. For the best Cubans, with rare exceptions, decline to participate in politics, and the candidates now in the field have no platforms and no policies save the desire for office and its emoluments.

For this failure of the best Cubans to come forward, the United States is not, of course, responsible. But the situation it creates should make the Washington government consider seriously whether it ought not to change its decision for a very early withdrawal in the interest of Cuba and the United States as the best way of avoiding a third intervention.

President Roosevelt sent to the Senate, April 22, the nomination of Brig.-Gen. Barry Thomas H. Barry, commanding the Army of Cuban Pacification, to be Major-General, succeeding Maj.-Gen. Charles B. Hall, who was retired on April 29.

Gen. Barry is a native of New York. He was born on October 13, 1855, and was educated in the public schools and the College of the City of New York. He was graduated from the West Point Military Academy in 1877, and assigned to the Seventh Cavalry. As a Brigadier-General of the United States Volunteers, Gen. Barry in 1900 served with the China relief expedition, and also in the Philippines until 1901. From November, 1900, to July, 1901, he was chief of staff of the Philippine division.

Governor Magoon on April 17, ordered the director of census to send to the mayors of all cities lists of the electors of their districts and ordering the mayors to publish the lists as soon as they are received.

One hundred and thirty officers and men of the Army of Pacification engaged in rifle competition early in May at Camaguey to decide the choice of members of a team to take part in the national competition at Fort Sheridan this summer.

Acting Governor Clark of Camaguey Province, on April 23 petitioned the Audiencia to create a criminal court at La Gloria, the American colony near Nuevitas.

Mr. Maximiliano E. Longoria has taken possession of the office of Vice-Consul of Spain in Holguín.

Among the Cubans the belief among many is that, left alone, their national fate is sealed. The republic cannot exist without a strong support, and that support must be from the only government that ought to give it.

It will certainly take three generations to make citizens of worth of these people. The public school system, introduced during the first intervention, has not made strides, owing to the abject illiteracy of the families from which ordinary pupils come. People of any position do not send their children to the public schools, and it is believed that our educational system is not adapted to use in Cuba; it pre-supposes too much home training as a foundation.

The ordinary people are marvelously ignorant; women, through whom children get their first training, especially so. An indulgence even greater than that given to American youth prevents the application to work once school has begun, so that only pupils who desire to learn do so. At sixteen years girls leave school and do nothing whatever, if their fathers have means, but sit and rock all day till evening. Then they don marvelous toilettes and gaze from the open windows, where they can also be inspected, or walk on the streets with mothers or chaperons, or drive in the Malecon, where there is equal chance to see and be seen. The exception to this is among the families that have traveled.—Savannah (Ga.) News.

It is believed certain that the \$300,000 shortage in the customs will grow larger with the approach of the date for the evacuation by the American troops, which will leave a big deficit by next February. There is a shortage of 40 per cent. in the sugar crop and 50 per cent. in the tobacco crop, which means a bad outlook for the coming year.—New York Tribune.

The customs collections for February and March showed a frightful falling off from the corresponding months last year, as a result of President Roosevelt's order of withdrawal in February next; April will show a still heavier decline for the same cause, but if the troops shall now be withdrawn, the customs' collections will fall to almost nothing, for confidence will vanish utterly.—Havana Telegraph.

United States Statistician Victor Olmsted and his staff of American census officials left Havana April 23 on the United States transport Kilpatrick.



Matanzas Wharf and Custom House Sheds.

HARBOR AND PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Havana.

A new dredging plant, consisting of 8-yard dipper dredge, one 430 I. H. P. tug, four dumping scows (500 yards), and one 40-foot floating derrick, will help the existing plant and do a more thorough and quick cleaning of the bay. The Santa Catalina shoal and the Atares bay will also receive attention soon.

Tallapiedra wharves have been extended into the old Arsenal, presenting a new front line 380 feet long, and soon new wharves, granted by Government lately, will fill up the low bottom of Atares bay. A commission appointed by the provisional governor has on hand the study of a costly project of improvements to change the waterfront from the Punta fortress to the Havana Central R. R. pier, and prevent traffic congestion. The administration will build a wide street and covered piers to accommodate all the traffic possible.

Pinar del Río.

Surveys have been lately done at the landing places: San Cayetano, Arroyo de Matua, Dimas and La Fé on the north coast of the Province with the object of opening 12-foot channels to the different piers now existing.

Matanzas.

Two channels 164 feet wide and 11 feet deep are being opened to the Custom House wharves, on the north and on the south sides, and another of the same width and depth will soon be opened through the San Juan river bar. The work is being done by Mr. M. J. Dady by contract. Before the dredging plant leaves Matanzas, it is proposed to dig out the shoal on the main entrance channel.

The new custom house will soon be ready, the pier reconstructed and the shed extended.

Caibarien.

Projects to build a new Custom House and pier for the government will soon be advertised.

Santiago de Cuba.

Dredging is continued to clean up the basin around the government wharf, and a survey will soon be made to improve navigation on the harbor, the shoal at Punta Gorda, and the Colorado reefs will be removed.

A new Custom House and pier will soon be built.

Nuevitas.

A dredging plant, consisting of one 1½-yard dipper dredge, one 120-I. H. P. tug, four 160-yard dump scows, and one water and coal barge will soon start working on the Channel de la Zanja at Nuevitas. Channels 150 feet wide and 9 feet deep will be opened through the bays protected by the long string of reefs and keys that extend from Nuevitas to Cardenas. The new dredge, built at the old arsenal, will sail for Nuevitas, accompanied by the water and coal barge, next month.

Cienfuegos.

A channel and basin 25 feet deep is being dredged to give access to the government wharf. The work is done by Mr. M. J. Dady by contract. In the meantime surveys are made at the whole water front of this city and the Caunao and Pumiye rivers bars to improve all traffic facilities. The government piers are now being overhauled, new sheds built, so as to give the Custom House ample facilities to handle all imports.

Isles of Pines.

A channel 100 feet wide and 9 feet deep

has been opened at the mouth of the "Las Casas" river, Nueva Gerona, by the government dredge. There is a shoal at the mouth of the river which is now being dredged to 9 feet, leaving it navigable up to the city's wharf for vessels drawing 9 feet. The Júcaro river at Sta Fé will be improved the same way. A survey to improve the river "Las Nuevas" at McKinley has been made lately.

The Sewerage and Paving of Havana.

The plans for sewerage and paving of Havana will include the boroughs of Casa Blanca and Regla, which increases the cost, for the latter now forms part of the corporation of Havana. The new estimates aggregate \$15,000,000.

The State will have control of the work and the only function of the city of Havana will be to pay its one-third share. A report by the committee on public works of the City of Havana favors accepting the terms of the State Government, and points out that if the City was to do the work it would have to borrow the money on 50-year bonds, and that with the principal and interest the work would cost the city nearly \$50,000,000.



An Interesting Celebration in the Isle of Pines on the Completion of the planting of a Citrus fruit grove.

THE CUBAN CENSUS.

Official Figures Giving the Population of all the Cities of Cuba. Comparison with the Census of 1899 Whenever Possible.

The official census of population of the cities of Cuba has been published. The cost of the work will aggregate over \$400,000. The 1899 census cost \$375,742.51. The approximate population is shown to be 2,028,282, and the voters number 420,576. Cities having a population of 10,000 and over are herewith shown:

	1907.	1899.
Havana	302,198	235,981
Santiago	45,497	43,090
Matanzas	35,979	36,374
Cienfuegos	30,173	30,038
Camaguey	29,622	25,102
Cardenas	24,071	21,940
Santa Clara	16,369	13,763
Manzanillo	15,858	14,464
Guantanamo	14,552	7,137
Sancti Spiritus	12,861	12,696
Sagua la Grande	12,383	12,728
Trinidad	11,192	11,120
Pinar del Rio	10,599	8,880

A curious circumstance is that of these thirteen cities, nine are situated on the sea coast, and their combined population is 491,903, while the four inland cities' population is 69,451.

Total population at other censuses:

1841	1,007,624
1861	1,396,530
1899	1,582,797
1907	2,028,282

Following is a copy of the official list of the population of every city in Cuba, arranged by provinces. Whenever possible the figures of the 1899 census are given for purposes of comparison. Many centers of population now in the cities' class by reason of growth of inhabitants since 1899, were then merged in the tabulation of districts and their exact population at that time cannot be given until further census details are printed:

Havana Province.

	1907.	1899.
Havana	302,198	235,981
Aguacate	1,109	1,555
Alquizar	4,296	3,714
Surgidero de Batabano	4,908	....
Pueblo de Batabano	1,534	1,025
San Felipe	1,200	1,450
Bauta	1,907	....
Punta Brava	1,916	....
La Salud	1,465	....
Quivicán	1,270	1,800
Guanabacoa	14,344	13,965
Guines	8,056	8,149
Catalina	1,386	....
San Nicolas	2,326	....
Melena del Sur	1,615	....
Guaran	1,020	1,676
Guira de Melena	5,550	5,016
Jaruco	2,055	1,139
Madrugá	2,165	2,004
Marianao	8,170	5,416
Ceiba	2,661	....
Nueva Paz	2,325	2,294
Palos	2,100	....
San Antonio de los Baños	9,092	8,178
Vereda Nueva	1,037	2,416
San José de las Lajas	2,874	3,024
Tapaste	1,300	....
Cotorro	1,178	....
Santiago de las Vegas	6,456	7,151
Total	103,822	....

Pinar del Rio Province.

	1907.	1899.
Artemisa	1,907.	2,312
Cabañas	3,831	3,831
Consolacion del Sur	1,015	....
Guanajay	3,404	3,062
Mariel	6,394	6,483
Guane	1,584	....
Mantua	1,369	1,038
Pinar del Rio	1,167	....
San Cristobal	10,599	8,880
Candelaria	1,456	1,996
San Juan y Martinez	1,760	1,697
San Luis	2,472	2,970
Viñales	1,533	3,553
San Cayetano	1,418	1,600
Palacios	1,159	2,920
	2,082	1,549

Total

Santa Clara Province.

	1907.	1899.
Caibarien	8,190	7,013
Calabazar	1,496	1,575
Encrucijada	1,804	1,725
Camajuani	5,316	5,082
Cienfuegos	30,173	30,038
Aguada de Pasajeros	1,452	....
Cruces	5,111	4,173
Esperanza	2,754	2,177
Palma	4,210	4,519
Camaronés	1,127	....
Placetas	6,184	5,409
Quemado de Guines	1,867	1,562
Rancho Veloz	1,262	1,514
Ranchuelo	2,855	3,019
San Juan de las Veras	1,601	1,469
Rodas	3,305	3,390
Abreus	2,095	1,300
Sagua la Grande	12,383	12,728
Paire	2,402	....
Isabela	2,002	....
Cifuentes	1,492	1,485
Sancti Spiritus	12,864	12,696
Vueltas	1,120	1,336
Remedios	7,028	6,633
Zulueta	1,955	....
Santa Clara	16,369	13,763
Manicaragua	1,434	....
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	4,508	3,042
Santa Domingo	3,084	2,079
Cascajal	1,140	....
Trinidad	11,192	11,120
Casilda	1,246	....
Candado	1,179	....
Yaguajay	3,110	1,206
Total	165,313	....

Oriente Province.

	1907.	1899.
Alto Songo	1,310	3,158
Baracoa	5,631	4,937
Bayamo	4,103	3,022
Veguita	1,012	....
Caney	1,119	....
Gibara	6,170	6,841
Guantanamo	14,552	7,137
Holguin	7,605	6,045
Jiguani	1,362	....
Manzanillo	15,858	14,464
Campechuela	3,933	3,254
Niquero	1,584	1,560
Mayari	2,746	1,821
Palma Soriano	2,333	1,776
Puerto Padre	2,173	1,729
Tunas	2,147	....
Sagua de Tanamo	1,216	1,252
San Luis	3,441	5,059
Santiago	45,497	43,090
Cristo	1,316	1,104
Cobre	1,781	1,028
Santa Lucia	1,183	....
Banes	3,788	....
Jamaica	1,400	....
Total	133,260	....

Camaguey Province.

	1907.	1899.
Camaguey	29,622	25,102
Ciego de Avila	4,242	2,919
Moron	2,527	2,084
Nuevitas	4,307	4,228
Santa Cruz del Sur	1,646	1,210
Minas	1,387	....
Total	43,731	....

Matanzas Province.

	1907.	1899.
Alacranes	2,862	....
Lima	1,087	612
Bolondron	2,579	2,604
Guira	1,252	1,676
Cardenas	21,071	21,940
Colon	7,125	7,175

Banaquises	1,130	2,977
Manguito	1,181	1,534
Calimete	1,180	3,274
Amarillas	1,936	1,746
San José de los Ramos	1,789	2,310
Agramonte	1,352	....
Perico	1,322	2,436
Jaguey Grande	1,821	1,999
Jovallanos	5,504	4,721
Carlos Rojas	1,635	....
Maximo Gomez	1,703	1,743
Matanzas	35,979	36,374
Limonar	1,659	2,876
Santa Ana	1,033	1,421
Pedro Petancourt	3,350	....
Union de Reyes	3,941	....
Total	105,646	....

THE FIRST AMERICAN COLONY.

La Gloria colony, in reality, consists of eight American colonies, located in the Cubitas Valley, between Mar del Norte bay and the Cubitas mountains, on the north coast of Camaguey Province (formerly Puerto Principe).

The colony proper, comprises about 28,000 acres, and has a frontage of perhaps ten miles on the bay, a land-locked body of water more than one hundred miles long. Port Viaro is the colony's gateway for importations and exportations.

From Port Viaro in a south-westerly direction, a boulevard, 80 to 100 feet wide, has been designed and surveyed to the Cubitas mountains, some thirteen miles away.

About four and one-half miles from this bay is La Gloria, its elevation varying from 50 to 200 feet above sea level. At the present time (1908) it has a population of about 700—including the near-by plantations, with about 300 more settled in the surrounding colonies. About ninety per cent. of the residents are English speaking.

It has 130 frame buildings and quite a number of adaptations of the Cuban palm house. The daily needs of the people are supplied by nine stores. The bi-monthly "La Gloria Cuban-American," printed and published in the town for over three years, is the only newspaper printed in the English language in Cuba, outside of Havana.

Visitors are provided for at three hotels. The postoffice money order department transacts a large volume of business.

La Gloria is fortunate in the possession of an unusually good primary school, taught by an American certified teacher, and largely supported by a generous donation from the Cuban government. The town owns its school house, a large frame building erected by the

subscriptions and voluntary labor of the townspeople.

At the first yearly exhibition of the Cuban National Horticultural Society, held at Havana in January, 1908, out of a possible twenty-eight prizes offered for fruit exhibits for the whole island, La Gloria was awarded ten. At the Horticultural Exhibition held in Havana in March last, La Gloria gained the first prize, a silver cup, for the best collection of fruits and vegetables.

Transportation facilities are rapidly improving. The government-built boulevard from town to port is nearly completed and will be in actual use long before shipping season, as will also the enlarged and deepened Sabinal canal.

With the citrus trees already planted here, and the contemplated plantings for this and next year, there will be a million boxes of fruit for export in five years from now. At the present time the La Gloria Transportation Co. has a steamer plying along the Mar del Norte bay, and has in contemplation the building of a larger and faster steamer.

The Boston colony immediately adjoins La Gloria on the south. It has over 500 acres now planted to citrus fruits, representing about 40,000 trees. The oldest orchards are three years old. They are held by small owners almost wholly in five and ten-acre pieces.

Garden City is directly south of La Gloria about five miles. The tract contains about 3,000 acres, with 400 acres planted to citrus fruits.

Columbia-on-the-Bay is located on the bay, about five miles east. It has the largest hotel in this section.

Piloto-on-the-Bay, about five miles to the west, is as yet but little developed.

The other colonies in the valley are Santa Rosa, Bay View, and Palm City. —Condensed from the La Gloria Cuban-American.

The April Drought in the Island.

The weather reports show a continual drought in the whole island. Acting Secretary of Agriculture in Havana said on April 16 last, that "the continual drought is making great havoc in the country. At many places cattle lack water, and pasture is scarce." The drought, he thinks, will continue for some time; probably well into May.

"Rains have been so scant during the past three years," he said, "that if it were to rain heavy now for a few months it would not be sufficient to fill the subterranean cavities that have been emptied during the drought."

Regarding plans for irrigation, the Secretary said that he had no hopes of any work being done for the present. "Such an undertaking would cost the state many millions, which it could not now use for this purpose. While all the great irrigation systems in the world have been operated through state aid, the main cost has been borne by land owners, and under the uncertain conditions existing in Cuba at present he doubts whether any one would venture into any irrigation schemes.

From Cuban Government reports come the following statements:

The harvesting of the tobacco crop has already ended; and the dry leaf remains on the hoop-holes, waiting until there is enough moisture in the atmosphere to give it the softness necessary in order to be able to pile it up. The result of the harvest in Sagua de Tánamo was greater than expected and of very good quality.

The pastures are, in general, short of grass, and with an exhausted water supply cattle are getting thin; in Batabanó and Cardenas there is some mortality, particularly among calves. In the rest of the republic the condition of the cattle, whether for breeding or for fattening, may be called rather good.

The cattle ranches (Potreros) have been bettered in the places where heavy rains have occurred; those in the Pinar del Rio province are in middling condition, but those in Batabano, Sierra Morena and Holguin are in bad condition. Many deaths have occurred among cattle from epizootics, although this disease has diminished very much in the municipal districts of Cardenas and Placetas, but cattle suffer very much everywhere, from the lack of pastures and water.

The fall of the water in the wells, of which some are drying up, and in the streams, has reached a point, in some places, that there is not sufficient for the consumption of the inhabitants.

Later reports in despatches of May 10 record the drought as still prevalent.

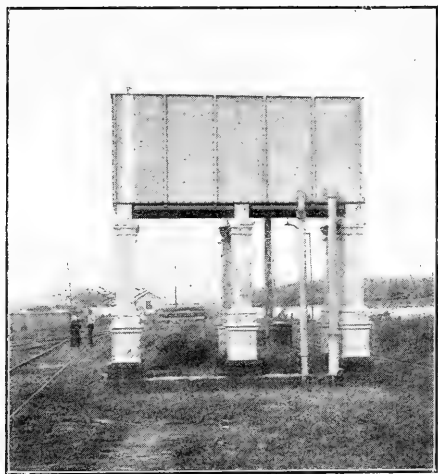
Changes in Cuban Port Rules.

Governor Magoon, through the United States Department of Commerce and Labor, has transmitted to Collector of Customs Fowler regulations regarding the manifestos of vessels arriving in Cuba from foreign ports, which are of importance to masters and consignees of all vessels trading there. It is announced "that on and after the first day of July, 1908, every master of a vessel arriving in Cuba from a foreign port must immediately, upon landing, send by registered mail to the Auditor for Cuba at Havana a true copy in Spanish of the manifest of his vessel, and on entering his vessel at the Custom House he must make affidavit that such copy has been mailed and that the same is true and correct. He must also mail to the Auditor a true copy in Spanish of any subsequent corrections made on the manifest, to which he must make affidavit, and any master who neglects or refuses to comply with the foregoing provisions shall pay a fine to be imposed by the Collector of the port of not less than \$100 or more than \$500 for each offense. The Secretary of the Treasury, when, in his opinion, there has been no willful neglect or intent to defraud, may in his discretion mitigate or remit the penalty hereby imposed."



A cup of Coffee in a Cuban "bohio."

GENERAL NOTES.



Water tank along the line of the Cuba Railroad.

Civil Service in Cuba.—Civil Service is to be put in force in Cuba before the government is turned over to the Cubans. The law is to be framed by the Law Advisory Commission.

La Lucha says: "We believe that this law ought to be framed within the shortest time possible, so that if in operation when the municipal elections take place the employees of the government can exercise their franchise free from coercion."

Custom House Collections, April.

1906	\$1,379,718.61
1907	1,762,963.46
1908	1,420,777.11

Mahogany and Cedar Report.

Mahogany.—Stock in first hands has been considerably increased by the April arrivals, there having been practically no movement in this grade, and in consequence we would advise shippers to await an improvement in the market before sending any more logs forward.

Cedar.—The receipts of this grade were larger during April than they have been for several months past, and consequently stock in first hands has been increased. The market still continues very quiet, and but few sales have been made throughout the month.—George F. Heriman, New York, May 1, 1908.

An effort is being made to collect a fund for the use of the hurricane warning service of Belen Observatory, which has been in existence for the past 30 years. There has been no public support of the work up to the present time. It has maintained a valuable service over all the West Indies and the Gulf of Mexico, and has communicated its warnings to the principal ports of that region and to the United States. The Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Navigation is supporting the movement.

The initiatory steps have been taken for the erection of a statue in honor of Cervantes in Havana. The fountain in the center of San Juan de las Vegas park has been removed and the statue will be erected on its site.

Mrs. Steinhart, mother of ex-Consul General Steinhart, died in Havana, April 30. The remains were taken to New York for interment in Greenwood Cemetery.

**CHURCHES OF CUBA.**

This building at Santiago de las Vegas is over 100 years old. The open square in which the church stands has never been improved, but is now being transformed into a park.

Minor News Notes.

Services were held in the new Episcopal Cathedral, Havana, April 12, for the first time. The Easter services were likewise held in the new building, the attendance numbering three hundred.

Among those present were Governor Charles E. Magoon, Captain J. A. Ryan, United States Minister Edwin V. Morgan, Major J. R. Terrill, Secretary of the Treasury, Colonel W. M. Black, Secretary of Public Works, and Major Jefferson R. Kean, supervisor of the Sanitary Department.

One of the best known and most popular educational institutions in Cuba, "Las Escuelas Pias," situated in Guanabacoa, near Havana, was destroyed by fire on April 11 with a loss of \$300,000.

This institution was founded more than 70 years ago by the Escolapian Fathers, who came to this country to establish a branch of their order here. Ex-President Palma and Major-General Faustina Guerra, now in command of Cuba's permanent army, received their early education at this college.

There was recently unearthed in the upper part of the harbor by the dredge which is cleaning out the wreckage in the bottom of the bay, some timbers which were recognized as being some of a British warship sunk there during the time of the attack on Havana by the British in 1762. One of these timbers was found to contain a good sized cannon ball.

The new electric light plant which has been under construction by a German syndicate at Matanzas was inaugurated on the 27th inst. The new plant will furnish sufficient power for the city, and has a contract for public lighting for 15 years.

Mr. Harry Usher has been appointed as the new General Manager of the Cuban Central Railways, with headquarters at Sagua la Grande.

The machinery for the construction of a brewery and ice plant at Cárdenas arrived from New York recently and is awaiting the finishing of the building before it is installed.

Messrs. Martinez & Sons of Cárdenas have opened a soap factory near that city.

Messrs. Arachevala & Company, owners of the alcohol and wood alcohol plant of Cardenas are preparing plans for the enlargement of their mill.

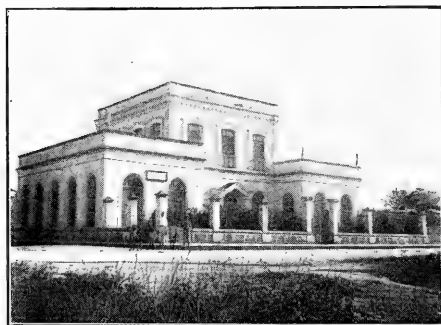
In July this year a sheet-iron and steel mill will be opened at Cardenas. The company is being organized by a syndicate of merchants.

An appropriation has been made amounting to \$30,000 for the construction of a dyke to protect the City of Sagua from floods. Work will be commenced at once.

The contracts for the construction of a road from San Cristobal to Pinar del Rio have been awarded Messrs. Oliver & Co. and a local contractor named Piñon. It will be 105 kilometers long and cost \$1,300,000. When completed, direct communication by road will be had between Havana and the capital of Pinar del Rio, as the highway between Havana and San Cristobal is now finished.

The Provincial Superintendents of Schools are preparing a report on education, which will show exact conditions in each province. The acting secretary of public instruction, Lincoln de Zayas, will make his annual report shortly.

A new public school is to be established at Negro, near Banes, in the Province of Oriente.



School buildings of Cuba. Public School "Llaca" at Cardenas.

General Barry has issued a request to all American army posts in Cuba asking that the officers take regular courses in the Spanish language during the season of garrison training from April 1 to September 30.

The United States officers acting as temporary governors of the provinces receive no compensation for their service.

Cuba will be represented at the International Congress on Tuberculosis in Washington, beginning September 21 next. Dr. J. Guiteras of Havana is president, and Dr. J. L. Jacobsen, also of Havana, is vice-president of the Cuban committee, which has been asked to take part in the congress and suggest means for alleviating the white plague in the island, popularly supposed to be one of the most fatal of Cuba's diseases.

TOBACCO.

Remedies for Biting Insects.

We recommend a careful and thorough trial of the arsenate of lead for poisoning biting insects both in the seed-beds and in the field, on young plants only.

Five gallons of 40% formalin should not cost more than \$14 (at 35 cents per pound) and should fertilize about 1,000 square feet of seed-bed. Thirty pounds of copper sulphate should be enough for making bordeaux mixture for treating 2,000 square feet of diseased seed-bed and should not cost more than \$4.50 (at 15 cents per pound).

Both of these and the arsenate of lead should be obtainable from almost any of the large drug or wholesale agricultural supply houses.

Field Experiments.

As dry weather prevailed when field tests were made, no pudrición appeared in the open beds, even when unsterilized; so in this case nothing was gained by the formalin treatment and no further data are to be recorded regarding it. In certain of the covered beds, however, the pudrición appeared and the bordeaux mixture was applied with the best possible results, checking the damping off completely and quite unexpectedly protecting the beds from cachazudos (cut-worms).

Results seem definitely to solve a problem which the Cuban tobacco growers have recognized for many years as of the utmost importance, but which never has been satisfactorily met before.

The tobacco crop of the United States in 1907 from 25 states, and grown on 820,800 acres, was 698,126,000 pounds, with a value of \$76,793,860. Cuba's 1907 tobacco crop was 45,000,000 pounds, or 653,126,000 pounds less than its gigantic neighbor, but its value was nearly \$32,500,000, a little less than one-half of the value of the entire production of the United States.

Racing in Cuba

Racing in Cuba is a disappointment—to put it mildly. The horses get around all right, and do their part remarkably well, the jockeys hold on, the climate is fine, the location ideal, the betting square enough, with your choice between the American bookmaker and mutuals, but the people go only once.

The Cubans themselves were not willing to put enough capital into the amusement to assure ultimate victory; there was timidity about tying up from one to two or three hundred thousand dollars that could not possibly, for a few years, pay dividends.

A grandstand was started that in the finish would have seated ten thousand persons or more. Fortunately in the rush to get ready for the money that was to fly back immediately into the exchequer of the association after erecting the framework and roofing—seats and boxes were provided that would protect and accommodate about half the number. The half has not been needed and about the loneliest place in Havana has been this racetrack out on the seashore, where, under the right management, it would have been the gayest.

The fine red dust which rises from the track constantly is impossible for the people to endure. What must it be for the poor horse who fails in getting the lead? It is a dust so fine that you breathe it—are colored by it outside and in, and the color comes to stay in your clothing whether or not it does on your lungs.

On the opening day, Cubans and Americans went out in holiday attire—be-plumed, white parasoled, lace-trimmed and white-suited. They were a sorry-looking lot when they returned. Since then they don't go. At present a Cuban lady probably looks upon the matter with horror—a red dust punishment that she got for getting away from her lovely home on that opening day of "races in Havana."—From Town Topics Correspondence.



The 28th Infantry, U. S. A. Col. Owen Sweet commanding exercising before the barracks at Matanzas.

FINANCIAL.

Currency and Banking in Cuba.

Cuba has in active use Spanish and French gold, United States currency and Spanish silver, each circulating in its well defined sphere, although the use of American money is extending constantly, says American Industries.

The commercial money of the country is Spanish gold supplemented by French gold, except in Santiago province, where United States currency was introduced by military order during the first American occupation, and where all other moneys have practically ceased to circulate.

The official money is United States currency, whether gold, silver or paper, established by the American government, in which the Cuban Government collects all incomes and makes all disbursements for its expenses by check on the National Bank of Cuba.

The fractional currency is Spanish silver, and is in use in the markets, small shops and for wages of labor generally. The value of each money is subject to constant fluctuation, dependent upon the demands for exchange and for the different moneys at the different seasons of the year.

Some of the larger customers carry in the bank three accounts, against which they draw in different moneys, and the banker must have in mind at the close of each day the proper reserve—not in the total sum, but in each money, varying according to the demands of the season.

In regard to credits and collections in Cuba, the facilities are as complete and satisfactory as in any city of the Union. Dun's Commercial Agency covers the entire West Indies, and Bradstreet's has an agency in Havana. Information is quite as definite and satisfactory as that to be obtained in any American city. The principal mercantile houses of Cuba have gone through the series of Cuban revolutions, and their stability under these trying circumstances has given them credit throughout the world for unusually high commercial strength and integrity.

Bank of Spain in Havana.

The Bank of Spain was organized in Spanish times, and the Spanish government transacted its business through it. Its nominal capital is \$8,000,000 Spanish gold, equivalent approximately to \$7,200,000 United States currency, but it carries in its assets \$3,000,000 of its own stock. The last statement showed its deposits to be in round numbers \$5,000,000 Spanish gold, equivalent to \$4-



EDMUND G. VAUGHAN.
President National Bank of Cuba.

500,000 United States currency approximately. It formerly had branches throughout the island, but now has only its bank in Havana.

Havana Central Bonds.

It is understood that the directors of the Havana Central Railroad contemplate using the \$3,500,000 new bonds, which the stockholders are asked to authorize at a special meeting on June 15, as collateral to secure an issue of three-year 6% sterling notes to an amount not to exceed \$2,575,000. — Wall Street Journal.

Cuba Railroad Bonds.

The Cuba Railroad 5% bonds, which were quoted nominally at 80 in January, sold April 24 in New York at 91. The issue amounts to \$7,843,000, which makes a bonded indebtedness of about \$20,000 a mile.

Shoes in Cuba.

Again the carelessness of American manufacturers in their shipments to Cuba is pointed out, as has been done many times before by United States Consular Agents, importers and others, and this time by a representative of Hide and Leather, who recently visited the island. There is no doubt but that Cuba's trade with the United States would be very largely increased were more attention given to shipping instructions, making of invoices, etc. The representative of the publication named received many complaints from leading shoe dealers in Havana and says their complaints apply with equal force to other cities in Cuba where American goods are sold. Said the Havana merchant:

"The American market is close at hand, and under ordinary circumstances we should be able to get purchases from your country soon after being ordered. The business should grow steadily and be done with comfort and satisfaction. Unfortunately, although we send special requests and repeatedly instruct the manufacturer we buy from to furnish three invoices and to do other special things required in forwarding to Cuba, they are usually slighted, and this results in delay, annoyance, and confusion. The result is that instead of purchases coming forward as they should they are held up at the dock or in the custom-house or elsewhere until the necessary papers can be produced. It has gotten to such a point that we do not ask manufacturers any longer to ship goods to us direct, but to send them to a shipping agent in America whom we pay monthly to take hold of our goods and forward properly. We have to incur this extra expense simply because those from whom we purchase are too careless or indifferent to pay attention to our requests. All that we ask is that our instructions be carefully carried out, so that goods after leaving American factories will come to us with no delay other than is natural when shipping goods."

Cuba has a few small tanneries, but the bulk of what leather she needs has to be imported. Quite a line of sheepskin leather is imported from Spain. Visiting American leather manufacturers say they could not accept the low price paid to the Spanish exporter. There is a growing field for American manufacturers in Cuba, but those who desire the business must make up their minds that Cuba should be treated as a special department, to be properly cared for. If this is done the business with Cuba will grow.



Grinding mango leaves for tannery in Cuba.

Earnings of Havana Railways.

The newspapers of Havana print reports of earnings of the Cuban railways. The following are of the latter part of March and a portion of April:

United Railways of Havana:

		1908	1907
Week ending Mar. 15...		£34,351	£42,760
" " " 22...		33,036	42,430
" " " 29...		30,082	37,806
" " April 4....		27,212	38,184
" " " 25....		15,906	34,369
Total earnings to Mar. 15.		665,396	831,584
" " " 22.		698,432	874,014
" " " 29.		728,514	911,720

Havana Electric Railway:

		1908	1907
Week ending Mar. 15....		\$38,870	\$33,611
" " " 22....		39,680	33,387
" " " 29....		38,728	31,953
Total earnings to Mar. 15.		339,982	314,519
" " " 22.		346,275	314,519
" " " 29.		385,003	346,472

Cuba Railroad Earnings.

The report of the Cuba Railroad Co. for the month of March and nine months ended March 31 compares as follows:

	1908.	1907.	Changes.
March gross	\$235,415	\$203,444	Inc. \$31,971
*Expenses	129,541	113,859	Inc. 15,682
March net	\$105,874	\$89,585	Inc. \$16,289
Charges	31,845	28,329	Inc. 3,516
March surplus ..	\$74,029	\$61,256	Inc. \$12,773
Nine mos. gross....	1,510,627	1,369,839	Inc. 140,738
*Expenses	989,443	947,439	Inc. 42,004
Nine mos.net	\$521,184	\$422,450	Inc. \$98,734
Charges	269,726	240,942	Inc. 28,784
Nine mos. surp..	\$251,458	\$181,507	Inc. \$69,951

*Included in working expenses are the following amounts for extraordinary replacements:

	March.	Nine mos.
Bridges, trestles, etc.....	\$3,347	\$30,129
Cross ties	9,660	86,940
Total	\$13,007	\$117,069

POMELOS OR GRAPE-FRUIT.

A Staple Commercial Fruit—Quality of Cuban Grape-Fruit all That Can be Desired—Cultivation in Cuba Earlier Than in Florida—Valuable Kinds Fully Described—Cultivation and Care.

BY H. HAROLD HUME.

The pomelo is known by a number of different names and there is in consequence some confusion concerning the exact fruit which any one writer may have in mind. In most of the English colonies and by English writers it is called shaddock. Horticulturists in the United States to-day generally make a decided distinction between the shaddock and the pomelo.

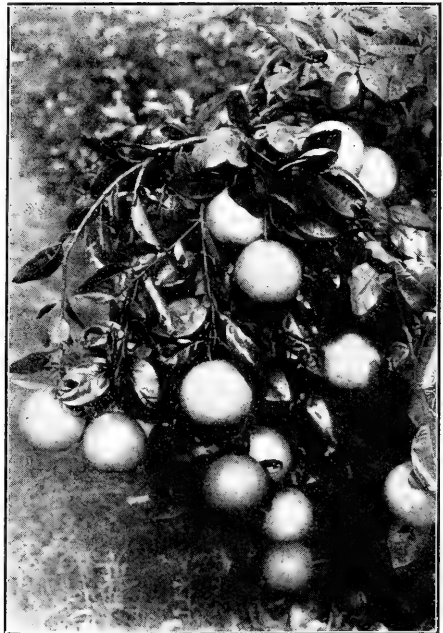
The shaddock is a much larger fruit, coarse and poor in quality, larger in size, often weighing ten to fifteen pounds, larger in leaf, smaller in tree and worthless as a commercial fruit. On the other hand, the pomelo is a staple commercial fruit, excellent in quality, tonic and refreshing. In all American markets it goes by the name grape-fruit, a name first applied to it in the West Indies, and quite descriptive of the fruit, as it is frequently borne in large bunches like grapes. In the writer's opinion that is not a desirable characteristic. Fruit borne in clusters is always stained and soiled where the fruits touch, and if scale insects are present on the trees, even in small numbers, the places where the fruits touch each other in the bunches is a favorite breeding place for them.

Pomelos are not native anywhere on the American continent. They had their origin in the Malayan Islands, and from there were introduced into India. In fact, there is evidence to show that it was brought to Calcutta from Java something less than three hundred years ago. From India it was carried to the Barbados Islands by an English sea captain, Captain Shaddock. From this sea captain the fruit took the name shaddock. Subsequently it was introduced into others of the West Indian Islands, Florida and the countries of South and Central America by the early Spanish travelers. It will thus be seen that the cultivation of the fruit in Cuba was begun at least as early, if not earlier, than it was in Florida.

It is a comparatively new fruit commercially. Its market history extends back only twenty-five or thirty years. The first fruit shipped from Florida brought very



Cluster of grape-fruit on 3-year-old tree in garden of J. E. Downen, at Las Minas. The tree yielded three boxes.



A new pomelo, carrying its fruit on single stems, instead of in clusters.



Cuban native grape-fruit. A very old tree.

low prices—netting the shippers only about 50c. per barrel (about two boxes). There was no demand for it.

Conditions have changed, however, and to-day the pomelo is regarded by Americans as the standard breakfast fruit. Its juice and pulp, a delicious combination of sweet, sour and bitter flavors, is refreshing, appetizing and tonic, and it is a fact that a marmalade equal to, and in my estimation surpassing the sour orange product may be made from the grape-fruit.

From the orchard and market standpoint, the pomelo must be regarded as one of our most important citrus fruits. Good varieties are very prolific, come into bearing early and are long lived. It may be safely said that tree for tree they will bear more boxes of fruit than orange trees, and in point of profitable returns it is not surpassed even by the orange. When properly grown, picked, cured and packed, its keeping and carrying quality is not surpassed even by the lemon. The writer has frequently kept pomelos for months after picking. They did not rot, they dried up. The rind becomes like leather. There is no question about their keeping quality.

On several occasions I have had an opportunity to test the Cuban pomelo and must say that its quality is all that can be desired. There is no question, nor can

there be any question, but that the Cuban pomelo is the equal or the superior of any pomelo produced anywhere. The future of the Cuban pomelo is assured.

General Notes.

The cultivation and care of the pomelo does not differ materially from that which must be given the sweet orange. They are more vigorous growers than the oranges and require plenty of plant food. If fertilizer is used, it can be profitably applied in much larger quantities than it can to other citrus fruits. In general, the stocks to be preferred are sour orange and rough lemon, the latter for drier locations, the former for moist, well drained lands. The trees should be planted as far or farther apart than the strongest growing sweet oranges. A distance of thirty feet apart, forty-eight trees per acre, will be found about right for most conditions. The planting should not be confined to a single variety. Two, at least, should be used, and more fruit will consequently be secured.

Number of Varieties.

In the June, 1907, number of the "Cuba Review and Bulletin," the writer discussed this question fully in relation to sweet oranges. These statements then made apply for the most part with equal force to the pomelos. There are, however, some slight differences worth taking into consideration. Most pomelos will hang on the trees, and are marketable throughout a longer season than oranges. I call to mind only one variety as an exception to this—Triumph. It should be marketed early. On the other hand, while the fruit improves in quality with time, it is edible as soon as colored. This isn't true of sweet oranges. But, after all, the partly ripe fruit does not compare with the full ripe, perfect fruit that may be eaten without a wry face and without sugar. For the Cuban grower the best advice is to plant heavily of the later maturing varieties, those which can be put into the market in good condition in March, April and May. The Florida product is gone then, and the California fruit is not to be mentioned in the same breath with the Cuban product in quality.

Varieties.

A very considerable number of varieties of pomelos have been introduced. As with all fruits, the good ones have remained, the poor ones have disappeared from catalogues and planting lists. A number of varieties, apparently crossed with the sweet orange, have been listed, but since they lack the true bitter flavor of the pomelo, they have not been favorably received. The number of pomelos which I can recommend to Cuban planters is not great.

Size is an important factor. The size into which pomelos are packed are 36, 46, 54, 64, 72, 80, 96. The smallest size pomelos and the largest size oranges—96 to the box—are the same. On the whole, the most desirable sizes are 46 to 72, inclusive, as the very small fruit, sizes 80 and 96, does not meet with ready sale.

For another reason it is advisable to plant the larger varieties. Fewer fruits per box, and more boxes per tree frequently go together. Larger fruits and less



The Duncan Pomelo. Firm, smooth, waxy, light yellow rind. Fruit matures late.

expense in picking, wrapping and packing per box generally go together. At any rate the larger fruited varieties are more desirable.

Duncan packs thirty-six to seventy-two fruits per box, the most of them being fifty-four and sixty-four. Marsh Seedless runs a little smaller in size, while Triumph packs sixty-four to ninety-six fruits per standard box. Pernambuco, Walters and Hall's Silver Cluster average about the same size as Marsh Seedless.

Duncan.—An oblate or flattened pomelo, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches from stem to the apex, and $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches across, or larger, with firm, smooth, waxy, light yellow rind. The pulp is solid, very juicy and excellent in quality and flavor. Seeds are present, sometimes only a few; generally fifteen or over. Fruit matures late in the season.

The Duncan tree is a low spreading vigorous grower, very prolific, and a regular bearer. In quality it is first class. It has proven to be well adapted to Cuba.

Marsh Seedlings.—Fruit flattened rounded, $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches from stem to apex, $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches across, with thin, leathery, light yellow rind. The bitterness is not so well marked as in Duncan. The seeds are few in number; often two to six are found, though frequently they are entirely absent. This pomelo, though not so strong in character as some others, is an excellent fruit. The tree closely resembles Duncan in habit of growth. It is a good bearer, ripening late in the season.

Triumph.—Fruit rather rounded or slightly flattened, small in size, averaging four inches or little less in greatest diameter. Rind smooth, light yellow; seeds numerous; quality very good.

No variety of grape-fruit surpasses Triumph in the number of fruits produced. It bears such heavy crops that the fruits are likely to be undersized. It is a vigorous, upright grower, producing its fruit well on the outside of the tree, whereas Duncan and Marsh Seedless fruit is almost entirely hidden by foliage. Season in Florida, November and December. If left on the trees too long it deteriorates in quality. The best early variety we have, but the fruit should be thinned to increase the size of the remaining portion.

Walters.—A pomelo of large size, flattened, measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches to $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches in largest diameter. Rind smooth, pale yellow in color, bitter principle well marked, and quality good. The tree is spreading in habit, prolific, producing its fruit on the inside of the tree.

Hall (Hall's Silver Cluster).—A pomelo of large size and good quality, $4\frac{5}{8}$ or thereabouts in diameter. The flavor is good and the variety bears well. The fruit is generally produced in bunches. A number of names have been used for this variety, but the fact, as brought out by careful investigations on the part of the writer, is that all the "Silver Cluster" grape-fruits trace back to one original tree originated by John W. Hall, at Caloosa, Fla.

In building up the great pomelo industry which is certain to come in Cuba, the planter should give careful attention to a number of important items. His trees should be carefully chosen, from good reliable sources, planted on good soil, well and carefully cultivated. When the crop comes in, the first fruit which is likely to be large and course, should not be sent into the American markets. Wait until the trees have their second crop, at least, and market only the thin skinned, smooth, bright, juicy fruit. Pick it carefully and well, and pack with the best of care. Careful handling and good keeping qualities are two different names for the same thing.



The Preston Sugar Estate at Nipe Bay. Houses of employees. Tenants have comfortable well-built quarters, with running water and electric lights.

ISLE OF PINES NOTES.

Captain Webster, in charge of the dredging work on the island, has just returned from Los Indios where he surveyed the river from Handles landing to the mouth. It was found that by dredging an excellent harbor can be made at that point with eighteen feet of water across the bar which will admit of the passage of steamers the size of the James J. Campbell.

Recent happenings at Los Indios include the completion of the cottage of S. H. Couch, and of a new hotel by the Canada Land & Fruit Company, to be called the Brown Palace Hotel.

At East McKinley the American residents are busy building houses, setting out groves and in various ways improving their holdings.

At Santa Ana several large tracts of land have been sold within the last few weeks.

The recent purchase of the San Francisco tract, south of this place, comprising about 10,000 acres of land, by Mr. T. W. Swetland, of Cleveland, O., makes another American holding. It is about the center of the island. Mr. Swetland expects to place it on the market shortly.

The management of the American Hotel at Santa Fe has changed hands. The new manager, D. B. Cleaver, an experienced hotel man, has materially reduced the rates heretofore charged.

The ladies composing the library association of Nueva Gerona are expecting soon to acquire from the government a desirable plot of ground within the city upon which they propose to erect a library building.

Captain Webster, U. S. A., is at work on the dredging of the mouth of the Jucaro River and already has two hundred and fifty meters dredged. An excellent harbor will be made.

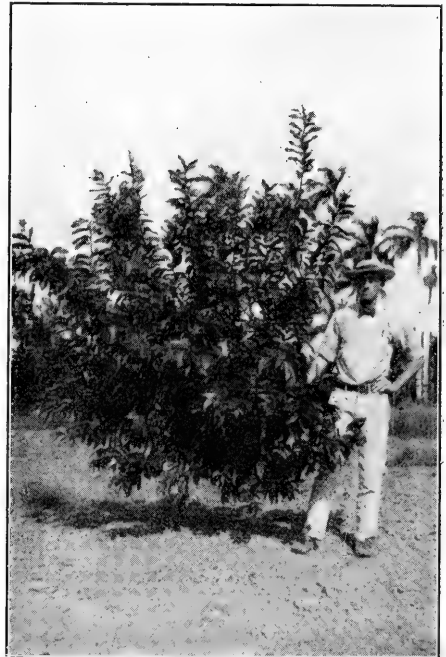
The temperature for March, 1908, taken at Santa Fe, ranged between 60 and 90 degrees.

The Isle of Pines Appeal and the American Photo Company purpose publishing a souvenir booklet of the island. It will be a history of the little island dating back to its first settlement. It will contain heretofore unpublished history attractive and interesting and will be handsomely illustrated.

The Appeal began its fifth year with the issue for April 16, 1908. It is a bright, newsy, well printed publication and is doing good work in making known the many advantages of the Isle of Pines.

An Interesting Celebration.

On March 31 last, there was a celebration at McKinley on the completion of the planting of 500 acres to oranges and grape-fruit. About 45,000 trees were planted, of which one-third were grape-fruit. All varieties were planted, and all grow well in the island. The settlers gathered at the land company's headquarters, as pictured above. The building is also used as a hotel for newcomers. There are about twelve rooms, and the charges are light. "At present," said Mr. R. P. Risley, the manager in New York, "there are 2,000 acres planted, which includes the tract of 500 acres. The all-year residents number 200, but the company has about 1,100 interested in their proposition. The oldest grove is two and one-half years. Consequently, the yield thus far has not been inconsiderable. The shipping port is Nueva Gerona, thence by steamers to Batabano and to Havana by rail. The government is dredging the Nuevas River, and when completed the colonists can ship from their own port. The depth of nine feet will permit the use of the steamers Campbell and Colon, which draw but six feet. The project recently discussed of a direct line to Mobile is yet in abeyance."



Orange tree in the grove of Frank Wilcox and George Tracy, near Nueva Gerona.

INSECTS AND DISEASES OF VEGETABLES.

(From Reports of the Cuban Agricultural Experiment Station.)

(SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR THE CUBA REVIEW.)

Insects Injurious to Stored Seeds.—It is difficult to keep corn, peas, beans and many other seeds from year to year in Cuba on account of the weevils and other insects which attack them. Small quantities of seed may be kept in tight bottles or boxes with a few balls of naphthaline. Larger quantities should be placed in a tight box and fumigated with carbon disulfid, using 1 ounce of the liquid for every 62½ cubic feet of space. The liquid should be placed in a shallow dish just above the seeds. After fumigation the seeds may be stored in the same box or in tight paper bags. An examination should be made from time to time and, if the insects reappear, the treatment should be repeated. It should be remembered that carbon disulfid is inflammable and should not be handled near a fire or a lighted match or cigar.

Cabbage Rot.—Cabbage, cauliflower, kohlrabi, rape and related plants suffer from a rot of the leaves and stem which is evidently carried over in the soil from year to year. The remedy is prevention by planting in uninfected land. Care should be given to the seedbeds in order to secure healthy, uninfected plants. The beds should be on land not recently planted to crops of this class and brush should be burned over them before sowing the seed. The plants should be set out in land that has not been used for any of these crops for a year or more.

Tomato Diseases.—A leaf spot and a leaf mould both affect the tomato, shortening the productive life of the plant. Spraying with bordeaux mixture is a remedy for both these diseases and often it would probably pay well to use it. If there is trouble with the green tomato worms (*primavera*) paris green may be added to the bordeaux mixture in suitable proportions. There are also two fruit rots of the tomato—the blossom end rot and the brown rot of green fruit. The first is probably due almost wholly to drought and can in most cases be

prevented by suitable cultivation and, in very dry weather, irrigation. Some varieties are less subject to this trouble than others. Seed from susceptible plants should not be used. The brown rot of green fruit is due to excess of moisture. As yet no remedy can be suggested.

Eggplant Diseases.—There are several serious diseases of the eggplant, but the exact nature of the more important ones has not yet been determined and practical remedial measures cannot yet be recommended.

Blight of Cucumbers, Muskmelon and Watermelon.—All the plants of this class suffer from a leaf blight or mildew, which is a very serious disease. Much good can be done by spraying with bordeaux mixture. Spraying should commence before the plants begin to run and should be repeated every week or, if the weather is dry, every ten days until the crop is harvested. All plants must be treated, whether affected or not, and there should be no affected, untreated fields near by. Bordeaux containing 3 pounds copper sulphate and 6 pounds of quick-lime in each 50 gallons of water is recommended. Where conditions are not favorable to the growth of the plants it probably will not pay to spray. There are some other causes for the failure of melons besides blight, but these are not yet well understood.

Bean Diseases.—Beans suffer from a pod rot for which bordeaux mixture is recommended together with rotation of crops, selection of seed from unaffected plants and soaking of seed in some fungicide before planting. There is also a bean mildew forming a whitish growth on the leaves. This is easily combatted by the use of bordeaux mixture.

Leaf Spot of Celery.—This is a serious trouble. Spraying of the plants with bordeaux or ammoniacal copper carbonate should begin in the seedbed and be repeated in the field to prevent the occurrence of the disease.

Cocoa.

The world's cocoa trade amounted to 143,231,605 kilograms in 1905 and 149,020,695 kilograms in 1906. Of this amount Cuba contributed 1,792,944 kilograms in 1905 and 2,475,692 in 1906. Brazil is the largest producer, her output in 1906 being 25,135,307 kilograms. It will continue to hold first place, as it is easily able to largely increase its present cocoa production. The United States is still the greatest consumer of cocoa, the consumption in 1906 having been 37,654,473 kilos.

The growers in Florida have realized that to compete with the Californians they must raise the seedless oranges, and they have been for several years preparing for it. They now have a Florida-grown seedless orange just as good as the California production, says Col. Louis Harrison, an orange grower of that state.

Experiments in growing sweet potatoes from slips direct from potatoes and from vine cuttings from potatoes, also the product of vine cuttings, showed an increase in the crop of something like 350 per cent. in favor of the direct slip.

SUGAR REVIEW.

Cuba's Crop Now Promises 925,000 Tons. Consumption requirements in the United States will Absorb Remaining Available Sugar in Cuba. A Renewal of Upward Movement in Values Soon.

Specially written for The CUBA REVIEW by Willett & Gray, of New York.

During the month elapsed since the writing of our last sugar report for the Review, April 13, the developments in the sugar trade of the world have not been of much importance, as the period covers the closing up of some crops and the preparations for other crops for another year's campaign.

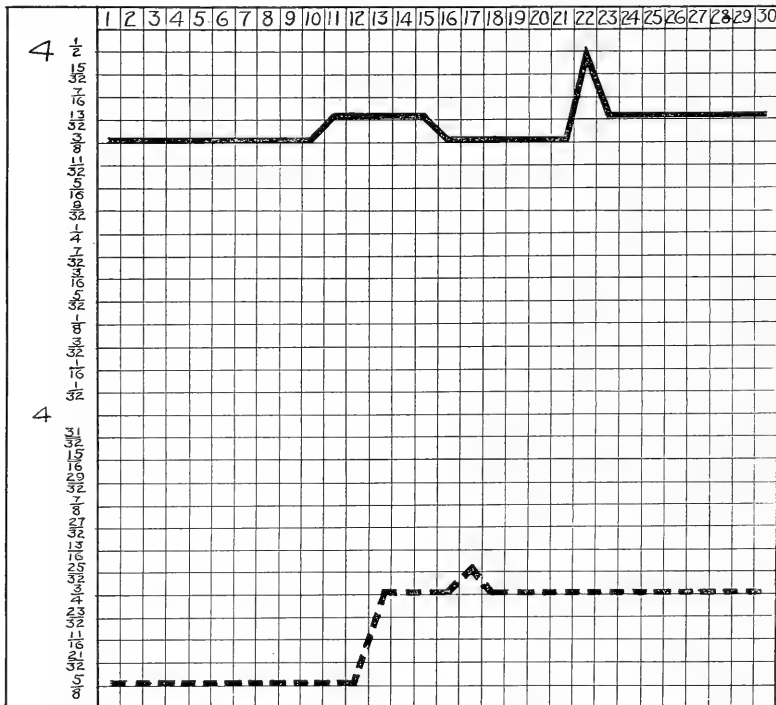
The Cuba crop has not met the extremist's views as to its size outcome, and now shows a visible of 851,000 tons, which is more than some persons estimated for entire crop, which now promises at least 925,000 tons total.

European speculators were quick to accept the very worse statements of the Cuba crop and acted upon them to the extent of raising the price of beet sugar to 11s. 11¼d. per. cwt. f.o.b. Hamburg about the last of April, but having to abandon their positions when recognition of larger crop figures became necessary so that beet sugar at the close has reacted to 11s. 7½d.

Our local markets, being less sensitive to daily advices, have not experienced a very marked fluctuation in values.

When we last wrote, Cuba Centrifugals were 4.36c. per lb. duty paid, and 3½c. c.&f. for May shipment. Now they are 4.36c. per lb. duty paid, and 3c. c.&f. for May shipment, having been no lower, and were at one time a little higher at 4.49c. per lb., April 22, and 3 3/32c. c.&f. for May shipment.

Interest centers now on the requirements for consumption in the United States to September next, and it is evident that such needs will be sufficient



SUGAR PRICES FOR APRIL.

Centrifugal Sugar 96° test. Solid line 1908. Broken line 1907.

to absorb all the remaining available sugar in Cuba and require a further considerable quantity from Europe. The purchases already made in Europe by our refiners have absorbed so much of the available beet sugar of color and quality fit for the American market, that new purchases must draw upon the European refiners' stock of such descriptions of sugar.

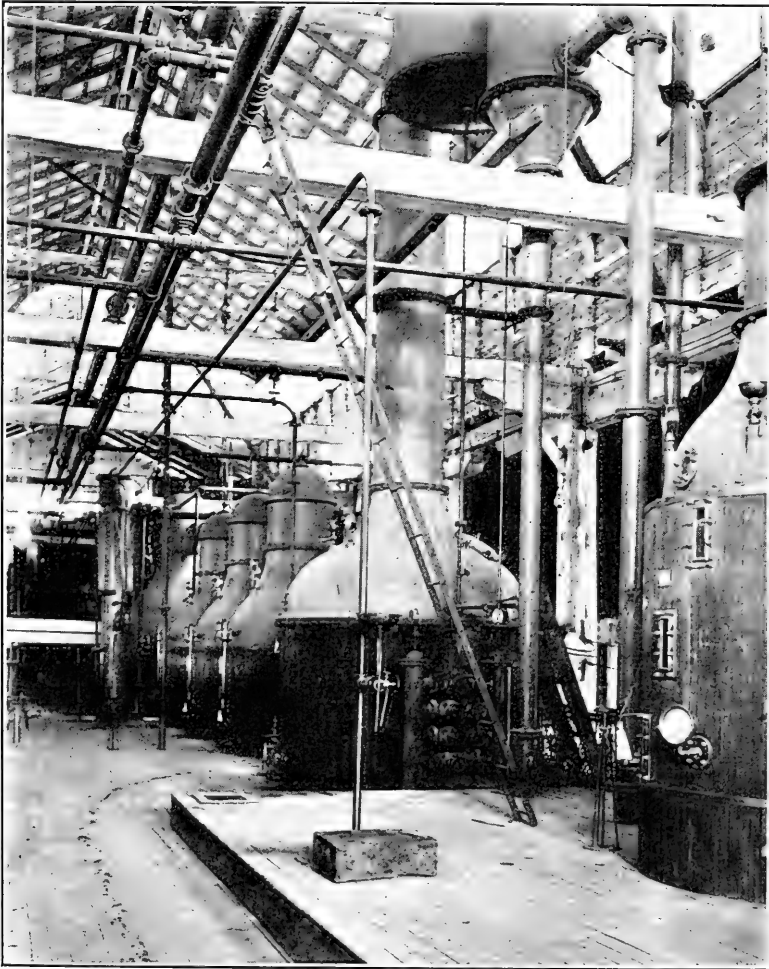
These refiners are disposed to part with the sugar if the prices offered prove satisfactory, but the situation appears to warrant a renewal of the upward movement of values just as soon as refiners here feel the need of renewing supplies.

The outlook for the next European beet crop is thus far favorable by several weeks of good weather for field work, but there is no indication of any net increase of sowings over last year. This feature is encouraging to the Cuban planter, in its indication of profitable prices holding over the next Cuba crop season.

While fruit crop conditions are reported unfavorable in a few sections of our country, yet for the most part the outlook is favorable for a continued large consumption of sugar. Refiners are maintaining the usual difference between raws and refined, and the deliveries of their product keep pace with the manufacture.

At the close, we quote 4.36c. per lb. duty paid for 96 test Centrifugals, 3c. c. & f. for May shipment, and 5.35c. net cash for granulated.

New York, May 12, 1908.



Interior of a Sugar Mill.

Sugar Plantations of Porto Rico.

There are 41 sugar factories in Porto Rico, with a total daily capacity of 27,000 tons of cane, says a correspondent of the Beet Sugar Gazette, under date of March 24. In addition there are about a dozen old "Moscovado" factories, with a total capacity of 2,000 tons of cane per day. While the maximum product for 100 days' grinding should reach 300,000 tons, the record for 1906 shows 240,000 short tons. For the present season the estimate is 205,000 tons, owing to the severe drought which in localities in the south and southeast has decreased the output some 50 per cent. below estimates. Some centrals are working juices below 8° Baumé, but prices are somewhat higher.

Sugar Crop Estimates.

The following is a statement from sugar mill owners regarding their estimate of the shortage of their crop from the estimates made before the season begun:

Havana Province.—San Augustin mill, Sr. Francisco Perez, 45%.

Matanzas Province.—Union mill, Sr. Jose Lezama, 60%; Elena mill, Grande Solaun, 35%, as compared with previous years.

Santa Clara Province.—San Lino mill, J. R. Ross, 50%; Fé mill, Jose Maria Espinosa, 30%; San Pablo mill, Ed. Kurz, from 35 to 40%; Portugalete mill, heirs of Sotero Escarza, 20%; Resolucion mill, Sr. Alavarez Roda, 66%; Trinidad mill, M. G. Pullum, 30%; Adela mill, Ramon Vigil, 30%; Pastora mill, Antonio Carballo, 25%; Manuelita mill, Sr. Falla Monasterio, 44,000 bags, against 54,000 last year.

Camaguey.—Lugareño mill, Mr. P. Moreade, 45%.

Oriente Province.—Nipe Bay Co., O. E. Sage, 25%; Tranquilidad mill, Jaime Roca, from 35 to 40%; Santa Lucia mill, F. Sanchez; this mill, with 100 caballerias more of lands, will yield the same crop as last year of 90,000 bags; Santa Maria mill, Fernando Pons, 50%; Santa Cecilia, E. Garnett, 9%.

The Argentine Ant.

The American Association of Economic Entomologists, at its twentieth annual meeting in Chicago, last December, had its attention called by a member to the Argentine or New Orleans ant. Some notes on the habits of this insect by a member, Mr. W. Newell, indicated that its appearance in the United States presented problems as great as those given by such pests as the San Jose scale, the gypsy moth and the cotton weevil. It should interest Cuba, for the ant colonizes the mealy bug found on

the sugar cane, and by such colonization and protection the mealy bug's natural enemies are controlled, resulting oftentimes in the complete destruction of the eyes of young cane buds.

At the present time, says the Barbados Agricultural News, the ant is not known in the West Indies, and its introduction should be strenuously prevented by the thorough fumigation of all imported plants and packages.

Available Acres in Cuba.

The latest British Consular report discussing Cuba's sugar crop and viewing the vast acreage of suitable lands still unplanted, finds the limit of production far from being reached.

As much as 15,451,264 acres, or more than half the area of the island, are said to be suitable for cane growing, but only 458,363 acres (or less than one-thirtieth of this area) are planted. In the province of Matanzas, which has the largest proportion of its available land under sugar, no more than 8.33 per cent. is planted, while in Havana no more than 1.72 per cent. of the land suitable is as yet growing canes, and in Pinar del Rio only 0.73 per cent.

Cane Burning in Cuba.

From the office of the chief of the armed forces of Cuba comes the following statement of losses incurred through cane fires for the first two months of 1907 and 1908:

	1907 Jan'y	1908 Jan'y
Havana & Pinar del Rio.	549,560	102,800
Matanzas & Santa Clara.	5,065,350	461,400
Oriente & Camaguey....	974,514	169,000

Total in January.....6,589,424 733,200

	1907 Feb'y	1908 Feb'y
Havana & Pinar del Rio.	2,409,000	249,700
Matanzas & Santa Clara.	9,204,950	1,528,338
Oriente & Camaguey....	1,134,020	373,140

Total in February....12,747,970 2,151,178

Cuban newspaper comment on these figures is that as many of the annual fires are of incendiary origin, the remarkable decrease this season, under a second American intervention, indicates a very general pacification everywhere.

Manufacture of Paper from Bagasse.

According to the circular of the West India Committee, a factory to make paper from bagasse has been added to the sugar works of Tacarigua, Barbados, to begin work at the opening of the campaign of 1908. Mr. Bert de Lamarre, a sugar planter, thinks that in the new plant sugar will become to some extent a by-product to the manufacture of paper.

Matanzas Investment.

\$124,500 Matanzas market place 8% bond participation certificates, interest May 1 and November 1, denominations \$50 and \$500, have been issued against the obligation made by the City of Matanzas in payment of a new modern iron and steel public market building completed October, 1906, and acquired by Lawrence Turnure & Co., who by deed, duly recorded and sworn to at Havana in August, 1907, have constituted themselves trustees for the equal benefit of the holders of these participation certificates.

By the terms of this deed the City

of Matanzas pledges the revenues from this market, mortgages to the extent of \$100,000, a large piece of land belonging to the city, with the building upon it known as the Teatro Sauto (Sauto Theater), valued altogether at \$400,000, and obligates itself to make up any deficiency from the revenues of the city. We are informed that the city has no other mortgage debt of any kind, and that the net receipts of the market are from \$28,000 to \$30,000 annually.

Matanzas is the third city in Cuba, with a population of about 38,000. The estimated value of property is \$7,000,000 and the annual income from the taxes about \$200,000.

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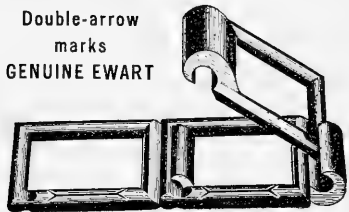
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REVISTA AZUCARERA.

Escrita expresamente para la CUBA REVIEW por Willett & Gray, de Nueva York.

Durante el mes que ha transcurrido desde que escribimos nuestra última revista azucarera para esta publicación, en 13 de Abril, los acontecimientos en los mercados azucareros del mundo no han sido de gran importancia, pues dicho período comprende la terminación de la molienda por parte de algunos ingenios y las preparaciones para la zafra próxima.

La zafra cubana no ha resultado como esperaban los extremistas, pues al presente puede asegurarse una producción de 851,000 toneladas que es mucho más de lo que varias personas calculaban para la zafra entera, la cual promete ser de 925,000 toneladas por lo menos.

Los especuladores europeos se apresuraron á aceptar las pésimas noticias que con respecto á la zafra cubana se propagaron, y obrando en consonancia con las mismas hicieron subir el precio del azúcar de remolacha á 11s. 11¼d. el quintal, entregado á bordo en Hamburgo para fines de Abril, pero tuvieron que abandonar su aptitud compelidos por el hecho de que la ascendencia de dicha zafra será mucho mayor de lo pronosticado, y por lo tanto el precio del azúcar de remolacha ha bajado á estas fechas á 11s. 7½d.

Como quiera que los centros azucareros de este país son menos sensibles á las noticias que se publican diariamente, los precios cotizados en los mismos no han tenido grandes fluctuaciones.

Al escribir nuestra anterior revista, los centrífugas cubanos se cotizaban á 4.36c. la libra, derechos pagados, y á 3¼c. costo y flete para su embarque en Mayo. Ahora estos precios son 4.36c. la libra, derechos pagados, y 3c. costo y flete para su embarque en Mayo, siendo éstas las más bajas cotizaciones habidas, pues más bien subieron algo en 22 de Abril, día en que las cotizaciones fueron 4.49c. la libra y 3 3/32c. costo y flete para su embarque en Mayo.

La atención está ahora fija en lo que se necesitará para el consumo en los Estados Unidos hasta el próximo mes de Septiembre, y es evidente que esa demanda bastará para absorber todo el azúcar cubano que quede disponible y aun habrá que importar grandes cantidades de Europa. Las compras que ya han hecho en Europa los refinadores americanos han comprendido tales cantidades del azúcar de remolacha disponible que tenía el color y era de la calidad á propósito para el mercado americano, que las nuevas compras habrán de hacerse á los refinadores europeos que tengan almacenado azúcar que reuna dichas cualidades. Dichos refinadores están dispuestos á deshacerse del azúcar si se les ofrece un precio satisfactorio, y todo parece justificar una nueva subida en los precios tan pronto como los refinadores americanos se crean en la necesidad de comprar más azúcares.

La perspectiva para la próxima cosecha de remolacha en Europa es hasta ahora favorable, pues ha reinado en aquellos campos buen tiempo por algunas semanas facilitando la labor, pero no hay indicación de ningún aumento en las siembras comparadas con las del año anterior. Este dato es alentador para los hacendados cubanos, pues indica que los precios se mantendrán favorables para la próxima zafra.

Aunque las cosechas de frutas en algunas comarcas de este país no son tan abundantes como se esperaban, sin embargo la perspectiva es en general favorable para un gran consumo de azúcar. Los refinadores están manteniendo la acostumbrada diferencia entre azúcares mascabados y refinados, no permitiendo la demanda la acumulación de estos últimos en almacén.

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Nueva York, Mayo 12 de 1908.

Death of Arthur Koppel.

Mr. Arthur Koppel, who died suddenly on May 13 in Baden-Baden of heart failure, was born in Dresden, Germany, in 1851. He established his own firm in Berlin in 1876. In 1905 the firm made a stock company, and now owns fifty-two branch houses, all over the world—eight plants—of which three are in Germany, one in France, one in Austria, one in Russia, one in Spain, and one in the United States. The American business was established ten years ago, and in 1906 Mr. Koppel came to the United States and purchased 700 acres of property in Beaver County, thirty miles west of Pittsburg, Pa., where he founded the township of Koppel, and erected the most modern plant for the manufacture of industrial, narrow and standard gauge railway material in the United States. There will be no change in the firm, which has a Board of Directors.

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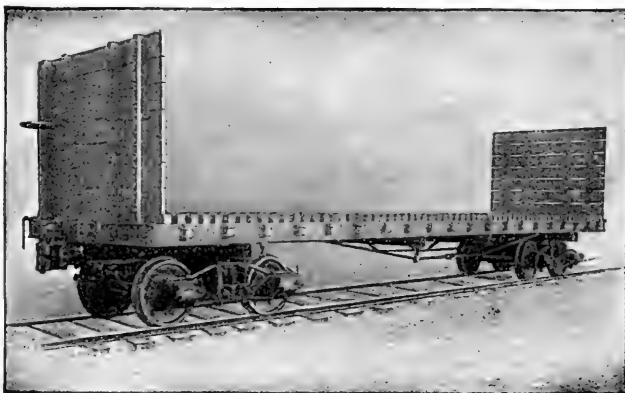
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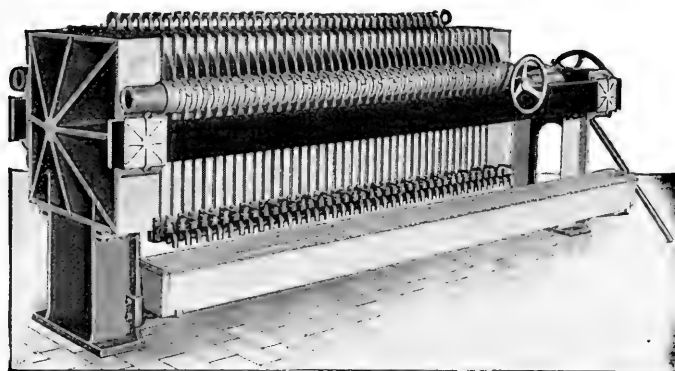


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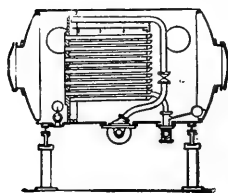
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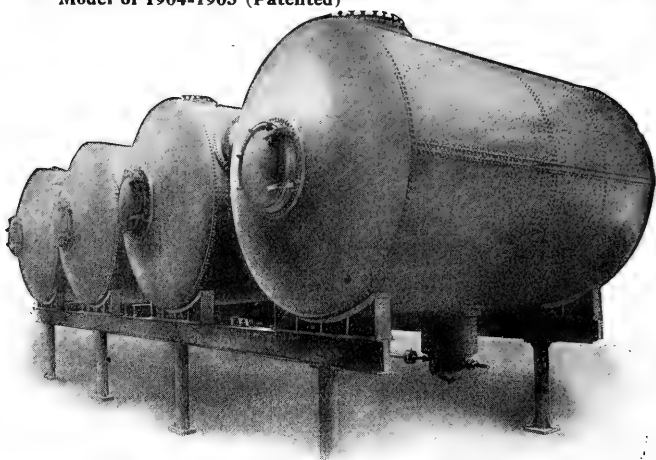
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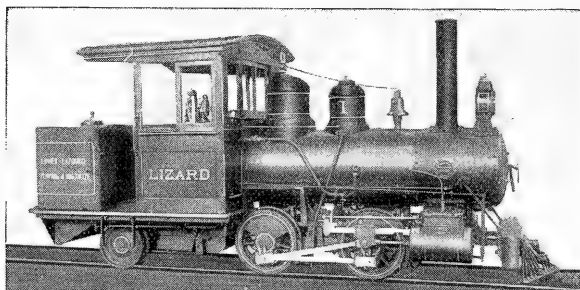
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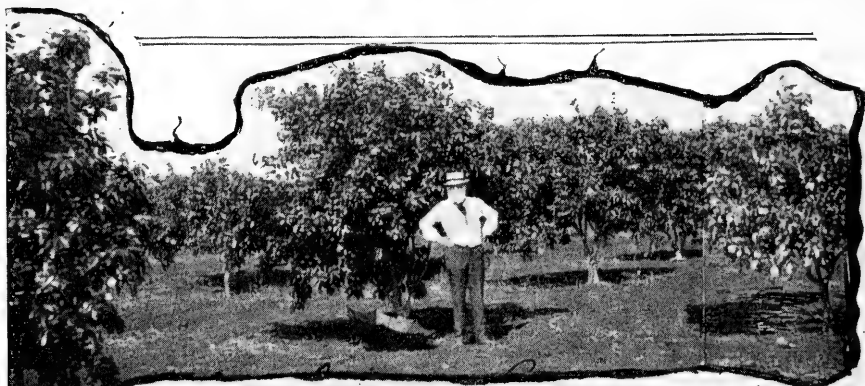
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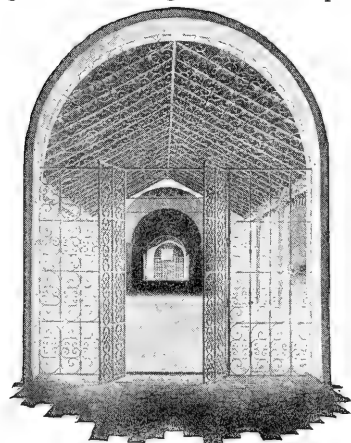
NEW YORK CITY



Sugar Plantation—Cuba Railroad.

The Cuba Railroad

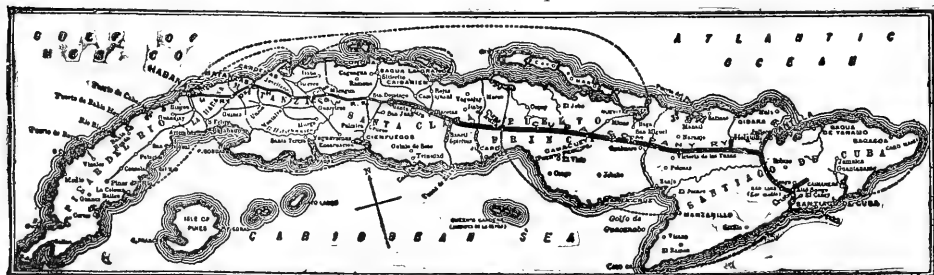
This new line completing the railroad connection between Havana and Santiago, and Antilla, on the Bay of Nipe, is of standard gauge and similar in its construction and equipment to the better class of northern lines. All of its important bridges are of steel and masonry, and the line generally is rock-ballasted. The main line passes along the center of the eastern and wider half of Cuba, and opens up a matchless and most picturesque agricultural region, and passes through the tropical forests of mahogany, cedar, *lignum vitæ*, ebony and many other trees, hung with vines and millions of orchids. Palm trees of magnificent aspect and great variety abound everywhere. The famed Parana and Guinea grasses, covering most of the open districts and standing from six to twelve feet high and green the year round, together with frequent running streams, make this an ideal cattle country. No food has to be put up and no shelter is required. The rich soils everywhere are adapted to sugar, tobacco, cotton, corn and an endless variety of products. The swamps which occur at places along the coasts of Cuba are absent from the interior, which is high, dry and exceptionally healthy. The trade winds blow across Cuba every day, and bring to all parts fresh sea air; the extreme heat of northern summers is consequently unknown and the humidity of other tropical countries is also unknown.



A Corridor, Hotel Camaguey.

The Cuba Railroad Company's **Hotel Camaguey**, at Camaguey (formerly Puerto Principe) is by far the most popular resort in Cuba, Spanish in style, and provided with bath rooms and other modern conveniences, and is first-class in all respects.

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Map of The Cuba Railroad

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"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

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MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINE, Editors and Publishers

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Advertising Rates on Application

Vol VI.

JUNE, 1908

No. 7

Contents of This Number

The Political question in Cuba is assuming a very interesting phase. The election is close at hand and the parties are making nominations all over the Island.

Political matters, together with important public works, activities, Cuban Consulate changes, etc., will be found on pages 7, 8, 9 and 10.

The public telegraph offices in Cuba, with hours of service, which is information interesting to business men, on page 11.

How to ship to Cuba—Costly mistakes avoided, and official Cuban Consular instructions, on pages 12, 13 and 14.

Some interesting Cuban newspaper comment, page 14.

United States newspaper comment on Cuban affairs, on page 15.

General notes, on page 16.

Commercial and Financial, on page 17.

Cuban railroad earnings, on page 19.

Banana culture in Cuba, by Prof. C. F. Austin, Chief of the Department of Horticulture, Cuban Agricultural Experimental Station; an informing article for fruit growers in Cuba; richly illustrated, pages 20, 21, 22 and 23.

The Isle of Pines. The people, their homes, and energy, all described—page 24.

Sugar review by Willett & Gray, with sugar chart, on pages 27 and 28.

Sugar review in Spanish, on pages 28 and 30.



PICTURESQUE CUBA. A scene in the interior of the Island. The crooked stick plow, the oxen, the driver, the bamboo thickets, are all characteristic.

THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA."

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Volume VI.

JUNE, 1908.

Number 7.

POLITICAL AND GOVERNMENT MATTERS.

Elections Aug. 1 for Governors and Mayors. Actual dates for the first elections were decreed on May 25 by Governor Magoon, and in a few weeks the people will be entitled to vote for candidates for provincial and municipal offices, and incidentally their attitude toward the election program generally will be manifested. Combined elections will take place on Aug. 1 for a governor and eight councilmen in each province, the municipalities electing a mayor and councilman. The governors will hold office until Feb. 24, 1913, and the mayors until Aug. 1, 1912.

Presidential Preferences Not Indicated. Party divisions will not be sufficiently apparent in the earlier elections to determine the direction of the vote for President, for in the choice for governors and mayors there will appear local preferences which will merge Miguelistas, Zayistas, Conservatives and others into new combinations for the time being and obliterate strict party lines. It will be difficult therefore to base any prediction for Presidential votes on the conclusions of these first elections. According to the New York Sun the indications point to a spirited fight for all offices, although a few weeks ago it was predicted that the Miguelistas would refuse to vote. The election for President will be held on December 1, four months later.

Election Expenses. Governor Magoon has granted an appropriation of \$100,000 for election expenses. These will in part be refunded to the state by the municipal

and provincial governments after the elections. The whole burden is not on the state, according to the electoral law, but under its provision the state is permitted to advance the funds to be reimbursed afterwards.

Cuban Party Emblems.

The political emblem of the Conservatives is a five-pointed star. Notice was sent to the other political parties, the Board of Elections and Governor Magoon. The emblem of the Liberals has been the seal of the Cuban republic, but as the party is divided into Miguelistas and Zayistas, it has not yet been determined which faction will claim it.

Havana's Mayorality Ticket.

At a meeting of the Conservative party in Havana, May 23, Julio de Cardenas, the present mayor, received 64 votes and Senor Fernandez 57 votes, the former being declared the regular nominee of the party. Later it was said that the latter would be nominated on an independent ticket by his supporters.

Troops Not to Be Withdrawn.

The United States troops stationed in Cuba will not be withdrawn at the present time. The announcement was made at Washington, May 26, after several conferences between President Roosevelt, Secretary Taft and Chief of Staff J. Franklin Bell.

In Cuba the opinion is general that the troops will not be removed until the government is formally turned over to the newly elected Cuban officials.

A committee of the Ladies'

Cuban Ladies in Politics. Liberal Club of Santiago de Las Vegas, organized to support Alfredo Zayas for the Presidency, visited Governor

Magoon early in June. The governor was told that this was the first time in the history of Cuba that women have taken an active part in a political campaign. The Santiago Club is a pioneer in the movement, and the intention was to organize similar clubs throughout the island. Governor Magoon said that the organizations would surely have an excellent effect.

Governor and Staff Honorary Firemen. Governor Magoon was, on May 20, given the title of honorary president of the Havana Volunteer Fire Department.

Others to receive titles of honorary chiefs for services rendered to the department were: Supervisor of the Department of Public Works, Colonel William Black; Supervisor of the Interior Department, Colonel E. St. John Greble; Supervisor of the Sanitary Department, Major Jefferson Kean. Acting Secretary of the Interior Manuel Sobrado and Mayor Cardenas were made honorary chiefs. Major Folz and Captain James Augustine Ryan were made honorary members of the department.

Gov. Magoon. "Irrigation is a question of great interest to the island of Cuba," writes Gov. Magoon. "The irrigation of private property is necessarily an individual undertaking, but in that the property owner should attain his object, it is necessary for the government to make the laws which will authorize and regulate the uses of the natural running waters that cross the property of private parties, etc.

"The drouth experienced last year has developed great interest in the public mind regarding irrigation and I believe that now is the time most propitious to adopt the necessary legislation."

This letter completes the governor's plan, which comprises, first, good roads; second, clean, open harbors to facilitate navigation, and, third, irrigation. Complete fulfillment of this plan will be advised by him to the next Cuban government when turning over the island to the Cuban President.

Major Winship, Messrs. Coronado, Viondi and Reguiferos will form the sub-committee charged with preparing the draft of the law.

The large wireless station at the Morro in Havana is now complete. A tower fifty meters in height has been erected.

New Post Offices. Director-General of Posts Hernandez has been authorized to establish a post office

at Arroyo Arenas, Hoyo Colorado, Santa Maria del Rosario, San Jose de las Lajas, Santa Cruz del Norte, Jesus del Monte, Caimeto, Managua and Punta Brava, also a money order branch in connection with post office at Hoyo Colorado, Havana Province, beginning June 8; establishment of money order branch in connection with post office at Palos, Havana Province, beginning June 4, and a new post office at Potrerillo, Oriente Province.

The following new offices are open for business: Tacajo, Oriente province; Sendao, Camaguey province; Aguada del Cura, Havana province; La Sierra, Oriente province; Charcas, Santa Clara province, and Horquita, Santa Clara province.

A Tame Celebration. Because of the presence of the American governor, officials and troops a great many Cubans feel that the independence of their republic has been temporarily abrogated. For that reason many declined to take part in the celebration May 20, says the Havana Post. They say they had nothing to do with the coming of the Americans and that many of them did not approve of the request that the northerners interfere. Three thousand dollars was distributed by the city among the children of the poor in schools and asylums of Havana.

Santiago Water Works. At a meeting of the city council of Santiago, May 20, it was decided to turn the administration of the city water-works over to the provincial government receiving \$16,000 annually in return.

The government promises to complete the sewage works which have been started. Governor Dougherty is also undertaking a number of other improvements, including the moving of the jail to the outskirts of the city.

Sewerage of Havana. It is generally understood that there has been a change made in the plans for the discharge of sewage in Havana, the idea of placing siphons under the bay and tunneling Cabanas Hill having been given up.

According to statements made at the office of the Secretary of Public Works recently no work will be done on the sewerage or paving of Havana for at least three months.

On May 25 Major J. R. Kean, of the medical corps, reported that there was not a single case of yellow fever in Cuba.

Governor Magoon sent Dr. Guiteras on June 2 to Camaguey to observe a case of fever of an unknown type. The diagnosis indicated malarial and not yellow fever as was feared.

Cuban Consulate Changes. Governor Magoon has reorganized the Cuban Consular service. On May 22 the following changes were ordered:

Consulates at Vigo, Gijon and Avites in Spain; St. Mazaire and Bordeaux in France, Glasgow, Scotland, and Baltimore, Md., are made second-class consulates. The vice-consuls at Barcelona and Liverpool, Ricardo Herrera and Nicolas Perez, are named as consuls to the two first-named places.

Serafin Garcia Menocal is the new consul to Baltimore.

Francisco Rayneri is vice-consul at Glasgow, and A. G. Garconi and Carlos Vasseur fill the same post at St. Nazaire and Bordeaux, France.

Mr. Edward Patterson, of the London consulate, is now vice-consul at Bergen, Norway.

Alfredo Lopez Frigo, of the legation at Mexico City, and Octaoro Lamar fill the vacancies at Barcelona and Liverpool and the Mexico City post will be filled by José Robelda Conill.

Shanghai, Genoa, Montevideo and Brussels are made consulates general, and Benjamin Giberga, Mario Garcia Velez, Calixto Enamorado and Antonio B. Zanetti are consuls of the first class at these cities.

The honorary consulate at Kansas City, Kan., has been abolished and a new office established at Kansas City, Mo.

The post of vice-consul at Progreso has been abolished and that of Merida has been made a second-class consulate. Jose Caminero, formerly at Progreso, is appointed to the post at Merida.

More Bridges. W. W. Lindsey & Co., of Philadelphia, contracting engineers, have secured the contract from the Oliver Co., on May 23, for the construction of 25 bridges, using 900 tons of steel on the road between Havana and Guane. The same company will build the bridges between Bayamo and Manzanillo.

The bridge over the Cautillo River near Jiguani, in Oriente Province, on the road to Bayamo, has now been completed.

Engineers from Havana arrived at Sagua la Grande June 1 to begin the works for the defense against inundations from the river. The expense will be about \$25,000.

The National Meteorological Station has been moved from the roof of the Treasury Building in Havana to new quarters at Tricornia and new apparatus has been installed. The station is under the direction of Dr. Luis G. Carbonell.

Work on the new \$190,000 custom house in Santiago de Cuba has commenced.

The Department of State *No Cuban Usury Laws.* will likely recommend soon that a usury law be drafted, which will place the legal rate of interest on all contracts at 12 per cent. per annum.

At present no usury law is in force in Cuba, and it is possible for money sharks to charge government employees and other unfortunates ten per cent. and over per month.

Said a writer in a recent magazine article: "The moneyed man has no adequate security that he will ever get his money back. He therefore charges inordinate interest and demands inordinate security. Usury is, accordingly, one of the curses of present-day Cuba. On the other hand, labor is almost absolutely unprotected. There is no such thing as the mechanic's lien or its equivalent. In Cuba the laborer is considered last. Not until farmers and laborers are reasonably sure of the fruits of their labor will there be industrial tranquillity in Cuba, and commercial tranquillity will flow at once from industrial tranquillity."

He says further that it is *The Key to the Panama Canal.* already recognized by all intelligent Cubans that Cuba, being the key to the Panama Canal, can never be permitted by the government of the United States to pass into hostile hands, or, by incompetent administration, to become a source of international peril."

This being recognized, the conservative elements of Cuban society, without much regard to party, smile at the prospect of an end to the "Intervention." They declare that no end is possible and that, after all, it is not the form of intervention but the fact of American control of the situation which interests them.

Havana Collections. The Custom House collection at Havana for May aggregated \$1,379,889.04. In May of 1907 the collections amounted to \$1,477,533.69, and in May, 1906, to \$1,690,936.18.

The decrease since January of this year as compared with the 1905 and 1906 has been marked each month.

The petition of the State Employees' Association for a half holiday on Saturdays during the summer has been granted by Governor Magoon. From now to September 26 all government offices in Havana will be closed after twelve o'clock on Saturday.

The bureau of revenue cutters of the Treasury Department is at present arranging to place wireless apparatus on all the large revenue cutters owned by the government.

*Candidates
Being
Named.* Political activity in Cuba is beginning and nominating conventions are busy in all parts of the Island, some of the candidates

thus far named are as follows: The Provincial convention of the Zayista party of Pinar del Rio province nominated Rafael Diaz Arrastia for provincial governor on June 2.

At Santa Clara, June 2, General Guzman was nominated by the Zayista provincial convention for Santa Clara province.

The Conservative provincial convention at Guantanamo nominated General Silveiro Guerra for governor of Oriente province on June 2. The candidates for members of the city council are, in the majority, French and Spanish residents.

General Lionaz del Castillo was nominated by the Miguelista party for governor of the province of Havana by a unanimous vote.

The Zayistas have nominated General Ernesto Asbert as governor of Havana Province.

Gen. Julian Betancourt is the Zayista candidate for mayor of Havana. Out of the 171 votes cast by the delegates, General Betancourt received 96, the rest going to former Mayor Ramon O'Farrill.

General Betancourt is a physician and served in the Cuban War of independence, obtaining the rank of colonel. Later he joined General Pina Guerra in Pinar del Rio and was his second during the revolt which started in August, 1906. At present he is chief of the Bureau of Statistics in the Treasury Department.

On June 10 it was stated that General Evaristo Estenex, a colored revolutionist and politician, had bolted the Miguelista convention on account of its failure to nominate Jose Ponnino for alderman in Havana.

Dr. Juan Ramon O'Farrill, formerly candidate for Mayor of Havana, also bolted the Zayista faction, which failed to nominate him, and will run independently. There are now five candidates for this office in the city.

At a meeting held in Cienfuegos by the Conservatives which was attended by the party leaders, Sr. Sergio Cueva Sequiera made the statement that General Mario Menocal was the candidate of that party to the Presidency.

The name of Colonel Indalecio Sobrado has been announced for governor of Pinar del Rio Province, on the Conservative ticket. He was the former governor.

The current budget of the Provincial Government of Havana, submitted to Acting Governor Folz June 3, reaches the sum of \$368,914.21, the same as last year.

*Weather
Bulletins
and Storm
Signals.* The Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Navigation of Cuba has voted a credit to pay for the cost of telegraphic intelligence regarding the weather to

its various centers in the island. Belen Observatory, a private institution maintained by the Jesuit Fathers of Havana, will furnish the reports.

It has also asked the government to establish a system of storm signals at every port and important place in the island.

*Closed to
Venezuela.* On June 2 Governor Magoon decreed that every port in Cuba except Mariel be closed for goods from Venezuela because of the bubonic plague. He also ordered vigorous measures enforcing vigilance in examining goods from Colombia, especially from Cartagena, on account of its traffic with Venezuela.

*Not Going
to Panama.* It was announced at Washington June 9 that Governor Magoon would not go to Panama. Because of political conditions and the near approach of the elections, the administration prefers that Mr. Magoon remain in Cuba.

*More
Roads.* The following appropriations have been made by Governor Magoon recently for road building:

\$100,000 for a road from Pinar del Rio to Luis Lazo.

\$80,000 for the road from Gamuza to Madruga (this is the road which connects the cities of Havana and Matanzas).

\$80,000 for a road from Madruga to Matanzas, and \$80,000 for a road between Cienfuegos and Rodas.

\$100,000 for a road from Catalina de Guines to Guines.

Governor Magoon has granted an appropriation of \$44,900 to continue the work of the construction of the road between Artemisa and Alquizar.

On June 2 Governor Magoon granted an appropriation of \$12,000 for the repairing of the road from Gibara to Banes; \$100,000 for the repair of the road from Guane to La Fe in Pinar del Rio Province, and \$10,000 for the construction of the main hall at the Havana University.

*Condition
of the
Cuban
Treasury.* A statement issued by the Treasury Department shows the following condition of the treasury:
Total \$7,914,241.97, distributed as follows:

\$1,489,772.67 in the vaults, \$177,616.53 at the National Bank of Cuba; \$2,578,590.93 at the Royal Bank of Canada, and \$3,668,291.84 at the different banking institutions in the nature of a loan under decree 1085.

PUBLIC TELEGRAPH OFFICES IN CUBA TO DATE OF MAY 23, 1908.

P—Service constant; C—Service from 7 A.M. to 10 P.M. every day; L—Limited service from 7 to 11 A.M., from 1 to 5 P.M., and from 6 to 8 P.M., excepting Sundays, when service is from 7 to 11 A.M. and 6 to 8 P.M.; F—Stations of the Cardenas and Jucaro R. R. at which stations the service is from 7 A.M. to 7 P.M.

The following places are telegraph stations only:

Name of Town.	Province.
F.—Columbia	Matanzas
F.—Hatuey	Santa Clara
L.—Imías	Oriente
L.—La Sierra	Oriente
L.—Macagua	Matanzas
F.—Medina	Matanzas
F.—Montalvo	Matanzas
C.—Morro	Habana
L.—Paso Real de San Diego	Pinar del Rio
L.—Pelayo	Santa Clara
F.—Quintana	Matanzas
F.—Retamal	Matanzas
F.—Rosita	Santa Clara
F.—San Antón	Matanzas
F.—San José	Matanzas
F.—Santa Fe	Matanzas
F.—San Pedro	Matanzas

The following towns have a telegraph and postoffice combined:

L.—Abreus	Santa Clara
L.—Agramonte	Matanzas
L.—Aguacate	Habana
L.—Alacranes	Matanzas
L.—Alquizar	Habana
C.—Artemisa	Pinar del Rio
L.—Babiney	Oriente
L.—Bahía Honda	Pinar del Rio
L.—Baíre	Oriente
C.—Banes	Oriente
L.—Batabanó	Habana
L.—Bejucal	Habana
L.—Bolondrón	Matanzas
L.—Cabañas	Pinar del Rio
L.—Cacocúm	Oriente
C.—Caibarién	Santa Clara
L.—Calabazar de Sagua	Santa Clara
L.—Caimanera	Oriente
L.—Campo Florido	Habana
L.—Candelaria	Pinar del Rio
L.—Casa Blanca	Habana
L.—Cascorro	Camagüey
L.—Cauto	Oriente
L.—Ceballos	Camagüey
L.—Chaparra	Oriente
C.—Ciego de Avila	Camagüey
L.—Cifuentes	Santa Clara
L.—Colón	Matanzas
L.—Consolacion del Norte	Pinar del Rio
L.—Consolacion del Sur	Pinar del Rio
L.—Contramaestre	Camagüey
L.—Corralillo	Santa Clara
L.—Cristo	Oriente
C.—Cruces	Santa Clara
L.—Encrucijada	Santa Clara
L.—Esperanza	Santa Clara
L.—Florida	Camagüey
L.—Fomento	Santa Clara
L.—Francisco	Camagüey
C.—Gibara	Oriente
C.—Guaimaro	Camagüey
L.—Guamo	Oriente
C.—Guanabacoa	Habana
C.—Guanajay	Pinar del Rio
L.—Guane	Pinar del Rio
C.—Guines	Habana

Name of Town.	Province.
L.—Guira de Melena	Habana
L.—Guira Macurijes	Matanzas
L.—Isabela de Sagua	Santa Clara
L.—Jagüey Grande	Matanzas
L.—Jaruco	Habana
L.—Jiguani	Oriente
C.—Jovellanos	Matanzas
L.—Júcaro	Camagüey
L.—Las Martinas	Pinar del Rio
L.—La Maya	Oriente
L.—Limonar	Matanzas
L.—Los Arabos	Matanzas
L.—Lugareño	Camagüey
L.—Madruga	Habana
L.—Mántua	Pinar del Rio
C.—Marianao	Habana
L.—Mariel	Pinar del Rio
C.—Mayari	Oriente
L.—Media Luna	Oriente
L.—Minas	Camagüey
L.—Morón	Camagüey
L.—Niquero	Oriente
L.—Nueva Paz	Habana
L.—Orozco	Pinar del Rio
L.—Palma Soriano	Oriente
L.—Palmira	Santa Clara
L.—Palos	Habana
L.—Pedro Betancourt	Matanzas
L.—Perico	Matanzas
L.—Placetas	Santa Clara
L.—Preston	Oriente
L.—Puerto Padre	Oriente
L.—Quemado de Güines	Santa Clara
L.—Quiebra Hacha	Pinar del Rio
L.—Rancho Veloz	Santa Clara
L.—Ranchuelo	Santa Clara
L.—Regla	Habana
L.—Rincón	Habana
L.—Rodas	Santa Clara
L.—Sabalo	Pinar del Rio
L.—Sagua de Tánamo	Oriente
C.—Sagua la Grande	Santa Clara
L.—Salamanca	Habana
L.—S. Agustín de Aguarás	Oriente
L.—San Andrés	Oriente
L.—San Antonio de los Baños	Habana
L.—San Cristóbal	Pinar del Rio
L.—San Jerónimo	Camagüey
L.—San Juan y Martinez	Pinar del Rio
L.—S. Juan de los Yeras	Santa Clara
L.—San Luis	Pinar del Rio
C.—San Luis	Oriente
L.—San Nicolás	Habana
L.—Santa Cruz del Sur	Camagüey
L.—Santa Isabel de las Lajas	Santa Clara
L.—Santiago de las Vegas	Habana
C.—Santo Domingo	Santa Clara
L.—Sierra Morena	Santa Clara
L.—Songo	Oriente
L.—Tiguabos	Oriente
L.—Tunas de Zaza	Santa Clara
C.—Union de Reyes	Matanzas
J.—Veguitas	Oriente
C.—Victoria	Oriente
L.—Viñales	Pinar del Rio
L.—Vuelta	Santa Clara
L.—Yaguajay	Santa Clara

The following towns have separate offices for the postal and telegraph services:

Name of Town.	Province.	Name of Town.	Province.
F.—Aguada de Pasajeros	Santa Clara	F.—Itabo	Matanzas
F.—Agüica	Matanzas	F.—Jicotea	Santa Clara
F.—Alvarez	Santa Clara	F.—Manacas	Santa Clara
F.—Altamisal	Matanzas	F.—Manguito	Matanzas
F.—Amarillas	Matanzas	C.—Manzanillo	Oriente
F.—Banagüises	Matanzas	F.—Martí (Hato Nuevo)	Matanzas
C.—Baracoa	Oriente	o.—Matanzas	Matanzas
P.—Bayamo	Oriente	F.—Mordazo	Santa Clara
P.—Calimete	Matanzas	C.—Nueva Gerona (Isla Pinos)	Habana
P.—Camagüey	Camagüey	L.—Nuevitas	Camagüey
C.—Camajuani	Santa Clara	F.—Pijuán	Matanzas
C.—Cardenas	Matanzas	F.—Pinar del Río	Pinar del Río
C.—Cienfuegos	Santa Clara	F.—Real Campiña	Santa Clara
F.—Cimarrones	Matanzas	F.—Recreo (Máximo Gómez)	Matanzas
F.—Contreras	Matanzas	C.—Remedios	Santa Clara
P.—Guantanamo	Oriente	C.—Sancti Spiritus	Santa Clara
C.—Guaracabulla	Santa Clara	P.—Santa Clara	Santa Clara
P.—Habana	Habana	P.—Santiago de Cuba	Oriente
C.—Holguín	Oriente	L.—Trinidad	Santa Clara
		F.—Villalra	Matanzas
		F.—Yaguaramas	Santa Clara

HOW TO SHIP TO CUBA.

Costly Mistakes Avoided—Official Instructions Regarding Consular Invoices to be Certified at Cuban Consulates.

[This information is furnished exclusively to The CUBA REVIEW by Victor Hugo Barranco, Attache, Consulate General of Cuba in New York, U. S. A.]

American shippers to Cuba have trouble because they neglect to conform to the regulations and law of the Cuban custom house authorities. One big trouble at Habana is a failure to clear the goods promptly, and as the wharf space is nowhere near adequate, high charges are asked for transport and storage seventy-two hours after the goods are unloaded. The Cuban treasury department agents to force a more prompt removal of goods threaten to raise even the present high rates. When the fees are not paid the goods are confiscated and many United States merchants have lost heavily on shipments. The remedy for the exporters is to clear their goods through a bank or customs broker and have them promptly disposed of or placed in storage where the charges are reasonable. The CUBA REVIEW has secured a summary of certain important regulations necessary for the exporter to Cuba to keep in mind, prepared under the supervision of the Cuban consulate in New York. The summary follows:

How Invoices Must be Made.

Invoices must be made on firm and durable paper, in a legible manner and in indelible ink. If typewritten, the original copy must be presented; duplicates and triplicates may be carbon copies. They must contain the name of shipper and consignee, name of vessel, marks and numbers, description of merchandise, specifying the materials of which it is composed, gross and net weights, detailed price and total value, including a statement of the expenses incurred by the merchandise up to the time it is packed and ready for shipment. If there are no expenses, state so.

In describing the merchandise, particular care must be taken in making a thorough statement of the materials of which it is composed, example: if knives, state knives of steel with wooden handles or bone handles, as the case may be; if shoes state made of leather with tops of cloth, canvas, etc.; if machinery, state if of steel or

steel and brass or any other metals; if furniture made of oak, mahogany or pine wood; if cloth state the kind and the number of threads of which it is composed.

Invoices of Manufacturer, Producer or Seller.

At the end of the invoice the manufacturer, producer or seller will write in Spanish and sign one of the following declarations. If the article shipped is a product of the soil or industry of the United States: "Declaro que soy el (fabricante, productor ó vendedor*) de las mercancías relacionadas en la presente factura y que son ciertos los precios y demas particulares que en ella se consignan, y que las mercancías contenidas en dicha factura son productos del suelo ó de la industria de los Estados Unidos de America."

If product of the soil or industry of any other country than the United States: "De-

* "Fabricante" means manufacturer; "productor," producer; "Vendedor," seller.

claro que soy el (fabricante, productor ó vendedor*) de las mercancías relacionadas en la presente factura y que son ciertos los precios y demas particulares que en ella se consignan."

Foreign and Domestic Invoices.

Each invoice must only cover the products of the soil or industry of the United States or foreign products. No invoice will be accepted by the Cuban Custom Houses, including domestic and foreign merchandise.

When the declaration is signed by an individual having power of attorney it must be signed as per example: John Doe & Co., per or by, Richard Roe, attorney, if by a member of the firm; John Doe, of John Doe & Co.

Invoices Presented by Agents.

If the manufacturer, producer or seller is not a resident of New York, a person must be appointed in this city to present the invoice, such appointment to be in writing and sworn to before a notary public. In this case, as well as when the shipment is made through an agent, in addition to any of the foregoing declarations signed by the said manufacturer, producer or seller (as the case may be) a second declaration is required written in Spanish, and signed by the agent as follows: "Declaro que soy el Agente autorizado por la persona que ha subscrito la anterior declaración, para presentar esta factura en lo Oficina Consular de Cuba en esta plaza, a fin de que sea certificada."

Number of Copies of Invoices Required.

Four (4) copies of each invoice are required, three are retained at the consulate, disposed of as follows, one copy is sent to the Havana Custom House, one copy to the Secretary of State of Cuba and the third copy is kept on file in the consulate at New York. The fourth and fifth copies, if five copies are presented, are retained by the shipper. Many shippers think five copies necessary for certification. These are returned with the original which bears the consul's signature and seal, and a duplicate copy which is stamped "Certificado el Original," which means "The Original Certified." It is advisable and will save the consignee time and trouble if shippers will send him the two copies of invoice as above described, i. e., the original and one copy. When the Custom House broker in Cuba makes his entry in the Custom House, he must present the original consular invoice (certified) and an exact copy which does not necessarily have to bear the second stamp "Certificado el Original." In those cases where the shipper fails to send the broker the extra copy the latter is obliged to make out copy of the invoice, causing loss of time and trouble.

Merchandise Sent by Mail.

Invoices of merchandise sent by registered



Custom House, Havana.

mail must be presented with the post office receipt.

Merchandise sent by mail from cities or towns where there is no Cuban consul, need not be certified, but they must send the consignee a copy of an invoice, giving particulars, etc.

Ports Where There is no Cuban Consul.

When merchandise is shipped from a port where there is no Cuban consul, invoices need not be certified. But if goods are shipped from a port where there is no Cuban consul, via a port where there is a Cuban Consulate, invoices must be presented; in that case an agent of the shipper must present same.

Consular Fees.

The fees on invoices are as follows: \$2 on amounts from \$50 up to \$200; 0.10 extra for each additional \$100 or fraction above \$50.

Gratis on amounts less than \$50, but there shall be added together the values under \$50 which appear in one shipment by one seller to the consignment of the same person.

Goods Short Shipped.

In those cases where a shipper has had an invoice certified at the Consulate, and it should later result that the S. S. Company has "shut out" the entire shipment or part of same, the shipper must see that the S. S. Company marks on the manifest alongside of those goods which were "shut out" "short shipped." The Consular invoice need not be re-certified, but it is well to notify the Consignee to the effect that the goods are to go forward on (whatever steamer the case may be) and not by the steamer that appears on the Consular Invoice, and he will therefore make his entry in the Custom House under the correct name of the steamer.

Goods for U. S. Army.

Merchandise consigned to the U. S. Army of Pacification in Cuba does not require a Consular invoice, but if the goods shipped are consigned to officers of the army for their private use an invoice is then necessary (certified).

Household Goods.

Household goods, if shipped to Cuba as freight, must be accompanied by a certified invoice. If the effects are shipped as personal baggage no invoice is required, but a declaration must be made either before the custom authorities in Cuba or before the Cuban Consul, to the effect that the household goods are for personal use of John Doe or Harry Smith. Used furniture of persons coming to settle in the Island does not pay duty, provided the same has been in use for one year. A declaration before a Cuba Consul in the United States costs \$5, but if made to the Custom House authorities in Cuba it costs nothing. The shipper must swear the

goods have been in use over one year and are for his personal use, otherwise he is in danger of having his goods confiscated.

No.

O. A. ZAYAS, Consul General de la Republica de Cuba en New York.

Certifico: que la presente factura, compuesta de hojas selladas con el de este Consulado, me ha sido exhibida por el firmante de la declaración que antecede quien me ha hecho entrega de un duplicado de la misma, que queda archivado en esta Oficina.

Lo que firmo y sello con el de este Consulado General New York, á 1 de Jun de 1908.

Derechos

Art. 24 del Arancel.

(Copy of stamp placed on the Original [Seal] Copy.)

CONSULADO GENERAL DE CUBA, [Seal] June 1, 1908.

Certificado el Original.

(Copy of Stamp on Second Copy.)

CUBAN NEWSPAPER COMMENT.

The Treasury and the Highways.

Replying to those who it finds are interested in trying to demonstrate that the Cuban Treasury has been ruined because of the public works accomplished by the Provisional Government, La Lucha says, May 27:

"They state that the treasury, as the Palma Government left it, was much fuller than now, and that there were in the vaults nearly \$20,000,000; but it is forgotten that when the American intervention took place that sum was already compromised.

"In order to oppose the revolution of August, Mr. Estrada Palma's Government appropriated \$8,000,000, as much more to pay for the damages of the war, to settle pending accounts, etc., and finally, the liquidation of the church properties, already contracted in the time of Palma, demanded nearly \$3,000,000 more, so that the \$20,000,000 which the Government of the Republic appeared to have had in the Treasury had all its determined employment. That this is the truth is proved by official documents.

"The Provisional Government has devoted large sums of money to the construction of highways, but it has done so with funds collected by its own efforts. And in spite of having devoted many millions to public works of indispensable necessity for the development of the country, there are in the vaults of the Treasury at the present time more than \$5,000,000 available, a reserve fund sufficient to counteract any possible de-

crease in the revenues for some time.

We do not know whether these explanations will be sufficient for those making comparison. But we think it opportune to give them to the public. The situation of the Treasury to-day is firmer and easier than when the revolution of August ended, and in spite of the construction of the highways, the Cuban State has to-day more money than then, because what it had then it owed, and what it has now it does not owe to anybody.

Commenting on the matter *Cuban* of irrigation, "La Discusion" *Opinion* of Havana says: "Constant Irrigation. drouths, the lack of water at the time most needed are great obstacles to the agriculturist. To establish irrigation in Cuba is to remove that obstacle, and open wide the doors to the richness of the soil. Cuba with an irrigation system would certainly be a prodigious country." The *Diario* says further: "The sub-soil of this Island guards a very rich treasure of water; and when for meteorological or cosmic causes, it does not fall from the skies, we still have the choice of making it rise from the ground. Fruit and vegetable growers in general can build wells easily and equip irrigating wheels, wind-mills, pumps and other processes for drawing water.

The island has an infinite number of springs that are real artesian wells opened by nature, that can be utilized for irrigation.

UNITED STATES NEWSPAPER COMMENT

On the Withdrawal of American Troops from Cuba, and the Coming Elections.

American Supervision at all Elections.

"If the unwise policy of establishing an independent Cuban government should be adhered to the first elections undoubtedly would be honestly conducted, for they would be under American supervision. But how as to subsequent elections? There could be no assurance of their fairness. The election at which Palma was chosen the second time was not honestly conducted. If another Cuban government is set up there should be provision for American supervision of all presidential elections, so that there may be no cheating and no excuse for revolution."—Chicago Tribune.

American Forces Assure Tranquillity.

"Evidence from natives and Americans has been to the effect that tranquillity and stability of government were only assured so long as American authority prevailed in the island, and as long as that authority upheld the rather transparent farce of local self-government.

"The Cubans have yet to give satisfactory demonstration of their ability to refrain from squabbling and factionalism, heretofore so fatal to the preservation of law and order. Superficially, they have advanced in the art of self-government. The moment the restraint of American jurisdiction is removed they display tendencies of reverting to their ancient and demoralizing practices.

"Will we ever leave Cuba?"—Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

Annexation Discouraged.

"The good results which have flowed from the presence of American troops and the administration of the government under the direction of this country have encouraged the annexation sentiment, but the advocates of that policy know that nothing of that kind would receive encouragement in the United States. This country intervened in Cuban affairs solely for the purpose of restoring order and to enable the Cubans to elect a government of their own. That government will be inaugurated next February, and every one hopes that it will be wise, stable and progressive."—Denver (Colo.) Republican.

Cartridge Box vs. Bullet Box.

The Cubans' idea of constitutional liberty is somewhat hazy because they have been brought up to fight for liberty and, to use an old expression, know more about the cartridge box than they do about the ballot box. In another

generation, perhaps, the Cubans will settle down to enjoyment of an organized government that will be permanent and not subject to the "under the surface" attacks, the contemplation of which makes the best element of the islanders glad that the American troops will be present during the coming elections.—Mobile (Ala.) Register.

Greatest Service to Cuba.

The very greatest service which the United States at present, and for some time to come, could render Cuba, is the assurance of order, of justice through the means of popular suffrage, and the inevitable lesson in political development, which teaches a people of popular government to abide by the decision of the majority. To permit Cuba to run into the ruction of intestinal strife, revolution, and political chaos, with each disappointment in office-seeking, would be to permit ourselves to stand sponsor for that deplorable state of government.

Annexation Sentiment Increased.

The Americans have insured to the Cubans a stable government under which the people have pursued their regular activities unmolested by bushwhackers from within. As a consequence business has been active, and the people have been prosperous. This change has increased the strong annexation sentiment which existed in Cuba before our latest intervention, and has aroused the hope in the island that when we step in next time we will remain in permanently.—St. Louis (Mo.) Globe-Democrat.

Magoon Can't be Spared.

Just at present the United States is getting ready to evacuate Cuba, and the operation of withdrawing will be a delicate one. "Governor Magoon," as an administration official said to-day, "has his fingers on all the strings down there, and another man in his place would have to learn a good deal in a short time."

Cuba in the Republican Party Platform.

Much attention will be given to the planks dealing with the Philippines and Cuba. The pacific attitude of this country toward Cuba will be held to have been demonstrated by the present relationship of the two countries and by the generally known fact that, having restored peace and order to that island, the United States is now preparing to bring its protectorate to an end and to remove the evidences of its control.

GENERAL NOTES.

José Manuel Govin, owner of the Havana El Mundo, is also president of the company owning the Santiago mines, located in Holguin.

According to Mr. Govin, mining in Holguin district is now more active than ever. Development work was recently begun in a number of the mines, and the Santiago ore assays from \$22 to \$40 per ton.

On account of rumors about the ill treatment of Spanish laborers on the Panama Canal, the Centro Gallego, a Spanish Club in Havana, sent commissioners to investigate. They reported, May 25, that the Spanish laborers on the canal were better paid, treated, fed and cared for in case of sickness than at any other place on earth. The club prints the report and takes occasion to praise the Americans highly.

The new armored cruiser "North Carolina" sailed June 6 from Annapolis on her "snaking down" cruise, and it is said "will probably go as far South as Cuba."

The monument erected at Santiago de Cuba to the memory of the martyrs of the American steamer *Virginius* was unveiled June 2. Acting Governor Dougherty, Mayor Bacardi and other city officials and citizens were present.

An association favoring popular education was organized in Santa Clara a few weeks ago. Julio Jover, director of the Institute of Secondary Education, and one of the leading meteorologists of Cuba, was elected president.

Havana clerks are agitating for the closing of stores at six o'clock.

Storekeepers in Matanzas Province at Santa Ana and near San Juan y Martinez in Pinar del Rio Province report depredations under threat of violence by armed thieves. Some money and considerable goods were taken.

Governor Dougherty of Oriente reports that his province by strict surveillance has been cleared of these petty thieves.

Rev. Charles Blayney Colmore is dean of the Holy Trinity Cathedral in Havana. There are about 275 English-speaking communicants and about seventy-five who speak Spanish. The Sunday school has sixty-five scholars.

The cornerstone of an Episcopal church in Guantanamo was laid on May 6 with appropriate ceremony by the Rt. Rev. Albion W. Knight, Episcopal bishop of Cuba; building will begin at once.

Tobacco—May Exportations.

The value of exportations of manufactured tobacco and in the leaf, through the port of Havana during the month of May, 1908, as compared with that of the same month of 1907, are as follows:

	1908.	1907.
Tierces	\$1,140,472	\$708,264
Cigars	940,001	311,615
Cigarettes	26,873	30,744
Cut Tobacco	12,332	7,545

Total\$2,119,678 \$1,058,168

Wilmer S. Brown of Hamilton, Ohio, will locate about the middle of June, this year, with his family, in Havana, Cuba. Mr. Brown has been at the head of the National Caster Co. for several years, and his trip to Cuba has been contemplated for several months. There is a rumor that Mr. Brown will embark in the hotel business in Havana.—Middle-town (O.) Journal.

The management of the Hotel Inglaterra in Havana has changed hands, its old and popular proprietor, Don Felipe Gonzalez, resuming charge of the hostelry.

Four hundred laborers engaged on the Oliver section of the road from San Cristobal to Pinar del Rio struck June 1 for \$1.25 American money, instead of \$1.20 silver.

The English pages, for more than a year a feature of the *Diario de la Marina* of Havana, were discontinued with the issue of June 1.

The cigar factory of the Henry Clay and Bock & Co. at Matanzas is nearing completion. The building is being repaired by the city of Matanzas, which will furnish the edifice free of rent to the tobacco company.

The Mayor of Pinar del Rio delivered to Governor Magoon a diploma on June 1 adopting him as a son of the city. This honor was in appreciation of the road construction work authorized by the governor.

It is said that the Havana Y. M. C. A. now has over 1,000 members. It was founded three years ago and has commodious quarters on the Prado.

The lumber yard and mill of Messrs. Iglesias and Diaz at the water front in Caibarien were destroyed by fire on May 28. The loss will amount to thousands of dollars.

The international convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in session at Columbus, Ohio, passed a vote, May 20, admitting Cuban engineers to membership.

COMMERCIAL.

Cuba's Trade with France.

In 1907 the exportations to France amounted to 5,683,000 francs value and importations 3,467,000 francs.

The value of machinery, accessories and wines imported from France amounted to 115,000 francs; drugs, hardware, jewelry and cotton goods, 32,000; soap, perfumery, crystal ware, sweets, chocolates and silks, 52,000 francs.

The principal Cuban exports were: Tobacco, 2,069,000f.; sponges, 968,000; raw hides, 283,000; cocoa, 119,000; 50% alcohol, 76,000; turtle shells, 54,000; mother of pearl, 50,000, and other small exports.

Cuba's Trade With Spain.

There has been for the last three years a considerable decrease in the exportations from Spain to Cuba. The decrease now amounts to 20,000,000 pesetas. Cuba's exportations to Spain were in 1904 4,000,000 pesetas, in 1905, 5,411,000 pesetas, and in 1906, 3,626,000 pesetas.

The decrease in the Spanish importations into Cuba is traced principally to shoes. The United States have gained in this, and two or three Spanish manufacturers have opened factories in Cuba and have taken the trade over.

Cuban Charcoal Market.

Nearly all of the charcoal consumed in the island is manufactured locally, the industry being a large one and furnishing employment to a great many of the people, is the report of U. S. Consul-General Rodgers, at Havana. Consumption statistics are lacking, but generally the majority of the Cuban people and residents use it for cooking purposes. The price varies, but a fair average would be between 75 cents and \$1 per 100 pounds in the market and delivered.

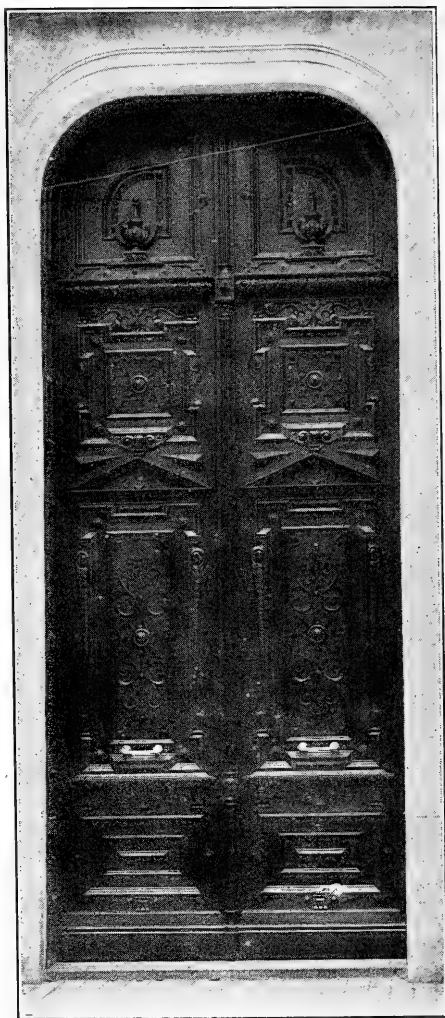
The duty on charcoal from the United States is \$1.50 per gross ton.

Cuban Mahogany and Cedar Report.

Mahogany.—The stock that was on hand a month ago practically remains the same. There were no logs received during the entire month, and we are obliged to report that there is no encouragement to be offered shippers at this writing, as trade is at a complete standstill.

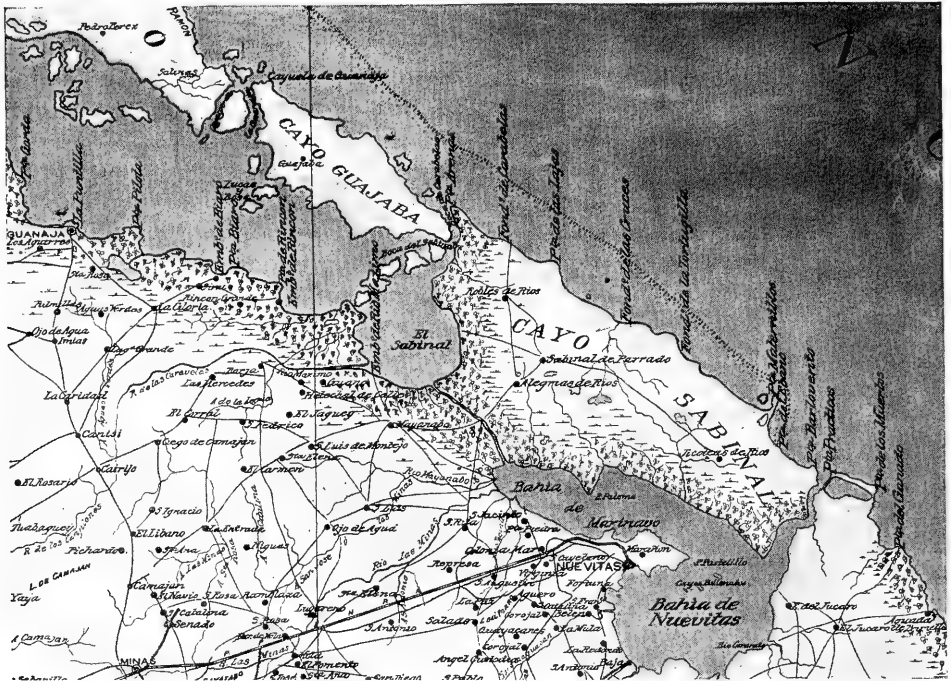
Cedar.—The receipts for the month of May consisted of but 600 logs, which have passed into second hands. The stock that was on hand a month ago has been but slightly reduced, and there is no encouragement in sight to recommend shippers to send wood forward.—George F. Herriman, New York, June 1, 1908.

FINANCIAL.



An Attractive Entrance.

Door of the banking office of H. Upmann & Co., Amaguara Street, Havana, of solid mahogany and beautifully carved. It cost \$1,500. The house of Upmann & Co. was established in 1844 by Mr. Herman Upmann. In 1871 Mr. Heinrich Upmann became the head; in 1898 Mr. Heinrich Runken assumed the charge, and on July 1, 1907, Mr. Herman Upmann became the head of the institution. The present building was built in 1892, at a cost of \$250,000.



Dredging the Zanja, the channel between Sabinal and Marinavo bays. Scene of this important work, long promised, but now begun. (From the Reconnaissance map of the U. S. War Department, corrected to October, 1906.)

Improvement Work Begun.

The tug Cardenas, in the service of the Department of Public Works, left Havana April 28, having in tow a dredge and a water barge for Nuevitas to dredge the canal connecting the Bay of Martinavo, an arm of Nuevitas bay, with the bay of Sabinal. This will open up a passage for fairly large sized boats in the inshore side of Sabinal Island.

The work will be extended westward through the shoals which prevail in the waters landlocked by Guajama Island, and will be carried up to the Guanaja landing.

This colony has frequently asked for the dredging now to be done, as it had no connection with the outside world by rail, while its water route was of little value, it only permitting the shallowest draft boats passing through the passage behind the islands. When the wind was not favorable the water would all be driven out of the shallow cut, and passage made impossible.—La Lu-cha.

On May 23 the steam dredge started to work opening up the Zanja so that steamers can go through. When completed a channel 150 feet wide and nine

feet deep will be opened through the bays protected by the long strings of reefs and keys that extend from Nuevitas to Cardenas, so as to open up to agriculture and commerce the fertile lands of Cabagney, Santa Clara and Matanzas, bordering these bays.

Permit to Build Piers.

By decree of the Provisional Government on June 16 the Jaragua Iron Company of Santiago de Cuba have been allowed permission to construct a pier and track at Ensenada de la Cruz near the port of Santiago de Cuba, Oriente.

The Governor on the same day also granted Dr. Manuel de J. Manduley, as attorney for Sir William Van Horne, authorization for the construction of a pier and wharf at Punta Piedra, Bay of Nipe.

Further construction work.

Plans for the construction of various bridges and railroad crossings of the Spanish American Iron Company railroad to San Luis with a miner's railroad from Mayari to Cayo Cojimar in the Bay of Nipe, Santiago de Cuba, were approved on June 10 by the railroad commission.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

May Earnings of the Havana Electric Ry.

Week ending May 3, \$34,427—an increase of \$953 as compared with the same period in 1907.

Week ending May 10, \$37,407.85—an increase of \$4,918 over 1907.

Week ending May 24, \$35,580.75—an increase of \$1,918 over 1907.

Week ending May 30, \$34,393.04—an increase of \$2,174.65 over 1907.

The increase to date as compared with the same period of 1907 was \$71.207.

May Earnings of the United Railways.

For the week ending May 2 the earnings were £14,439, or £14,129 less than the same week in 1907. Earnings to date aggregated £819,093, a deficit of \$261,024.

For the week ending May 9 the earnings were £13,884, or £7,133 less than the same week in 1907, when the receipts totaled £21,017. Earnings to date were £840,110, a deficit of £268,157 as compared with 1907.

For the week ending May 23, earnings reached £12,514. For the same week in 1907, £15,565.

For the week ending May 30, earnings aggregated £11,542. For the same week in 1907, £14,242.

Earnings to same date were £876,591, a decrease of £279,002 as compared with the same period of 1907.

Cuba Railroad Earnings.

Surplus earnings for April were \$54,430, against \$59,890 in 1907; for ten months \$305,888, against \$241,397 in 1907.

The report of the Cuba Railroad Company for April and ten months ended April 30, 1908, compares as follows:

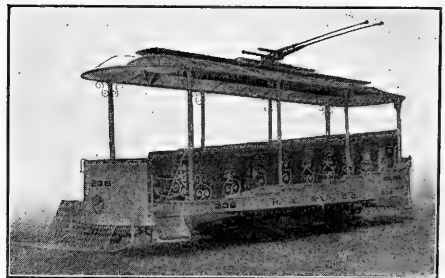
	1908.	1907.
April gross	\$209,758	\$208,973
Expenses	123,436	120,754
April net	\$86,322	\$88,219
Charges	31,892	28,329
April surplus	\$54,430	\$59,890
Ten months gross	1,720,385	1,578,863
Expenses	1,112,879	1,068,195
Ten months net.	\$607,506	\$510,668
Charges	301,618	269,271
Ten mos. surplus.	\$305,888	\$241,397

The treasury department has been informed favorably by the railroad commission on the petition of the Dubrocq Railroad to construct a terminal station on property belonging to the state.

Havana Central Railroad Company Meeting.

The Havana Central Railroad Company has given notice of a special meeting of stockholders to be held at the principal office of the company, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., on June 23. The object of the meeting being, by stockholders' consent, to authorize and approve the making, execution and delivery by the company of an issue of bonds to an amount not exceeding the aggregate principal sum of \$3,500,000, to bear such date or dates, to mature on such date, to bear such rate of interest and to be in such form and in such terms as the Board of Directors may determine, and to consent to, authorize and approve the making, execution and delivery, as security therefor, of an indenture of mortgage in such form and containing such covenants as may be approved by the Board of Directors, covering the terminal and other properties of the company, and to consent to and approve the pledge by the directors of this company of such bonds with other collateral to secure an issue of three-year six per cent. sterling notes of this company, not to exceed in the aggregate the principal sum of £600,000, and to transact such other business connected therewith as the stockholders may deem proper.

The meeting called for June 15 to authorize an issue of \$3,500,000 bonds to be used as collateral for an issue of 6 per cent. three-year notes has been postponed.



An Observation Car for Havana's Streets.

New sight-seeing car of the Havana Electric Ry. This is the first car of this kind to be used on any railroad in Cuba, and was constructed in Cuba at the shops of the company in Chorrera.

BANANA CULTURE IN CUBA.

Soil Requirements—Liberal Water Supply Essential—Preparing the Land—Planting and Pruning Directions—The Best Varieties for Home and Export.
—Poor Carrying Quality of Cuban Grown Bananas.

BY C. F. AUSTIN,

Chief of Department of Horticulture, of the Estacion Central Agronomica, Cuba.

The banana (*musa sapientum* Linn., chiefly) is one of our very valuable tropical plants, being cultivated for its fruit, its fiber, and for ornamental uses. The fruiting species seldom produce seed, and are propagated by suckers which grow from the base of the main plants. Each stalk or sucker, if left to develop, will produce one bunch of fruit, and then die. The usual method is to cut the whole stem down when removing the fruit.

The banana delights in a rich, moist, deep soil, that has an abundance of vegetable matter in it. To do its best and produce large bunches of fine fruit the year around, it must have a liberal and regular supply of water. Bananas do not give good results during our long dry winters.

If they cannot have ideal conditions, they will grow upon almost any soil except a poor dry one, and give fair results.

In preparing land it should be plowed deeply, reseeded, and harrowed until it is in fine mellow condition. Too much pains cannot be taken in having the land well prepared for planting.

The best time for planting is during the rainy season, from June to September.

Planting.

Select good strong suckers from 2 to 4 feet high, with large well-developed bulbs.

The common distance for planting in this country is from 12 to 14 feet each way. Dig good large holes and set the plant just so the crown of the bulb is below the surface of the ground. Make the soil firm around the bulb and, if dry, give a good liberal watering and, as soon as the water settles away, cover the moist dirt with dry, fine soil.

In the newer sections it is common in planting bananas to simply cut down



A BANANA PLANTATION.



THE BANANA AROUND THE HOME. SCENE IN BARACOA.

the timber, burn over the land, and plant the bananas among the stumps, etc., keeping the ground free from grass by hoeing. In the old sections where the land is free from stumps, give careful cultivation during the dry season, and, with the beginning of the spring rains, sow cow-peas in drills $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and give a few cultivations until they are well started. Keep the ground around the plants carefully hoed during the summer. As the cow-peas begin to ripen, plow under and follow with frequent and shallow cultivations during the dry season.

Careful and frequent cultivations will help very much to keep the banana growing and fruiting during the dry season. The tendency is to practically stop growing and fruiting for the lack of care and moisture during the winter months.

Varieties.

The Johnson is practically the only variety grown for export, with the exception of a few red bananas known as morado colorado. For local market in Cuba the monzano or apple banana is the most extensively grown for hand eating and the macho or plantain for cooking purposes. For home use, every farmer's banana orchard should contain the following varieties: Johnson, monzano, enano, morado colorado, morado blanco, and datil, for hand eating, and for cooking purposes macho and burro.

Pruning.

Bananas should have the suckers kept down so that there are only from 2 to 3 large stalks coming into fruit, one stalk about $\frac{2}{3}$ grown, and another smaller one. This will leave from 4 to 5 stalks in a hill in the varying stages of growth. If left without pruning there would be many suckers and the bunches of fruit would be small and poor.

In cutting bananas, the cutter uses a large knife or machete and reaches as high up the stem as possible and cuts the stem just enough so that the weight of the bunch will bend it down slowly, and he catches it by the long stem on the blossom end. The stems are cut off and the bunch laid in the shade until taken to the house, where they are either sold or hung up in a cool airy room to ripen. The proper stage of ripeness in cutting bananas is told largely by experience. The development of the blossom end of the individual fruits is the best indication, for



Burro Banana, a Cooking Variety.



Banana "Morado Blanco."

when these ends are filled out and plump, a bunch is ready to cut and will color up in a few days. For long distance shipping bananas have to be cut greener than for home use or local market. The idea is to cut them in such a stage of ripeness that they will arrive at their destination in a green or slightly yellow condition.

The first bunches are produced in about 18 months from setting out the plants and a sucker a bunch in 12 to 16 months.

In grading Johnson bananas for export, in buying and selling, 9 hands and over make a full bunch, 8 hands make $\frac{2}{3}$ of a bunch, 7 hands $\frac{1}{2}$ a bunch, and 6 hands $\frac{1}{3}$ of a bunch; so that it takes two 7-hand bunches or three 6-hand bunches to make a full bunch. In this country with the smaller growing varieties, 6 hands and over make a full bunch and with less than 6 hands, 2 bunches for one.



"Seda" or Datil, Banana.



"Morado Colorado," Banana.

The Commercial Side of the Banana Industry in Cuba.

For the local market there is a steady demand for the common varieties, such as manzanos, machos, etc., at just fair prices. The average price for manzanos is from 15 to 20 cents per bunch, according to size, season, etc. There is also a limited demand for Johnson's, enanos, etc., but the yield of these varieties per acre is very much less, with an average season, than of the manzanos.

The yield of manzanos is from 200 to 600 bunches per acre per year, after the plantation has come into full bearing. The yields vary largely with season, care, etc.

For the export market Johnson bananas have been grown for many years in the eastern end of Cuba from Baracoa to Banes Bay. At one time there was quite an extensive area planted in the vicinity of Banes and Nipe bays.

Of recent years the industry has been upon the decline. I am told there are two reasons which largely account for this: The short shipping season (seldom over 4 to 6 months) caused by the long dry winters; and the poor carrying quality of the Cuban grown bananas as compared with the same fruit grown farther south in the tropics.

There are still a good many bananas grown in the rich lands along the bays on the coast of the extreme eastern end of the Island, and probably will be for a good many years. But as far as I am able to find out, there is no land in either middle or western Cuba which is suitable for banana culture on a commercial scale for the export market.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

Banana Fibers.

We translate from the "Bulletin de la Société de Géographie Commerciale," of Paris, the following:

"The stalk of the *Musa Paradisiaca* L., as well as that of the *Musa Sapientum* L., produces fibers which, for lack of suitable machines, are wasted; but with the "Automatische Entfaserungsmachine," a defibering machine of German make, not only are the fibers of bananas extracted, but also those of the American agave, "foureroysa," aloes, pineapple, "sansiveiras" and other textile plants. These fibers are used in the manufacture of cordage, cloth and paper.

"In Jamaica, not having this machine, the agriculturists extract the fiber in the following manner: The stalks are cut in pieces longitudinally, and after having passed between cylinders, are boiled in water, with potash, soda, or lime, to loosen the viscous parts. The fibers are then dried in the sun, and when dry are divided according to their fineness. In Jamaica it is said that the fibers of the *Musa Paradisiaca* L. are whiter and finer than those of the *Musa Sapientum* L., and it is calculated that the stalk of the former, which weighs 108 pounds, can produce 25 ounces of suitable fibers, while the stalk of the latter, weighing 25 pounds, produces only seven and a half ounces of suitable fibers. A ton of fiber thus treated is worth from £12 to £15.

One sample of *Musa Paradisiaca* L. sent from the Island of Trinidad to London in 1886 was estimated to be worth from £24 to £25 per ton. Another sample sent from British Guiana to London in 1892 (of the *Musa Sapientum* L.) was valued at £25 per ton.

Manures for Pineapples.

The need for the application of large quantities of fertilizers in the cultivation of pineapples is emphasized in an article in the Florida Agriculturist. This is on account of the fact that many soils, well adapted from the point of view of their situation and physical conditions to pineapple culture, contain very little plant food. By the provision of the necessary constituents, however, the pineapple will live, flourish and give good crops for twelve or fifteen years.

Organic manures, such as cottonseed meal and dried blood, are preferable to nitrate soda or sulphate of ammonia, for the supply of nitrogen. The continued use of nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia, brings about a spiky condition of the plants, and results in the production of fruits of small size and poor keeping quality.

Bone meal gave satisfactory results. Superphosphate was unprofitable, and resulted in an unhealthy condition of the plants, with lessened fruit return. With a good dressing of lime, much better returns were given.

A good supply of potash is also essential and sulphate of potash is recommended as a good mixed manure suitable for the pineapple crop: Dried blood, 735 lbs.; raw ground bone, 435 lbs.; and low-grade sulphate of potash, 925 lbs.; making a total of 2,095 lbs. per acre.

The above is for the first year. In the second year, a heavier application of fertilizing constituents should be made. Under average circumstances, however, no more than 3,500 lbs. to 3,800 lbs. of manure can be profitably applied each year.

THE ISLE OF PINES.

The American Spirit of Enterprise and Progress Prevails.

A correspondent of the Havana Diario visited the Isle of Pines in April last and her bright description of conditions people and places is entertaining and informing. She says the land is a land of contrasts, as Nature probably intended it should be, when first she grew a royal palm alongside a pine tree and repeated the bizarre combination all over the surface of this blest Isle.

The general aspect of the country hereabouts reminds one (if, indeed, it can be compared to anything on earth) of tablelands in northern altitudes, where close approach to timberline stunts and thins the conifers; but again the presence of palms and palmettos proclaims that this region lies well within the tropics.

The sun blazes down with vehement intention to melt even the marble mountains, peaked and picturesque, about Nueva Gerona; but a never-failing breeze keeps the mercury among the 70's and 80's month in and month out, with very rare incursions on the 90's in midsummertime.

While the Isle shared in the drought that afflicted all Cuba, yet in the citrus orchards even the youngest orange trees stand trim and green, with a new growth showing. Harrows turn up damp soil at a depth of but an inch and a half. Experiment has proven that every vegetable save those that demand frost for thorough ripening, can be grown in this sandy loam, with irrigation. Water is found wherever dug for, and at no great depth.

Almost the entire Isle belongs to Americans, and they have lost no American qualities in the process of transplanting from the United States. From under the ragged jippijappis they have adopted, sun-cooked, pugnacious Yankee faces look out and Anglo-Saxon blue eyes gleam all the bluer by reason of their crimson setting of fair skin-burned scarlet.

Their energy takes no note of tropic heat or indolent habits which "in Cuba" include a siesta. They breakfast between 6 and 7, and work till noon, when dinner appears upon their tables. With little rest after the hearty meal they fare forth into the fields again, where they work until nightfall, and supper time.

A Peep into the Homes.

They build their own homes, and these are monuments of contrast. The houses are of native pine, and are built in pretty bungalow style; they are airy, with many windows, in which is set

white cloth or very fine wire netting, instead of glass. Inside, they are finished most artistically with wallboard of cool and comforting colors, or the natural pine, oiled. Inside these houses the settlers have collected their household goods: the finest of American-made furniture, velvety rugs soft under foot, pictures of values varying from that of a merely pretty chromo to an original by an artist in water color or oil; pianos everywhere, of the best makes; fine chinaware, silver and table linen; bathrooms fitted out in accordance with sanitary requirements; and kitchens where good American stoves respond to the skill of the housewife, producing fare dear to the heart of every American. Your red-faced orange grower, when he comes in from the field, removes at the front door the hat he has filched from the "native" and steps into a home that would find its kind in any pleasant suburb of Boston or Philadelphia.

His wife, in gingham apron, has prepared the dainty table that awaits his arrival—where rolls and pie and hot-cakes appear familiarly.

Some settlers came for health's sake, some others merely to make money; some can't explain why they came, because they themselves don't know; others were literally driven here by force of a variety of circumstances. Some are glad they came; others are frankly sorry; others remain non-committal, while those who have been blessed with perseverance, physical endurance and a willingness to learn as they work, are fairly jubilant; you can understand their state of mind when you see their orange groves flourishing, already beginning to bear.

The Americans, who appear to be the majority of the inhabitants, consider this Isle apart, removed, separate and distinct from Cuba and all things Cuban. They refer to Cuba as a distant, foreign, unrelated land, not all together admirable, either, by the way. "In Cuba" things are thus and so; "in Cuba" this and that transpire; "in Cuba" you know, but not in the Isle of Pines.

The Department of Public Works has approved the budgets for the following roads in the Isle of Pines: Road from Jucaro to Nueva Gerona; Santa Fe to Ceiba and from Nueva Gerona to McKinley. There is also an appropriation for the construction of a government pier and warehouse at Jucaro. Contractors are hard at work on the roads which are nearing completion.

The Short Sugar Crop.

There has been a short crop this year in Puerto Rico, Louisiana, Brazil, the Philippines, Texas, Jamaica, the Argentine Republic, Trinidad, and Martinique. The original total estimate for all countries of 6,898,877 tons for this season, as against 7,354,250 for the preceding one, has been corrected, and the deficit is now estimated at some 600,000 tons.

The "Journal des Fabricants de Sucre" says the causes of this general diminution are not only adverse climatological conditions, but scarcity of laborers, the financial crisis in the United States, the high price of raw materials, increase in the cost of living, etc. It says also that the cost of production was increased in the last few years, in all tropical regions as well as in Europe.

Experiments made to increase the yield and to seek applications for the waste products are characteristic of the past few years. Experiments are now being carried on in the Island of Trinidad to utilize bagasse in the manufacture of paper.

The bagasse coming from a triple pressure machine is conveyed mechanically from the sugar mill to the paper pulp factory, where, after submitting it to boiling, it is ground by enormous rotary mill-stones and finally compressed by hydraulic pressure. The cost of manufacture is small, the inventor says, and the commercial value of the product is pronounced. When the sugar season is over the paper pulp factory can go on working to advantage, using leaves and stalks of banana plants, etc.

Cuba does not seem to take much interest in these experiments, which, notwithstanding, are of importance. The Central Agronomic Station of Santiago de las Vegas would not be losing time, neither would the state lose the money that might be employed in the study of these methods.—*Diario de la Marina*.

The Water Problem on the Hawaiian Cane Plantations.

Speaking of a cane plantation on the Island of Maui, which contained much fine land, the water question remained to be answered, the Beet Sugar Gazette says.

"Artesian wells were sunk and what seemed an abundant supply was assured. A great pumping plant was installed, a mill ordered, wharves built, and planting on an extensive scale was begun. Nearly \$2,000,000 was expended. But it was found that when the heavy pumps were set to work on the artesian wells they pumped faster than the supply of fresh water, and the water came up salt from the sea, to the ruin of the crop. The

mill was never completed, but was sold and the enterprise abandoned."

The same question was met and answered on another plantation on the same island by the construction of a dam and reservoir capable of storing 2,500,000 gallons of water, and the enterprise now declares a dividend of six per cent.

Sugar on High Lands.

The Olaa Sugar Company's lands lie higher above the sea level than sugar is usually grown in the Hawaiian Islands, though the character and analysis of the soil seemed to indicate that it was admirably suited to cane. The Lahaina variety was planted as being the best adapted to conditions. Results, however, did not justify expectations, so yellow Caledonia cane was substituted for Lahaina with better results, the crop this year being estimated at 16,600 tons.

Java Sugar.

The total output for 1907 was 1,144,000 tons, an increase of nearly 100,000 tons over 1906. The Hong Kong Telegraph, commenting on this crop, says that "systematic and scientific cultivation, the rational and frequent application of fertilizers, a careful selection of the cane, based on the experience of past years, coupled with the best possible attention to the prevention of cane disease, were the chief factors with propitious weather conditions." A new variety of cane has also been discovered, which is said to combine a prolific growth with a very high percentage of sugar.



Old cane plant, showing root system and new sprouts.

The Sugar Planters' Journal has issued its new directory of the sugar manufacturers and cane growers of its state, classified as usual by parishes and subdivided into vacuum and open kettle manufacturers and cane growers. The whole is bound in cardboard covers and has convenient wire loop attached.

THE CIENFUEGOS WATERWORKS CONTRACT.

On June 2, President Roosevelt had an extended conference at the White House with Secretary Root, Secretary Taft, Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, and Major Frank McIntyre, of the Insular Bureau, regarding the validity of a contract obtained by Judge Reilly, a New Yorker, for the construction of the water works for the city of Cienfuegos, Cuba, which had been revoked by the present council of Cienfuegos on the ground that the former council which had granted the contract, had been fraudulently elected and has caused trouble for a long time.

It was agreed at the meeting in Washington that Secretary Taft should draw up an arrangement whereby the work be taken over and performed by the Cuban Government, but this order compelling the Cienfuegos authorities to accept the Reilly contract was opposed by the Cubans.

On June 12, the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Havana Bond and Trust Company's appeal from the decision of Governor Magoon regarding the issue of bonds for the construction of the Cienfuegos aqueduct,

which the city proposed to issue and which Governor Magoon declared would be illegal, declared that the action of the Ayuntamiento in rescinding the Reilly contract was legal.

On the same day the Council at Cienfuegos, to avoid the removal from office decreed by Secretary Taft, accepted unanimously the condition suggested by Mr. Taft that the city pay three-fifths of the cost of the new water supply.

A despatch to the New York Herald later stated that the Cienfuegos waterworks question was one of the causes of the revolution and the downfall of President Palma. It says further, that Mr. Reilly secured his contract during Palma's administration.

The proposed public improvement is one the city sorely needs, but on June 16 Governor Magoon decided not to sign the decree authorizing the construction of waterworks at Cienfuegos until August 3, which is two days after the election, for the purpose of avoiding a possible clash between the rival factions, respectively opposing and supporting the Reilly contract.

New Properties of the Cuban-American Sugar Co.

Negotiations were concluded May 21 between the Cuban-American Sugar Company and the Colonial Sugar Company, by which the latter was transferred to the Cuban-American Company. The deal involves approximately \$2,000,000. Of this amount about \$1,000,000 will be given the Colonial company in stock in the Cuban-American Company. As a result of the transaction, the capital stock of the Cuban-American Company, which is now \$12,000,000, will be increased. The Cuban-American Company has in view the acquisition of further properties in Cuba.

The Cuban-American Sugar Company was incorporated under the laws of New York in September, 1906, for the purpose of taking over the capital stocks of the following companies: Chappara Sugar Company, Tinguaro Sugar Company (old Cuban-American Sugar Company), Cuba Sugar Refining Company, Unidad Sugar Company and Mercidita Sugar Company. Properties of the company have an annual production of 115,000 tons of sugar. The officers and directors are as follows: R. B. Hawley, president; Nathaniel Tooker, first vice-president; Thomas A. Howell, second vice-president; James H. Post, treasurer, and Henry A. Clark, secretary and assistant

treasurer. Besides these gentlemen the directorate includes F. D. Mollenhauer, George R. Bunker, John Farr, Pearl Wight, George C. Kosse, F. D. Canfield, E. A. Longa, M. G. Menocal, H. McCulloch, and Fred H. Howell.

The Colonial Sugar Company, which was incorporated in June, 1907, is a consolidation of the Gramacy Sugar Company, the Gramacy Finance Company and the Damuji Company. It has a refinery located at Gramacy, La., with a capacity of 1,500 barrels per day of standard refined sugar; a central factory capable of crushing 75,000 tons of sugar per season, and four sugar plantations, approximating 6,800 acres, with a productive capacity of 75,000 tons per annum. Near Cienfuegos, Cuba, the company owns nearly 55,000 acres of land, of which 13,000 are under cultivation, together with machinery capable of crushing 250,000 tons of cane during the season; a railroad 55 miles in length, a rum distillery, horses, oxen and mules, and all the necessary equipment of a fully equipped plant. The authorized capital stock is \$3,000,000, of which about \$2,700,000 is outstanding. The president of the company is John Farr, who succeeded M. R. Spelman, who was one of the original promoters of the company. The directorate includes among others Stuyvesant Fish, H. W. Poor, J. C. Atwater, G. G. Thorne and A. H. Larkin.

SUGAR REVIEW.

Specially written for The CUBA REVIEW by Willett & Gray, of New York.

Our last review of the sugar market was written May 12. At that time, Centrifugals 96 test were quoted at 4.36c. per lb. duty paid, and at 3c. per lb. cost and freight. At this writing, June 12, the quotations are 4.40c. per lb. duty paid, and 3.03c. cost and freight for 96 test basis.

During the interim, the price has been no lower than 4.24c. per lb. and no higher than 4.40c. per lb. duty paid. It has shown to have been a very steady firm market.

European beet sugar markets have been equally steady, fluctuating only slightly from week to week under the direct influence of the news from this side and from Cuba, quotations for beet sugar May 12 being 11s. 7½d., advancing to 11s. 8¾d. on the 16th, declining to 11s. on the 25th, rising to 11s. 5¾d. the 29th, dropping to 11s. 2¾d. on June 3, rising to 11s. 5¼d. June 10, and closing at 11s. 4½d., equal to 4.40c. per lb. duty paid for Centrifugals.

As regards crops, the figures of June 1 show a visible crop of Cuba 900,255 tons, to which will be added the later receipts, bringing the total about 925,000 tons, as estimated in last review.

Thus far the United States has received 281,364 tons less from Cuba than last season to same time, and as but 177,411 tons stock remains in the island for the United States to draw from for six months, it is evident that a largely increased supply over last year must be drawn from Europe and Java, the only available sources of supply. Consequently from week to week our refiners have bought and continue to buy from abroad whenever the opportunity offers. Java sugars in warehouse in Liverpool have contributed two cargoes thus far to our requirements, in addition to beet sugar purchases. Also 175,000 tons Javass have been taken for direct shipment. All these purchases have been made so judiciously as not to have advanced the quotations of sugar, but it is doubtful if the further amounts required by our refiners to October can be so successfully secured. It may be possible that our next review will show more advance in values than the present.

The fruit season is at hand and the demand for the refined product begins to increase, giving indications of a general advance in quotations of both raws and refined from the standpoint of supply and demand on the hand-to-mouth basis.

Looking forward into next season, all signs point to a higher range of prices. The prevailing rains in Cuba, while helping the growing canes, cannot add the product of new plantings after this time to the crop outturn. A fair estimate of the next crop from known conditions at this time would seem to be an increase of, say, 100,000 tons over the present.

As regards the European beet crop, there are no features indicating much of any variation from the last crop. Brazil will have a larger crop and contribute to the United States supplies which she did not do this season. Taken altogether there will be no need of Cuba marketing her early receipts at such a difference below the parity of Europe as was experienced on the present crop.

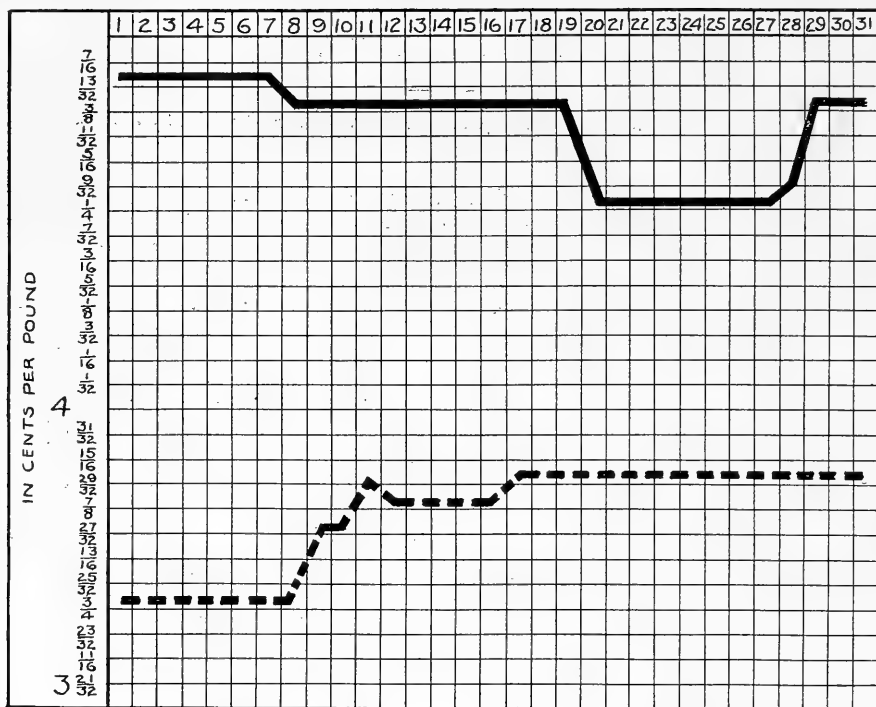
At the close we quote Centrifugals 96 test 4.40c. per lb. duty paid and 3 1/32c. cost and freight for shipment, and beet sugar 11s. 4½d. f.o.b. Hamburg, equal to 4.40c. per lb. landed here duty paid.

During the past week, the refining capacity of the United States has been increased by the opening for business of the new Warner Sugar Refinery at Edgewater, New Jersey, with capacity of 2,500 barrels per day, but at present producing but 1,000 barrels. Their first fine granulated was of full standard quality and met with ready demand from the trade at 5c. per 100 lbs. concession, the price now raised to the same level as other refiners. All refiners are now quoting 5.25c. per lb. net cash for granulated.

New York, June 12, 1908.



Sprouting seed cane, showing fallacy of cutting too long for planting.



CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR 96° TEST.

Prices at New York for May.

Solid line1908

Broken line1907

REVISTA AZUCARERA.

Escrito expresamente para la CUBA REVIEW por Willett & Gray, de Nueva York.

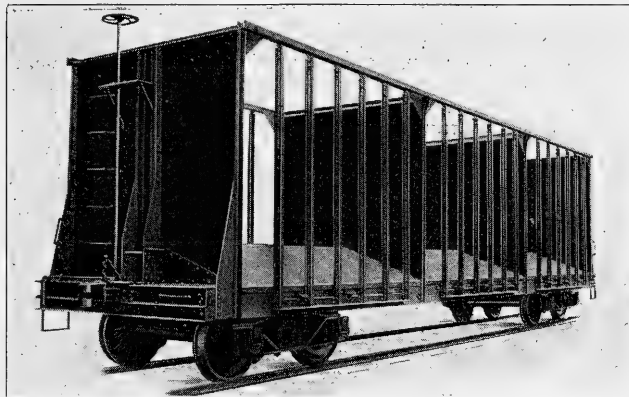
Nuestra última revista azucarera fué escrita el día 12 de Mayo. Entonces los azúcares centrífugas polarización 96° se cotizaban á 4.36 cents. la libra derechos pagados, y á 3 cents. la libra costo y flete. En el momento de escribir estas líneas, Junio 12, las cotizaciones son 4.40 cents. la libra incluso los derechos y 3.03 cents. costo y flete por los de polarización 96°.

En el entretanto los precios no bajaron á menos de 4.24 cents. la libra ni subieron á más de 4.40 cents. la libra, incluso los derechos. Como se ve, los precios se mantuvieron muy firmes.

Los precios del azúcar de remolacha europeo también fueron firmes, pues fluctuaron muy poco de semana en semana bajo la influencia directa de las noticias recibidas de este país y de Cuba. La cotización por dicho azúcar el 12 de Mayo era 11s. 7½d., subió á 11s. 8¼d. el día 16, bajó á 11s. el día 25, subió á 11s. 5¼d. el día 29, bajó á 11s. 2¼d. el día 3 de Junio, subió á 11s. 5¼d. el día 10 de Junio y cerró á 11s. 4½d., equivalente á 4.40 cents. la libra, derechos pagados, por centrífugas.

Con respecto á las zafras, las cifras obtenidas en primero de Junio, acusan una zafra en Cuba de 900,255 toneladas, á las que añadiéndose los arribos que tendrán lugar más tarde, harán un total de 925,000 toneladas poco más ó menos, que fué lo calculado en nuestra última revista.

Hasta la fecha, en los Estados Unidos se han recibido de Cuba 281,364 toneladas menos que en la zafra anterior para este tiempo, quedando en la Isla unas 177,411 toneladas almacenadas para el abasto de los Estados Unidos durante seis



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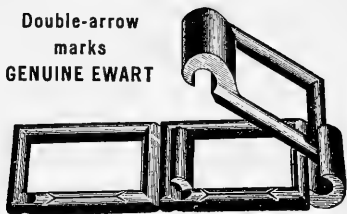
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meses, y es evidente que este año habrá de importarse mayor cantidad de azúcar que el anterior de Europa y de Java, que son los únicos mercados donde puede adquirirse el dulce. Con motivo de esto, nuestros refinadores han comprado semanalmente y continúan comprando en el extranjero todos los azúcares que se les ofrecen en condiciones aceptables. Los azúcares de Java almacenados en Liverpool han contribuido hasta el presente con dos cargamentos para el abasto de la demanda aquí, y esto además de los azúcares de remolacha que se han comprado. También se han adquirido 175,000 toneladas de azúcar de Java para embarque directo. Todas estas compras se han hecho con tanta prudencia, que no han causado alza en los precios del azúcar, pero es dudoso que las nuevas compras que hayan de hacer nuestros refinadores de aquí á Octubre, puedan llevarse á cabo sin influenciar las cotizaciones. Es posible que en nuestra próxima revista hayamos de registrar una subida en los precios, mayor que la aquí consignada.

La estación de las frutas ha llegado y la demanda de azúcar refinado comienza á aumentar, habiendo indicaciones de una subida general en los precios, tanto de los mascabados como de los refinados, en cuanto se refiere al abasto y la demanda para el consumo inmediato.

Todos los indicios son de que los azúcares de la próxima estación habrán de obtener precios más altos. Las persistentes lluvias habidas en Cuba, si bien han contribuido al crecimiento de la caña sembrada, han impedido el desarrollo de las siembras nuevas, por lo que no hay que contar con éstas últimas para el aumento de la zafra actual en esta época del año. Por los datos que se tienen al presente, puede muy bien calcularse que la zafra próxima será unas 100,000 toneladas mayor que la presente.

Con respecto á la producción de azúcar de remolacha en Europa, no hay nada que indique gran variación con relación á la zafra última. En el Brasil habrá una zafra mayor que contribuirá al abasto de los Estados Unidos, cosa que no ha resultado este año. Considerando todas las circunstancias presentes, puede afirmarse que los hacendados cubanos no se verán en el caso de vender sus primeros azúcares á un precio tan bajo al de la remolacha europea como lo hicieron en la zafra presente.

Cerramos cotizando los centrífugas polarización .96° á 4.40 cents. la libra derechos pagados y á 3 1/32 cents. la libra, costo y flete, para su embarque futuro, y el azúcar de remolacha á 11s. 4½d., entregada á bordo en Hamburgo, equivalente á 4.40 cents. la libra entregada aquí, derechos pagados.

Durante la semana pasada las facilidades para el refinado de azúcares en los Estados Unidos se han aumentado con la apertura de la nueva refinería de azúcar de Warner, en Edgewater, New Jersey, la cual puede producir 2,500 barriles diarios, pero que al presente solo produce 1,000 barriles. El primer azúcar granulado fino producido por dicha refinería era de la calidad normal y obtuvo buena demanda para el consumo con una rebaja de 5 centavos en las 100 libras, si bien el precio que dicha refinería cotiza ahora es igual al cotizado por las demás refinerías. Al presente, todas las refinerías cotizan el granulado á 5.25 cents. la libra neto, al contado.

Nueva York, Junio 12 de 1908.

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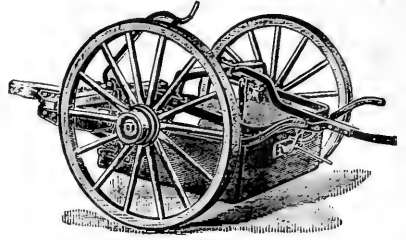
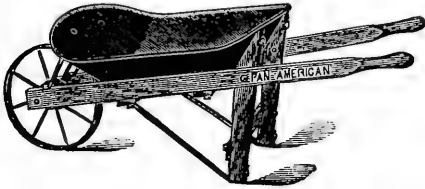
Further, to the two persons sending their names who give the best reasons why I make this free offer, I will give two special prizes. To the one giving the best reasons, three acres, and to the next best, two acres, absolutely free of cost. Not one cent from you. I pay for making the deeds. Tell your friends about it. Write me a letter to-day. No postal cards go. This advertisement will not appear again.

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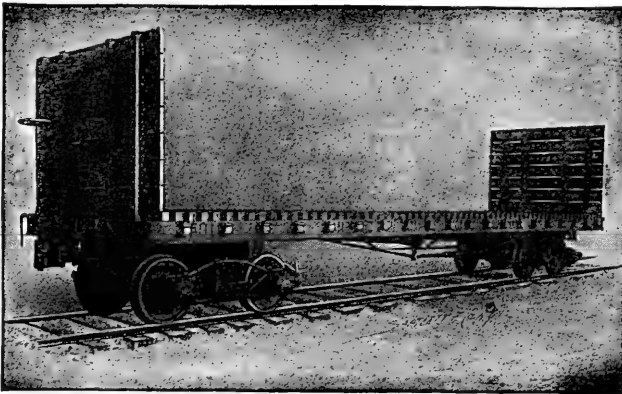
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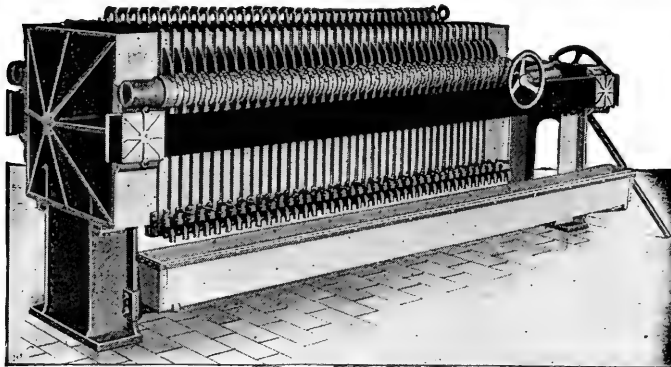
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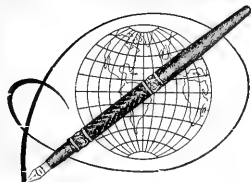
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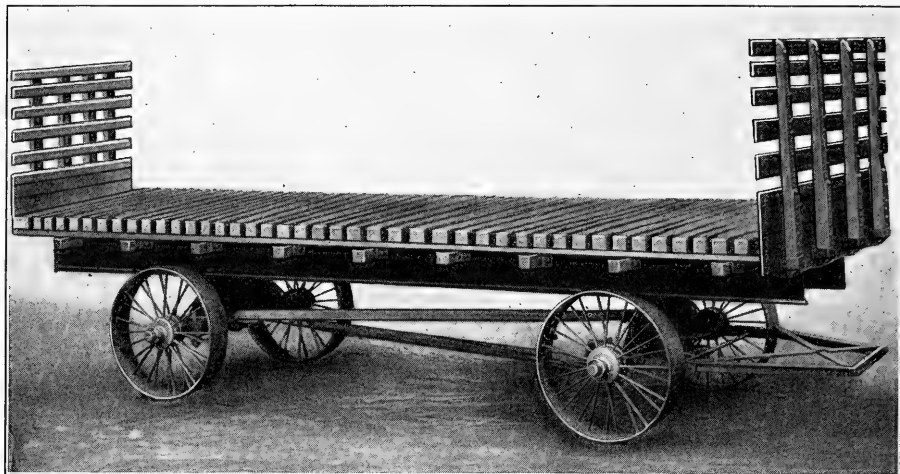
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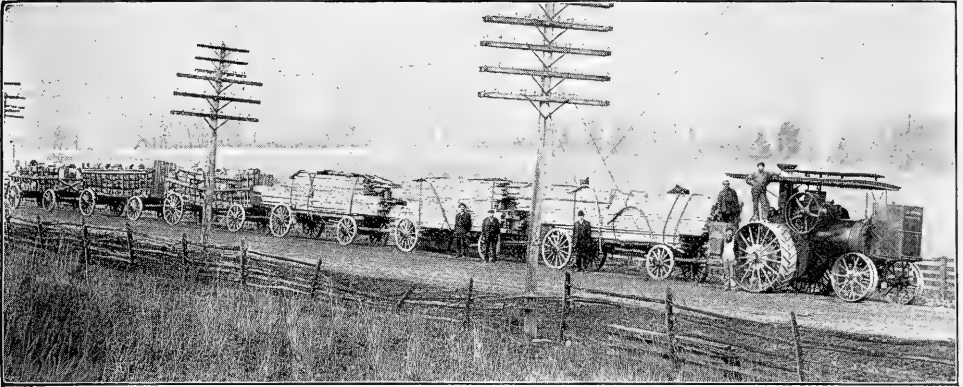
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Ron Selecto "Golondrina" y "Carta Cuba." Medalla de Oro, St. Louis, 1904.

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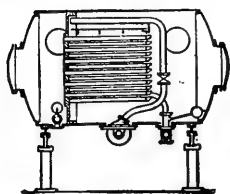
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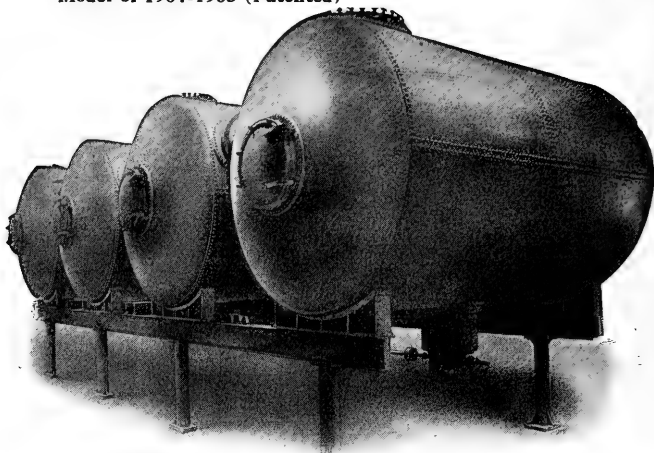
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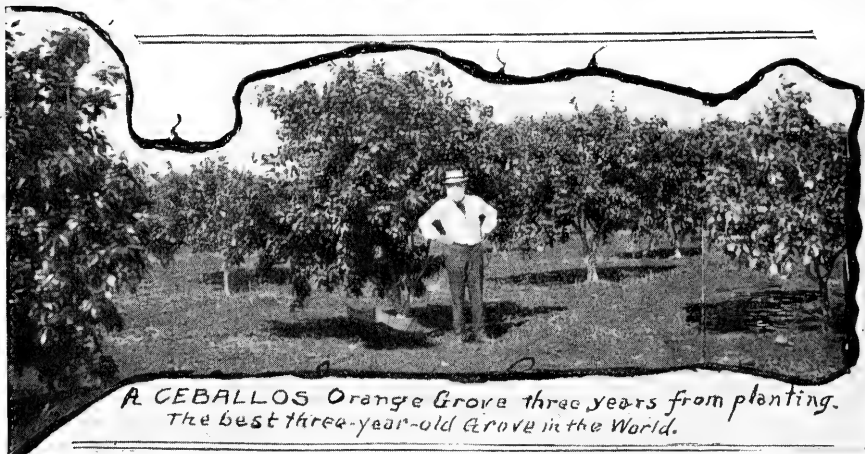
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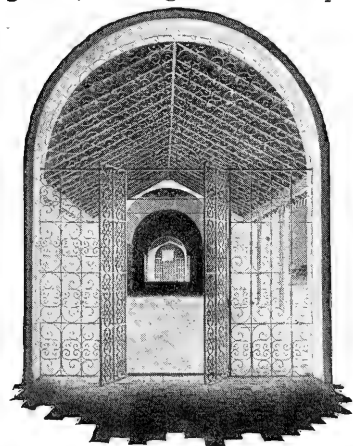
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The Cuba Railroad

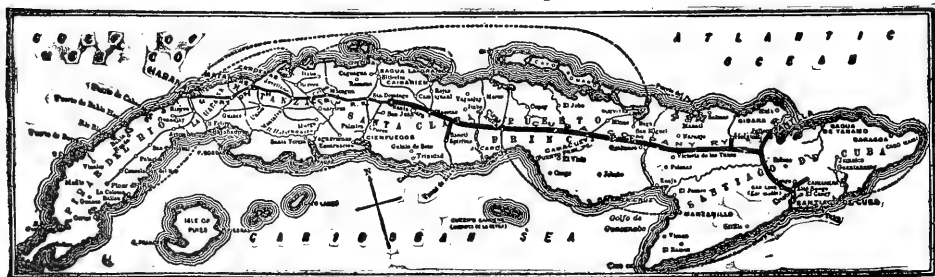
This new line completing the railroad connection between Havana and Santiago, and Antilla, on the Bay of Nipe, is of standard gauge and similar in its construction and equipment to the better class of northern lines. All of its important bridges are of steel and masonry, and the line generally is rock-ballasted. The main line passes along the center of the eastern and wider half of Cuba, and opens up a matchless and most picturesque agricultural region, and passes through the tropical forests of mahogany, cedar, lignum vitae, ebony and many other trees, hung with vines and millions of orchids. Palm trees of magnificent aspect and great variety abound everywhere. The famed Parana and Guinea grasses, covering most of the open districts and standing from six to twelve feet high and green the year round, together with frequent running streams, make this an ideal cattle country. No food has to be put up and no shelter is required. The rich soils everywhere are adapted to sugar, tobacco, cotton, corn and an endless variety of products. The swamps which occur at places along the coasts of Cuba are absent from the interior, which is high, dry and exceptionally healthy. The trade winds blow across Cuba every day, and bring to all parts fresh sea air; the extreme heat of northern summers is consequently unknown and the humidity of other tropical countries is also unknown.



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Map of The Cuba Railroad

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Vol VI.

JULY, 1908

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BOTANICAL
GARDEN.

Contents of This Number

The cover page is of the entrance to one of the beautiful Vedado residences. The ornate ironwork comes from Spain, and is a striking feature of all the houses.

Election agitation with the emblems of the parties, and portraits of some of the men talked about, will be found on pages 7 and 8.

Government construction news on pages 9 and 10.

Religious work in Cuba. Items of interest regarding denominational work. Pages 12 and 13.

Shoes in Cuba. With illustrations of styles most in demand. Page 14.

Making Concrete Blocks in Cuba. With illustrations on pages 15 and 16.

Hardware in Cuba is described on page 16, together with Havana Custom House collections and Cuban mahogany and cedar report.

Isle of Pines matter on page 17.

United States newspaper comments on coming Cuban elections, annexation talk, and prospects of another revolution, etc., on pages 18 and 19.

Tobacco. With some interesting illustrations on page 20.

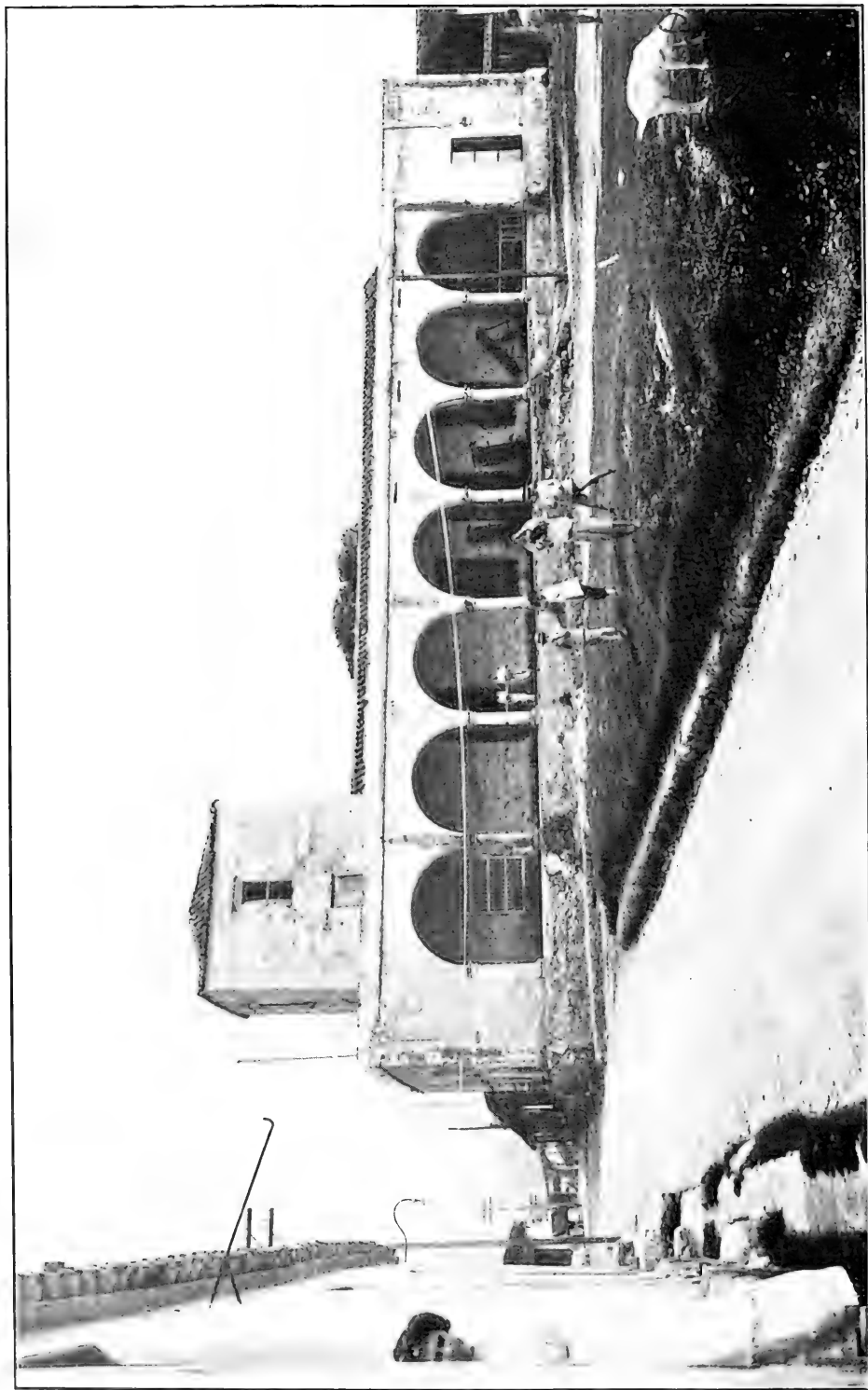
Railroad and financial matters on page 21.

The Mango, an important fruit of Cuba. Methods of propagation, picking and packing, varieties, etc. By H. H. Hume. All beautifully illustrated, on pages 22 to 25. Agricultural news on page 25.

Cuban Customs regulations, hints for American exporters, amendments of regulations and special changes. By Paul Cook, Assistant Adviser of the Treasury Department of Cuba, page 26. Every American merchant and manufacturer should read this.

Sugar Review by Willett & Gray, on page 27.

Sugar Review in Spanish, on page 28.



OLD BUILDINGS OF CUBA. Picturesque structure in Regla, across Havana harbor, dating back to Spanish times, erected for Spanish Government purposes.

THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA."

Copyright, 1907, by the Munson Steamship Line.

Volume VI.

JULY, 1908.

Number 8.

POLITICAL AND GOVERNMENT MATTERS.

General News Notes.

No Minor elections, both provincial and municipal, are to be held in the island within the next few weeks, and spirited local contests are going on between the adherents of Gen. Jose Miguel Gomez and those of Dr. Alfredo Zayas. There is no excitement. The voters have shown little patriotic or national sentiment.

The The emblems of the political parties have been filed with the Board of Elections. Conservatives have a five-pointed star; Miguelistas a plow and a rooster, and the Zayistas display the three medallions of Jose Marti, Maximo Gomez and Maceo. One of the Havana papers, La Discussion, has this to say regarding the party symbols: The Conservative party's emblem is serious and simple. The Miguelista emblem is complicated, in bad taste and symbolizes cock-fighting, while the Zayista emblem is likewise in bad taste.

New "Work on the military map of the Island of Cuba which has been in progress from time to time during the occupation of the island by our troops is now practically completed. In the more important parts of the island the scale has been two inches to the mile and elsewhere on inch to the mile.

Government "The old map of Cuba was defective in many respects. Rivers ran where was dry land, cities appeared where in fact was jungle and roads and railroads were not found in many places where for years they were

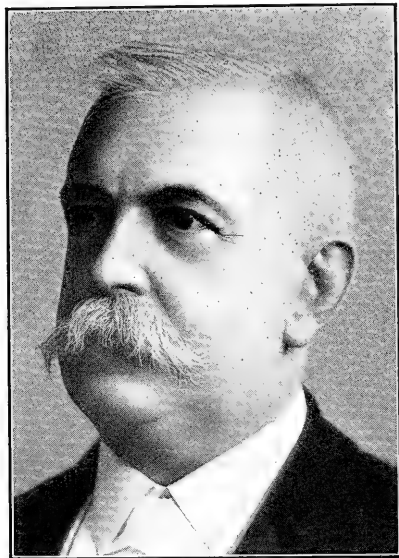
supposed to be, and where surveying parties expected to cross lakes they found small swamps. The data of the old map came from Spanish sources. It is safe to say that for the first time in the history of Cuba there is now approaching completion an accurate map of the island."—Army and Navy Life.

Immigration The Immigration Bureau of the Agriculture Department, located at the Treasury Building in Havana, has issued a circular notifying the families and all persons desiring to get immigrants out of the detention camp at Triscornia for the purpose of giving them work, that the bureau's services are free.

Bureau The bureau also offers to secure a reduction of 50 per cent. in the transportation to parties of immigrants composed of five or more going to the country to engage in work.

Can't Pay By a law of the Cuban Congress passed July 25, 1903, the Cuban government canceled all the interests due on "censos" which are taxes imposed upon real estate during the Spanish times, and allowed a settlement on a basis of 25 and 40 per cent., to be paid within a period of five years. This period expires July 30, and an extension of time is asked for on the ground that bad business conditions will not permit of payments for the present.

Taxes. Secretary Taft said recently, after a report from Governor Magoon, that conditions in Cuba were most satisfactory with reference to the turning over of the island to the Cuban authorities in February next.



Dr. Enrique José Varona, Prof. Philosophy
Havana University, President National
Committee, Conservative Party.

General Faustino Guerra and Major Marti, and Captain Landa of the new Cuban Army, were in Fort Leavenworth, Kan., a few weeks ago looking over the reservations and examining the various departments necessary to the maintenance and operation of the big post. Lieut. W. L. Patterson was detailed by the U. S. War Department as personal aide to the Cuban commander, and explained all features of interest. Speaking of recruiting for the new army, Major Marti said:

"One of the principal features of the military system of the country that we desire to study is the recruiting service. This is especially important to us on account of the limitations of our army. As we are restricted to but 5,000 men it is absolutely essential that we enlist none but the most fit. We cannot afford to have one weak soldier. The 5,000 regulars are to be the best that the country affords and the 3,000 of the rural guards are to be the seconds. These rural guards are mounted and are to be available for service only on the call of the commander-in-chief. While in this country we expect to let contracts for the purchase of American horses for our cavalry."

The party go to Fort Riley next to inspect the school of application for cavalry and field artillery.

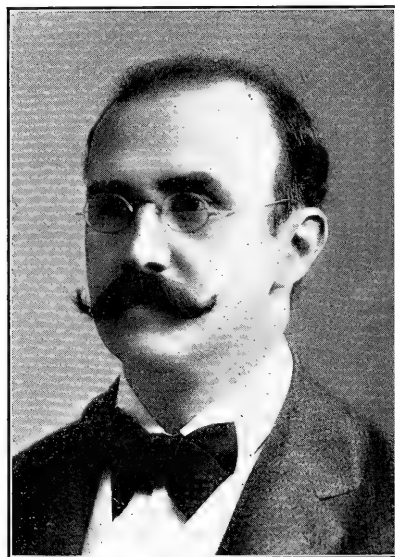
The case against Gen. Evaristo Estenoz for striking a government messenger who refused to take off his cap when delivering a letter, was dismissed by the judges, under instructions from the prosecuting attorney, although the evidence was conclusive of the assault. This leads the "Discussion" to say editorially:

"The acquittal of this man was not the result of his innocence or the finding of a court which heard the evidence, but instead he was acquitted as the result of an order given to the prosecuting attorney of the Supreme Court to retire the accusation against Estenoz because it was the convenience of the policy of the Government.

"We believe that nothing so serious has ever occurred in Cuba."

As a result of long agitation by all classes of residents, a measure permitting passengers to smoke while on board Havana trolley cars has been decreed by Mayor Cardenas. Passengers occupying the two rear seats in the car are allowed to smoke, and the trolley company must arrange the seats in a manner that the other passengers may not be annoyed by the smokers.

New lighthouses have been placed in service, beginning June 30, at the entrance to the Port of Vita or Bitá, and at the east of the entrance to the Port of Sama, both on the north coast of Cuba.



Dr. José Antonio Gonzalez Lanuza, Prof. of Law
at Havana University; Vice-Pres. National
Committee, Conservative Party.

ORDEN A LA GUARDIA RURAL



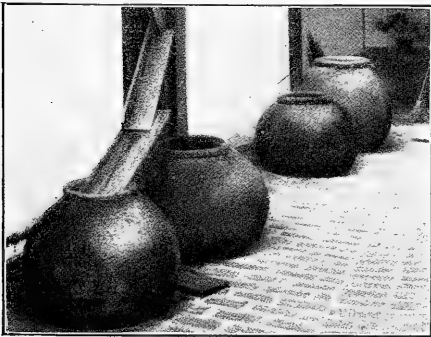
EL JEFE.—Ya lo saben: ustedes los paisanos solamente podran ser politicos.

In this cartoon Rural Guards are warned not to be active politically in consequence of official orders. "Don't you know," says the cartoonist, "that only civilians can be politicians!"

General Portuondo Dead.

General Rafael Portuondo, who on July 13 was stabbed by Augustin Aguilera, brother of the Miguelista candidate for Mayor of Mayari, died July 16, Governor Magoon decreed that the expenses of the funeral, in view of General Portuondo's services in the cause of Cuban freedom, should be defrayed by the government.

General Portuondo was 40 years old, a lawyer by profession; had served with distinction under Maceo in the field and in the councils of the Cuban nation as Secretary of War. His influence, particularly with his followers, was in favor of Zayas for President.



Tinajones, in use all over Cuba, for household water supply. They are made in the island, and are very large.

Sewers for Havana.

Practically all of the city of Havana will come within the district to be paved and equipped with sewers and it is probable that the work will extend to Jesus del Monte and Vedado. The question of these extensions will be decided upon later. It is expected the work will cost in the neighborhood of \$16,000,000, two-thirds of

which will be paid by the state and one-third by the city of Havana. McGirney & Rokeby of Brooklyn have the contract, and the work will begin in a short time.

Work at Cienfuegos. Hugh J. Reilly, who has the contract for the construction of the water works at that place, arrived in Cuba July 13 on the Saratoga. Engineer Cornelius C. Vermeule, of East Orange, N. J., accompanied him. Mr. Vermeule will go at once to Cienfuegos and will begin planning the work that is to be done there in constructing the waterworks.



The old pontoon bridge across the Almendares River, near Havana.

Almendrares River New Bridge. In view of the importance of providing a convenient crossing of the Almendares river at the calzada, leading from Pedado to Marianao in the place of the temporary pontoon bridge now used, and because of the rapid growth of Havana, the Governor of the province recommends that this work be undertaken without delay.

Three months will be given bidders to study the specifications, and allowing 300 working days for construction the bridge could be brought into service late in 1909. The cost is estimated at \$150,000.

Yellow Fever at Daikui. There are fourteen cases of yellow fever at Daikui. Precautions to prevent the spread of the disease are being taken by the health authorities.

On July 16 Spanish miners attacked with knives men detailed to enforce rigorous sanitary regulations. Major Powell C. Fauntelroy, of the army medical service, has charge of the work of sanitation.

*Public
School
Matters.*

At the request of Secretary of Public Instruction, Governor Magoon signed a decree June 16 authorizing the appropriation of the following sums for public school purposes: \$73,545.22 for materials for primary instructions; \$23,300 for various expenses; \$69,888 expense of personal and \$81,156.76 for rent of buildings used as schoolhouses.

A report is to be furnished the Department of Public Instruction by all private schools in the Province of Havana for the purpose of finding out the number of children attending these schools and the percentage of attendance. Blanks are supplied by the superintendent, Tomas H. Montoro, which contain full instructions as to information required.

Bids were opened on June 28 for the construction of a two-story brick and cement schoolhouse in Candelaria, Pinar del Rio Province, to cost \$25,000.

A bill increasing the pay of the Havana police is before the interior department. If sanctioned first-class policemen will receive \$70 a month; second class, \$60, and third class \$55. Under the present law first-class policemen receive \$60 per month, second class \$55 and third class \$52.50.

Havana will have a new model slaughterhouse by next October. It will be built at Luyano, following the latest models for this kind of building, with modern methods of slaughtering cattle under hygienic conditions.

*New
Health
Officers.*

Governor Magoon has signed a decree submitted by the National Board of Sanitation appointing the following persons as local health officers at the following towns:

Dr. Federico Escoto, Matanzas; Dr. Miguel Roura, Quemados de Guines; Dr. Antonio Fernandez Aleman, Santa Maria del Rosario; Dr. Amado Mas, Pedro Betancourt; Dr. Rogelio Palacio, Cabanas; Dr. Felipe Arango, Consolacion del Norte; Dr. Pedro F. Abreu, San Cristobal, and Dr. Antonio Mendez Crespo, at Jiguani.

By unanimous vote the National Independent party accepted the invitation made by the Liberal Zayistas to unite at the coming provincial and municipal elections. The independents are allowed to name six candidates from their party for members of the city council.

The examination and observation of passengers from the interior of the island, bound for ports in the south of the United States, will be made in future in the upper story of the La Machina passenger station, by the physician of the Marine Hospital Service of the United States, in charge of said service in this city, and not in the office of the Department of Health, as has been done.

The new \$40,000 fire headquarters for the Havana Fire Department on Monserrate street, Havana, will be ready for occupancy on November 1.

CUBAN CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNORS.

A list of the official candidates for governors of provinces through the island of Cuba for the elections which are to be held August 1, according to the records of the Provincial Boards of Elections, follows:

Pinar del Rio Province.

Conservative Party—Colonel Idalecio Sobrado, ex-governor of the province.

Zayista Party—Rafael Diaz Arrastia, mayor of Consolacion del Sur, same province.

Miguelista Party—Colonel Miguel Llaneras.

Habana Province.

Conservative Party—General Emilio Nuñez, ex-governor of the province.

Zayista Party—General Ernesto Asbert, ex-member of the Provincial Council.

Miguelista Party—General Enrique Loinaz del Castillo, ex-congressman.

Matanzas Province.

Conservative Party—Dr. Domingo Lacuona, ex-governor of the province.

Zayista Party—Dr. Francisco Cuellar, lawyer.

Miguelista Party—Colonel José Ramon Montero.

Independents (Fortunistas)—Dr. Luis Fortun, ex-senator.

Santa Clara Province.

Conservative Party—Gen. Jose Luis Robau, ex-congressman.

Zayistas—Gen. Eduardo Guszman.

Miguelista Party—General Gerardo Machado.

Camaguey Province.

Conservative Party—Dr. Juan Gusman Quesada.

Zayista Party—Dr. Nicolas Porro.

Miguelista Party—Major Gustavo Caballero.

Oriente Province.

Conservative Party—Colonel Silveiro Guerra.

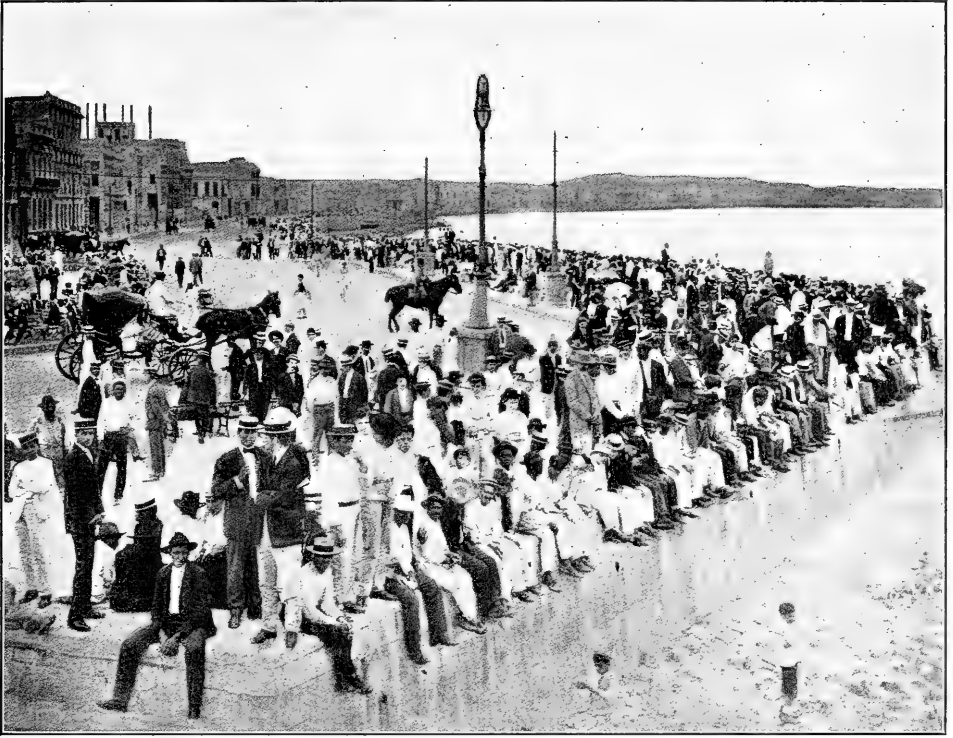
Zayista Party—Dr. Adriano Galano.

Miguelista Party—Colonel Rafael Manduley, ex-congressman.

Provincial Oriental Party—Colonel Carlos Manuel de Cespedes.

Independent—Francisco Brioso, lawyer.

Most of the candidates won their military titles either by services in the Army of Liberation, in the Rural Guard, or in the August, 1906, revolution.



Waiting on the Malecon wall for the coming of the Spanish training ship, the Nautilus. In the background lies Vedado.

Spain Wednesday, June 24, was an important occasion in *Salutes* Cuba. A Spanish three-masted, square-rigged *Cuba.* naval vessel entered the harbor of Havana and saluted the Cuban flag, it being the first time in history when the guns of Spain have barked in honor of the island republic. Over Morro Castle flew the original Cuban flag which replaced the stars and stripes on the birth of the Cuban republic on May 20, 1902.

As the Nautilus came abreast the historic fortress, for centuries the emblem of Spanish domination, she broke out a Cuban flag at her mainmast, thundering forth a national salute.

At the same moment was released from the committee steamer of the Spanish colony, which had gone out with a great company to welcome the distinguished visitor, a flock consisting of scores of white doves, signifying peace and good will. Attached to each dove were streamers of crimson and gold, which swung in the air as the birds flew hither and thither in the smoke of the cannon. Some of them took refuge in the yard arms and rigging of the ship.

Havana was elaborately decorated and entertainments filled the time of the boat's stay in Cuban waters, Cubans doing as much to make her stay pleasant as the Spaniards. The Nautilus left on July 9 for Halifax, sailing thence to England and then to Spain.

Extension of the Malecon Promenade. The Secretary of Public Works will continue the Malecon from its present terminal in front of the San Lazaro Hospital to Vedado. At least this was the promise made to a committee of citizens who visited Governor Magoon on June 23.

The Malecon, which is Cuba's only fashionable boulevard along the water front, was constructed in 1900 during the first intervention. Later it was extended to Caleta de San Lazaro and the Maceo Park, under the Palma Administration, when the work had to be stopped on account of lack of funds.

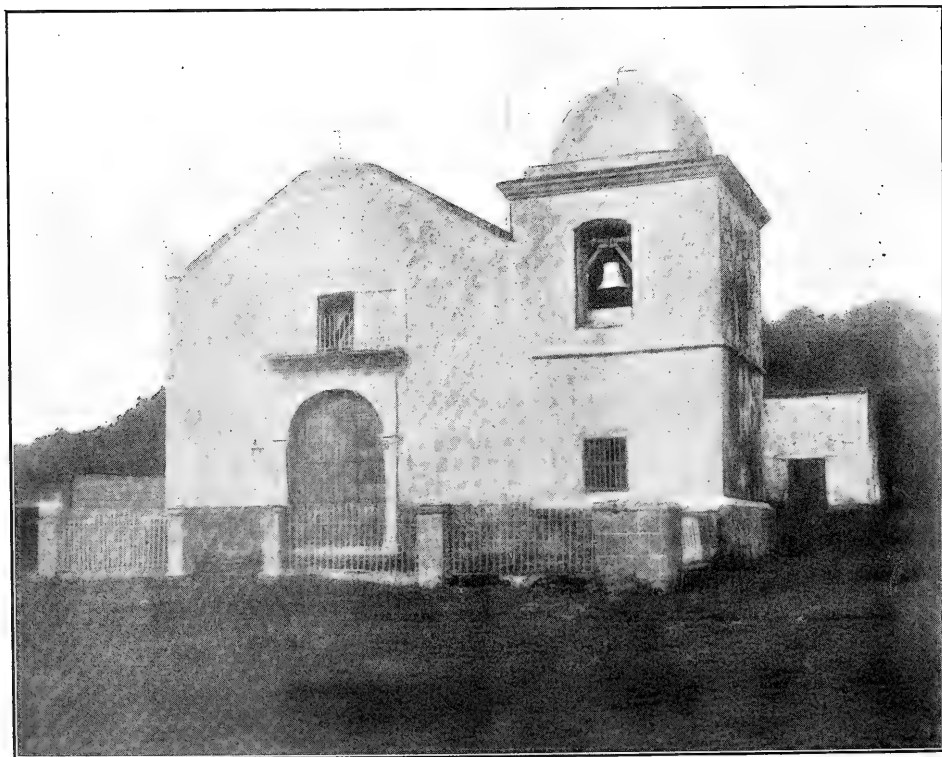
The original plan of the Malecon was to have it run to Vedado. When finished it will be one of the most beautiful promenades and speedways to be found anywhere.

RELIGIOUS WORK IN CUBA.

The Friends' Church

When the missionaries sent out by Friends landed in Cuba in 1900, many of the inhabitants almost, if not quite, expected to see the horns sticking out from under our hats as indicative of our character and the auspices and nature of our mission. Then came the stage of being endured, hoping for the time when we would give up defeated. We are now emerging from the pity stage, when people tapped their heads significantly as the faithful few passed on their way to meeting, or told tales of the converts raving along the seashore and knocking their heads against stone walls in their madness. People of the better class are coming to respect us, some enough to publicly class themselves as one with us. The present moment is a time of great opportunity for the Friends Church in Cuba. The work of Friends in the Island of Cuba has been greatly favored, and a progress has been made almost, if not quite, unexcelled in

the history of the first seven years of mission work in any country entered by our church. The property interests alone of Friends in the island at a low estimate are worth at least \$28,000. Four principal stations have been occupied, with their respective out-stations. At Puerto Padre school work has taken the lead; as yet no church has been organized, but services are held regularly. A fine educational work has been done, however, a well organized school of from between 60 and 70 pupils having been maintained. Three smaller schools of from 25 to 35 pupils have done good work in the other stations. When we stop to think that 79 per cent. of the population of Cuba cannot read nor write, who can measure the immense good that Friends might do by energetic educational work. It is madness to depend entirely on foreign workers for the evangelization of any country. Native workers called of God and capable of leading in the work must be provided with an



CHURCHES OF CUBA. Old Spanish Church at Menagua.

opportunity for their education and training. Four day schools, ten or more Sunday schools, are maintained. American Friend, Philadelphia.

Another Episcopal Church for Cuba.

On Wednesday, May 6, the Bishop of Cuba, assisted by the Rev. J. M. Lopez-Gullien, the missionary in charge of the work in Guantanamo, laid the cornerstone of what will be one of the finest churches in Cuba. The stone bears the inscription:

"Iglesia de Todos los Santos, MCMVIII"
(All Saints Church, 1908.)

The building will be in the old colonial style, will accommodate 200, and will cost, including the lot, but without furniture, \$15,000, of which \$12,000 is the gift of Mr. W. W. Frazier of Philadelphia. It is expected that it will be ready for occupancy about April 1, 1909. The materials of the church will be reinforced concrete, with woodwork of Spanish cedar. The windows will be of stained glass. It is more than probable that a rectory will also be erected in connection with the church.

Sunday School Work.

Rev. H. B. Bardwell, a Methodist church preacher, spoke at the International S. S. convention in Louisville, Ky., June 19, regarding this work in Cuba, and said he considered that they were just through the experimental period down there. "We have the young men interested," he said. "They are the representatives of the middle classes, the men who are to be the bone and sinew

of the island in the future. We have a great number who are anxious to take up the training for the ministry, and that seems to me to be most indicative of the spiritual growth."—Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal

Cuban Bishops Visit New York.

The Rt. Rev. Emanuel Ruiz, Bishop of Pinar del Rio, Cuba, the youngest bishop in America, and perhaps in the world, visited New York recently, accompanied by the Rt. Rev. Aurelio Torres, Bishop of Cienfuegos, Cuba.

Bishop Ruiz is thirty-two years of age, was consecrated Bishop of Pinar del Rio on June 7, 1907. He was ordained in Havana, Cuba, when he was twenty-one years of age.

He rules over a diocese of about 9,000 square miles. There are 300,000 people, twenty-five parishes and twenty-two priests. He has made pastoral visits to nearly every part of his diocese and during the past five months has confirmed 15,000 people.

Bishop Ruiz is on his way to Rome, and it is said that he is the first native-born Cuban bishop to visit Rome.—Catholic Universe, Cleveland, O.

Seventh Day Adventists.

The religious sect of the Christian faith known as "Seventh Day Adventists" have established a branch of their church in Cuba. The inscription of the sect was made recently at the office of the Cuban Secretary of State by the Rev. Mr. E. W. Snyder, representative in the island.

COLONEL CHARLES HERNANDEZ SANDRINO.

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs of the Republic of Cuba.



Col. Charles Hernandez Sandrino

Colonel Hernandez was born at the city of Pinar del Rio, Cuba. He received his early education in his native city, later emigrating to the United States, where he completed his studies.

He joined the Cuban forces in the Ten Years' War for Independence, which broke out in 1868, was one of the first to join again in 1895, serving under General Lacrete Mor-

lot, and later under General Calizto Garcia Iniguez, as aide to the latter.

His civil record began with the first American intervention in 1900, when he was appointed inspector of posts of the republic, which office he held until 1901, when he was appointed postmaster of the City of Havana. In the following year he was made Assistant Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs. When the government of the republic was turned over to President Palma he was again placed in the office of City Postmaster. He held this latter office until the year 1904, when he resigned.

In October, 1906, the Provisional Administration assumed control, and he was called to take the office of Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, which office he still occupies.

Under his direction great attention has been given to increasing the telegraph connections and the creation of new postal offices, and these are now working with regularity and efficiency.

SHOES IN CUBA.

Cubans Prefer the Imported Article — Native Tanned Leather Poor — Wealthy Spaniards and Cubans Like Dainty Shoes.

Prices on shoes in Cuba are high. This is to be expected when the cost of transportation and the duties to be paid are taken into consideration. It costs considerable money to place a pair of shoes in Cuba. Of course, there are plenty of shoemakers in Cuba and some fairly good shoes are manufactured. But the average shoe dealer and average wearer of shoes in Cuba prefers to buy and use the imported article. While a number of the Cuban shoe factories produce a good article, there are many that do not. There are hundreds of little makers of boots and shoes who turn out footwear that is hardly worthy of the name. The most inferior grades of leather are used. The leather is of domestic manufacture and this alone is enough to warrant a poor shoe. The native tanned leather is feeble in fiber, lacking in elasticity and devoid of many of the good features looked for in good stock. Even the leather straps which are on sale and which were made from Cuban leather, are coarse, stiff, hard and ungainly. You cannot bend them without breaking them. You can take a sole of a native shoe and double it up and break it. The makers of shoes in Cuba who cater to the poorer classes, are stingy with their leather. The shoes are lacking in material. Soles wear through in a few weeks, due to the extreme thinness and inferior quality of the same.



On the other hand, there are some first-class shoemakers who turn out costly goods for the high-priced public. There are likewise a number of excellent factories in which medium grades of shoes are manufactured. But the average shoemaker turns out the ordinary soft leather, feeble, shabbily constructed foot gearing for which the shoe makers of tropical countries are noted. The result is that many of the dealers in footwear rely altogether upon imported footgear. The American, French and English exporters evidently have an idea that everyone has exceedingly small feet in this country. I have witnessed the struggle of well-to-do Spanish and Cubans in getting a pair of shoes large enough for them. Tons of undersized shoes and leggings are found in Cuba, whereas you are lucky if you can find anything large enough to get on. The stores carry complete lines of stretching devices, and many of the fine shoes have to be distorted on stretchers in order to make them larger.

The Spanish and the Cubans like artistic shoes. They are accustomed to paying high prices for imported shoes. In fact, the people may be placed in three classes. The first class of people include the wealthy and noted families who can afford to pay any price for high-grade foot gearing and who are on the alert to get latest styles. The middle class buys the domestic shoe and the cheap imported shoe, while the third class either wears no shoes at all, or wear the home-made hob-nobs, or the wooden soles with straps.

The people of the first class seek a dainty shoe as a rule. While some of them want the real business footwear, many of them prefer a lightweight shoe, soft and glossy. Low shoes are well liked. The style in Figure 1 at about \$4 sells well, as also the lace shoe of the pattern shown in Figure 2 at \$5. The common type of \$2.50 shoes is another seller, preferred because of its broad toe. While the narrower shoes are liked the best by the dainty Spanish; there are many persons whose feet are too broad to permit wearing of the narrow styles.

Americans in Cuba cannot wear the little shoes imported for the natives due to the smallness in sizes. Therefore nearly all of the stores carry lines of full-sized shoes especially intended for foreign custom.

There is the especially designed low shoe for ladies, price \$7.50, shown in Figure 7. The demand is not very large for this class of shoe, still the dealers are obliged to carry them. I noticed that many of the local makers of shoes are forever striving to make shoes of these classes, using the originals as models. Very cheap imitations are turned out.—American Shoemaking, Boston, Mass.

New York Firm Gets Shoe Contract.

July 11.—The Cuban Shoemakers' League protested to Governor Magoon against the awarding to a representative of American factories of a contract for shoes for the rural guard, although the prices quoted by Cubans were lower.

The New York World later said that a commission appointed by the Governor to receive bids had reported in favor of awarding the contract to Morse & Rogers, No. 134 Duane St., N. Y. City, whose bid amounts to \$60,000—\$3 a pair.

An unsuccessful bidder protested against letting the contract to the New York firm, demanding protection for home industries. The Governor called on the commission for a second report on the subject and the commission has written to him that the award was determined on merit, which means that the New York firm's bid was deemed the best.

MAKING CONCRETE BLOCKS IN CUBA.

A Good and Profitable Business.

BY GEORGE RICE.

In Cuba they make concrete blocks on somewhat different plans from those employed in the United States. The Cuban concrete block maker uses wood molds to considerable extent (see Fig. 1). Manufacturers of concrete block making machinery have been shipping modern machines into the country, and some block makers are in possession of these machines. Cruder types of devices prevail. The business is a good and profitable one in Cuba, for there are many new structures in process of erection, and the tendency toward concrete blocks is very pronounced. Cuban architects utilize considerable stone and cement work in all of their buildings and floors, and floors, walls and ceilings are all of the stony or cement material. Much of the surfacing is polished and looks well.

In the manufacture of concrete blocks the proportion is four parts of sand to

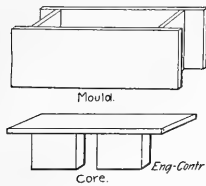


Fig. 1.

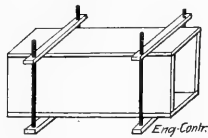


Fig. 2.

one of cement. Water is added, making the stuff pliable without causing it to stick to the molds, because of excessive wetness. Too much water likewise makes the work liable to settle and become soggy when removed from the molds. On the other hand, if too dry, the stuff cannot adhere well and may harden prematurely and crack. In fact, the manufacture of blocks with the somewhat defective apparatus used in the average Cuban plant is somewhat difficult.

The wooden mold is set up in the fashion exhibited by Fig. 1 and filled. The tamping in Cuba is done with a device constructed of hard wood, shaped as shown in Fig. 4.

All the particles should be tamped until the block is compact from bottom to top. The smallest voids should not exist, for air spaces will ruin the block. Blocks are also made under heavy pressure by mechanical apparatus, but most of the blocks are tamped by hand. Some of the mechanical tamping devices I saw in use were constructed to compress the blocks from all sides at one time, result-

ing in the development of thin layers, preventing the air from escaping from the interior and airholes resulted.

The mold is now ready to turn so as to get the core out. The core (see Fig. 1) is quite easily loosened by pounding on the wood with a hammer, and lifted directly upwards without marring the

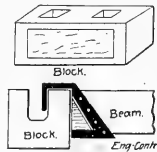


Fig. 3.

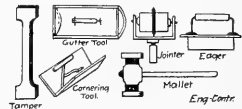


Fig. 4.

edges of the form. Fig. 2 shows the form of the mold when locked up and a finished block is shown in Fig. 3. Fig. 4 shows some of the devices employed in the shaping of blocks to some special design. A gutter tool is exhibited and a combination mallet and one of the trowel devices shaped for doing cornering work. An edger of the Cuban pattern is also shown, and a jointer.

Curing is by no means a simple operation. I have seen good blocks ruined at the curing. On the other hand, defectively moulded blocks are often improved in the curing operation. One should pile the blocks as closely as possible together and keep them under cover, free from the effects of high winds and storms. The Cuban does not always realize this. He takes chances on the weather and places the blocks outside, where they are oftentimes rained upon before they are cured. After the material in the blocks is set a spray can be discharged upon them with good effect, and this is done in some of the works. More often, water is deluged over the blocks at intervals and chances upon regularity of curing are taken. After several days the blocks will absorb no more moisture, as a rule, and then the middle curing of two weeks' duration occurs. Of course, rush orders come along, and, rather than lose the opportunity of business, the manufacturer of blocks in this country, like the manufacturer of blocks in the United States, takes the chances on letting the goods go before the blocks are completely cured. He makes a mistake by doing this. Sometimes the error is a serious one and his business is handicapped for a long time afterwards. It is best to get a good stock ahead and draw upon the thoroughly cured stock

only, no matter how great the inducements may be to sell ahead of time.

Fig. 3 gives a sketch of the system usually employed in Cuba for supporting the end of a beam on a block wall. The blackened portion represents the gripping device in iron. These grips are moulded in wrought iron and are very strong. They are bolted to the ends of the beams. — Chicago Engineering-Contracting.

Hardware in Cuba.

The hardware trade in Cuba has suffered less severely than any other during the spring when things were very black. The demand for agricultural instruments has remained strong, due to the greatly increased area under cultivation for fruits and vegetables. For the same reason the demand for wire netting has been especially strong.

All housefittings, such as door handles, locks, catches, springs, mail boxes, etc., have been in demand. This is due to the extensive building operations going on outside Havana.

The question of patents and trade-marks in Cuba at the present time is a very "live" one. The Cuban law is in this matter in very bad condition and has already cost manufacturers in the north a large amount of money.

Under the existing system it is possible for any person to register a trade-mark well known in other countries, even though that person is not the rightful proprietor of the mark or patent.

This is a clear steal, and it is very annoying to traders in the north after having established a reputation and demand for an article to find the Cuban market closed to them except at a prohibitive cost. Such things are occurring in Havana every day, and manufacturers in the north do not seem to realize the damage which is being done. English exporters came to close quarters with this patent robbery some time since and by systematically registering their patent at the same time as in England at a very small cost they have preserved the Cuban market for the time when they want to exploit it. — Hardware Dealers' Magazine.

Cuban Trade Suggestions.

United States Consul Max J. Baehr, writing from Cienfuegos, reports that the increase of American trade with Cuba since the reciprocity treaty has been gratifying, but he urges representation by agents selected from the resident commission agents, who by reason of a thorough knowledge of language and conditions give better results than salesmen devoid of this knowledge.

One native agent has engaged a store in the business section of Cienfuegos for

the purpose of exhibiting all kinds of merchandise of American manufacture, and to take orders from reliable wholesale dealers on commission. The manufacturers would ship his orders direct to the purchaser.

Some of the lines of goods that this agent thinks would be salable in Cienfuegos are: Contractors' carts and farm wagons, vehicles of all descriptions, office, household and wicker furniture, harness, iron safes, automobiles, typewriters, phonographs, bicycles, plated and nickel wares, cash registers, fire extinguishers, wire and other fencing, refrigerators and sanitary equipment for houses. The name of this agent is on record at Bureau of Manufactures.

Havana Custom House Collections.

The Havana Custom House revenues in the month of June amounted to \$1,434,798.76.

In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, the revenue was \$18,811,730.80, against \$18,985.36 in the fiscal year of 1906-07, an increase of \$136,755.44.

The revenue for six months of 1907 and 1908 is as follows:

	1907.	1908.
January	\$1,677,950.59	\$1,639,442.41
February	1,415,208.39	1,327,083.09
March	1,828,364.87	1,445,400.15
April	1,830,054.95	1,420,777.11
May	1,507,063.86	1,370,889.04
June	1,573,055.22	1,434,798.76

\$9,831,697.88 \$8,638,390.56

This comparison shows a deficit of \$1,193,307.32 in the six months.

Cuban Mahogany and Cedar Report.

Mahogany.—June was the second consecutive month of no arrivals of this grade, and the stock in first hands remains the same. The market still continues very dull, as shown by the figures given.

Cedar.—There was more activity displayed in this grade of wood last month than for some time past, and notwithstanding the receipts, which were normal, the stock that was on hand a month ago has been considerably decreased. Square wood of the better grades in good condition should find buyers. — George F. Herriman, New York, July 1, 1908.

Proprietary Medicines in Cuba.

We have yet to learn of a single worthy proprietary preparation which has fallen flat when introduced into Cuba, and several American manufacturers have built up a large and rapidly growing business.

The yield from proper introductory work in Cuba is prolific provided the goods have merit and are suited to the needs of the people. — American Druggist.

ISLE OF PINES.

Some News Notes of American Activities.

At the municipal elections to be held on August 1 a mayor and nine councilmen will be elected for this island. The present mayor, Sr. Benito Ortiz, has been very active in pushing all public improvements in his charge, and in securing a due share of attention for his district from the departments at Havana. He has devoted his whole official salary and made other contributions to the expense of such improvements, and the progressive people of the island want no other candidate.

A post office has been established at McKinley. It is a registry office, and arrangements for issuing and paying money orders will be made later.

The three new government roads now under construction from Nueva Gerona to McKinley, from Jucaro through Columbia to join the road between Santa Fe and Nueva Gerona, and from Santa Fe to La Ceiba, are well advanced and all will probably be completed by September. The 11-mile road connecting Nueva Gerona and Santa Fe, built during the first American occupation, is being repaired.

The capture by a revenue cutter of several schooners engaged in illegal fishing for turtles along the shore of the Isle of Pines has called attention to the im-

portance of the turtle fishery in the waters of this island. The gathering of sponges along the north shore is another important industry, both sponges and turtles being landed at Batabano for export.

The annual crop of parrots has been gathered this year as usual. Bernard Mayer, of Philadelphia, has been here every spring for so many years that he is known on the island as the Parrot Man. With the aid of country people, who get the young birds from the nests, he takes away many thousands of them each season.

There are now three transportation lines in operation to the Isle of Pines—The Isle of Pine Steamship Co., operating the Cristobal Colon, which carries the mails, the Vuelta Abajo Steamship Co., operating the Veguero, and the Isle of Pines Transportation & Supply Co., running a schooner from Mobile, Ala., which carries freight only.

The mineral spring waters of the island, chief of which is the magnesia water, very beneficial in disorders of the digestive organs, have long been known to the old residents of Havana and the American residents are now learning their value. A chalybeate water is also obtained here.



The beginning of an American home in Cuba. The first buildings at Magnolia on the Jatibonico del Norte River, in Camaguey Province.

UNITED STATES NEWSPAPER COMMENT.

The Elections—Opinions For and Against Annexation—The Wreck of the Maine—Prospects of Another Revolution, etc.**Ninety Days Only.**

Not more than ninety days of independent life as a republic before another necessary intervention on the part of the United States is the estimate made by some pessimistic owners of Cuban property. Certain government officers profess to think that the arrangements which will be made for retaining the whole body of our troops now in the island at fortified posts will exercise a restraining influence, but it is plain that they are none too sure of their ground in making the assertion. The mere overawing influence of the troops might keep matters quiet for a time, but it would not be very long, probably, before the same influences which dictated intervention on the present occasion would be set at work. Some even think that the presence of the troops by making intervention easy and inexpensive would hasten the event rather than retard it.—*Journal of Commerce*, N. Y.

Microbe of Revolt.

Secretary Taft, who knows the Cuban character intimately, said recently:

"Medical men tell us that unless we healthy men have a few score of deadly microbes in our system we are in danger of some dreadful illness or are facing a general breakdown. Well, the same thing holds good in Cuba. If Cuba did not have a few revolutions hatching in its political incubator, I'd begin to wonder what was the matter with the island."—*New York Times*.

Cuba Tired of Being Good.

The United States is the big brother who strives to keep the little one in order and protect him for his own good. The little one may be disposed to prefer his old-time bonds, which, although they were irksome, did not prevent an occasional effort to break them. The liberty to do as he pleases even if so doing causes him trouble, is dear to the soul of the Cuban. It is probable that he is just a little tired of being good.—*Mobile (Ala.) Register*.

Again the Wreck of the Maine.

Why is the wreck there? It has been but a little while since all the world was interested in our strenuous endeavors to recover the body of an American sailor and bring it back to his native land. And yet, John Paul Jones was decently interred in France, while some three-score of our sailors are rotting in the sewage of Havana Harbor, prisoners in the wreck of the Maine! We know where these bodies are. We understand that the expense of lifting their sepulcher and carrying it out to the pure blue waters of the sea would be trivial, but even such a simple burial is denied those three-score dead!—*Newark (N. J.) News*.

Must Sustain Cuban Government.

In the event of another outbreak the duty of this government will be to sustain the administration which it has helped to create and to put it on its feet before abandoning the island a second time. Then, after a fair trial, if Cuba cannot stand alone, something else must be done, and it is plain what that something else must be.—*San Antonio (Tex.) Express*.

Has a Bear by the Tail.

Cuba has three parties, and each prefers government by the United States to the success of the other two. In spite of the most benevolent intentions Uncle Sam appears to have a bear by the tail in his Cuban experiences.—*Newton (Mass.) Journal*.

President McKinley's Message.

July 4, ten years ago, word was received that Cervera's fleet had rushed out of the Bay of Santiago, Cuba, and had been destroyed. The news came after days of anxiety and when the country had begun to fear that the troops before the city of Santiago might have to be withdrawn.

It is worth while recalling on such a day the solemn promise made by McKinley to free Cuba, not to conquer it. In his message to Congress he said: "I speak not of forcible annexation (of Cuba), for that cannot be thought of—that by our code of morality would be criminal aggression."—*Baltimore (Md.) News*.

Many Color Lines in Cuba.

There are social distinctions in Cuba based upon color. There is not one but several color lines, though these are not external, hard, fast and unchangeable, as in the United States. In Cuba social life is run largely by social clubs. There are in almost every town and village negro clubs, two or three grades of mulatto clubs and white clubs. In one and at its functions may appear the husband, excluding the wife; in another, the wife, but not the husband; in a third, their children, but neither the father nor mother. To the world this will appear incredible, almost incomprehensible. Here it is convention, fixed, settled, accepted and operative. These distinctions, however, run but for a lifetime.—*Army and Navy Life*.

The American army is well scattered over the island, and while it consists of only 5,000 troops it is distributed in such a way that a fair-sized body of trained regulars could be mobilized at any point in the island in a few hours.—*N. Y. Commercial*.

Colonial Cuba is perhaps the final answer to the Cuban question.—*Fort Worth (Tex.) Star*.

Get Out of Cuba.

It is time the United States government forced the Cuban people to assume the responsibilities of governing themselves. It is time the American soldiers were brought home and kept at home. Until it has been clearly demonstrated that the people are incapable of self government in the broader sense of the word, the United States will be justified in adopting another policy and the chances are that the policy will be annexation.—Peoria (Ill.) Herald-Transcript.

Cuba Like Corea.

Baron Togoro Takahira, Japanese Ambassador at Washington, says that Corea occupies the same relation to Japan that Cuba does to the United States. The American people felt that they could not have a condition of disorder at their door, and went to war to stop it. They liberated Cuba, but were compelled by events to re-enter upon its government.

Commenting upon this, the Olean, N. Y. Herald thinks our job in Cuba will not be finished without considerable more trouble. "Cuba," it says, "is not so populous as Corea, but enough has happened to show that it presents almost as many difficulties to the establishment of a well-ordered administration."

It is Up to Cuba.

If the elections pass off peacefully and there is no aftermath of bushfighting, American troops will probably go early in the next year. In case of trouble they will stay.

This is the situation in a nutshell. The United States will not permit the interests of the people and of the foreigners doing business in the island to be jeopardized.

It would gladly throw Cuba upon its own responsibilities, and hopes to do so at an early date. But this is up to Cuba, not the United States.—Yonkers (N. Y.) Statesman.

With American bayonets guarding the polls during the Cuban elections August 1, Cuban self-government is merely a farce.—Jacksonville (Fla.) Metropolis.

And in the meantime Cuba Libre continues to be a joke to those who realize that the first end of government is to govern.—Jamestown (N. Y.) Post.

The best thing that could happen to Cuba would be to come into the Union, and be a part of the great republic instead of the whole of nothing.—Binghamton (N. Y.) Republican.

The Cubans appear to be quite apt at election frauds. Isn't it about time to annex Cuba and make a state out of it?—Washington (D. C.) Herald.

Should American intervention again become necessary, it will be final.—Leader, Sioux Falls, S. D.

A Deaf Ear to Annexationists.

The administration should turn a deaf ear to the clamor of the annexationists; and should there be an attempt to start an actual revolution it should be dealt with vigorously and its instigators and leaders severely punished. The Cubans may not be able to govern themselves in accordance with American ideals. But it will be better both for them and for us that the government of the island be turned over to its own people to be administered in their own way so long as decent order is maintained and the rights of foreigners respected.—Providence (R. I.) Tribune.

Withdrawal Should Be Postponed.

Already enough has been learned to justify a postponement of the date set for withdrawal, and it should be postponed indefinitely. The Cubans are unfit for self-government and they are certainly unfit for statehood. As a "territory" the island would be something of a burlesque. Perhaps Taft, after he shall have become president, will be able to preserve the autonomy of the island and at the same time maintain peace among its people.—N. Y. Morning Telegraph.

Uncle Sam and King Alfonso.

Cuba needs the prosperity and civil order that is vouchsafed to the British colonies by the mother country.

The treaty by which Spain ceded Cuba protected the contract rights of Spaniards in the island. This has led the Spaniards to join the Americans in demanding a continuation of Yankee occupation. The Madrid bankers want their mortgages protected by Uncle Sam if not by King Alfonso.—Jamestown (N. Y.) Post.

Cuba and Egypt.

When Great Britain overthrew Arabi Pasha, the Cabinet made haste to declare that the occupation would be brief. The records of the time prove that there was then no thought of annexing the land of the Nile. Twenty-five years have passed and there is now no thought of surrendering the fruits of the chance conquest. Are we to do with Cuba as England did with Egypt? Let us hope that our troops will be withdrawn as soon as the new president and congress shall have been installed. No other course is consistent with our own honor and safety—or with the ultimate welfare of our wards.—New Orleans Times Democrat.

Spanish Misrule Marked Cuba.

It isn't easy to change the characteristics of a people in a few years, and all the Cubans should not be judged by those who are always ready for trouble. The long period of Spanish misrule has left a mark upon the people that cannot be eradicated speedily, and it is not wise to speak of the Cubans too harshly for their many failures.—New London (Conn.) Day.



Tobacco field under cheesecloth. Interior view.

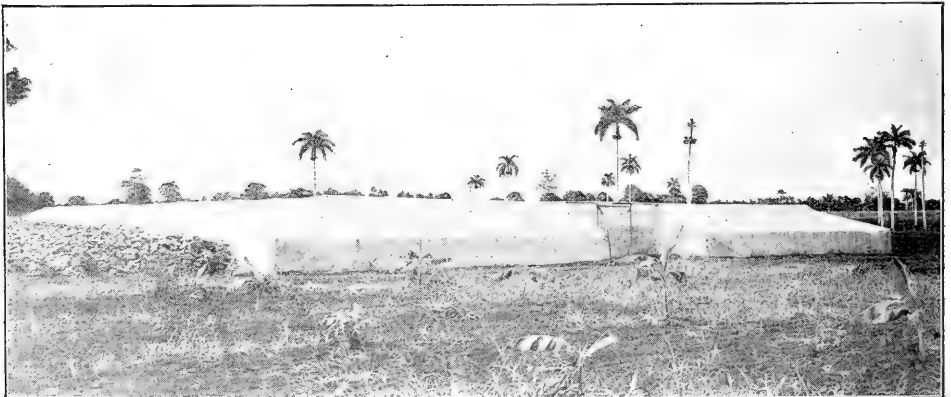
Tobacco Under Cheesecloth.

The only country to which nature has given a monopoly of any product is Cuba, and the product is tobacco. For years attempts have been made to produce equally as good tobacco in other sections of the world, including France, Germany and the United States, but so far they have been unsuccessful. The Cuban climate and soil produce the most perfect and aromatic tobacco in the world. An experiment which a wealthy planter, Mr. Marks, tried out, first in a small way, was to inclose the fields in canvas and produce perfect tobacco. At the time he inclosed an acre his friends said that it would be impossible for him to produce enough better tobacco to pay for the expense, but he persisted and the experiment proved successful. He now has 110 acres inclosed and from

these 110 acres it is reported he receives \$225,000 for the product in the field. Frequently the leaf from the eastern section of the island is stronger and larger but is lacking in the delicacy of flavor and aroma which characterizes the clear Havana tobacco.

All Restrictions Removed.

Cheese cloth will be admitted free whenever the importer should make it known at the Custom House that the merchandise has been employed in the cultivation of tobacco, which said certificate is to be obtained from the municipal mayor of the municipality wherein the farm is located; if these requisites are not complied with duty will be charged according to the tariff.



Exterior view of tobacco field under cheesecloth.

RAILROAD AND FINANCIAL MATTERS.

Havana Electric Earnings.

For the week ending May 31 the Havana Electric Railway earned \$34,393.05, American currency, or \$2,174.65 more than for the corresponding week in the previous year. Up to the date mentioned the Havana Electric shows an increase of \$71,207 American money for the present fiscal year over the same period in the last economic year.

Havana Central New Securities.

At the special meeting of the stockholders of the Havana Central Railroad Co. held in Jersey City, June 24, an issue of \$3,500,000 bonds was authorized, secured by a mortgage covering terminal and other properties. Six per cent. 3-year sterling notes to an amount of £600,000 secured by the new bonds and other collateral, were also authorized. These notes, it is stated, have already been sold abroad at 96, London bankers taking the entire issue.

The Havana Central Railway is a short line running from Havana to Guanajay on the west and to Guines on the southeast. Electric power is used for passenger trains and big motor engines for the handling of freight. Much of the large fruit traffic between the points named is handled by this company.

CUBA RAILROAD.

Surplus Over Charges for Month of May
\$29,000, a Decrease from 1907
of \$13,000.

The report of the Cuba Railroad Co. for the month of May and eleven months ended May 31, compares as follows:

	1908.	1907.
May gross	\$173,515	\$188,979
Expenses	112,639	118,391
May net	\$60,876	\$70,588
Charges	31,892	28,329
May surplus	\$28,984	\$42,259
Eleven months gross	1,893,901	1,767,843
Expenses	1,225,517	1,186,586
Eleven months net.	\$668,384	\$581,257
Charges	333,510	297,601
Eleven mo. surplus	\$334,874	\$283,656

Checks Coming Into Use.

It has only been within the last seven years, since the establishment of the National Bank of Cuba, that checks have been used to any extent, but the convenience and safety is so apparent that they have rapidly grown into favor.

The number of checks paid through the windows of the head office of the National Bank of Cuba reaches over 3,000 a day, and the movement of actual cash, as distinct from checks, through the tellers reaches more than \$1,000,000 a day, principally in coin, as United States bank notes are scarce. Collections in Havana run over \$1,000,000 a week.

National Bank of Cuba Dividend.

The National Bank of Cuba has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4% on its stock, payable at the office of the Bank of Havana.

United Railways Earnings.

The United Railways of Havana and Regla Warehouses have earned in the week ending July 4, £11,870, or £1,734 less than in the corresponding week of last year, which was £13,604, taking one day from the last fiscal year and the six from the present fiscal year.

Up to the week ending June 30 last, completing the business year, the United Railways have earned £229,334 (approximately), showing a deficit of £289,571 to June 30, 1908. Up to date the decrease in earnings aggregates \$1,542,834.28, Spanish gold.

In the week ending June 5 the earnings were \$36,451, or \$1,365 more than in the corresponding week of last year, which was \$35,086. Up to date the earnings aggregate \$938,030 in the current business year, an increase of \$84,394.13.

The Spanish Bank Dividend.

The Board of Directors of the Spanish Bank (Banco Español de la Isla de Cuba) passed its regular semi-annual dividend at a meeting at the company's office in Havana held June 3. The bank's balance at the conclusion of business on the same date was nearly \$2,500,000.

Mr. Stewart Hamilton, manager of the Royal Bank of Canada at Matanzas, has been appointed vice-consul of Great Britain and Ireland at Matanzas.

THE MANGO, AN IMPORTANT FRUIT FOR CUBA.

BY H. HAROLD HUME.

The cultivation of the mango is well worthy of most careful attention on the part of Cuban fruit growers, for it is the highest priced fruit in American markets to-day, the avocado possibly excepted.

There is much difference between the improved fiber-free mangos and the common stringy, poor-flavored kinds, as there is between a luscious Grimes Golden apple and the meanest crab that grows in the fence row thicket.

The Mango in Cuban Soil.

The Cuban soil is well adapted to the cultivation of the mango. The tree, although an introduced one, grows in a practically wild state throughout the island, and some fruit of very good quality is produced, the season lasting from May until September. Freedom from frost, dry weather during the blossoming and fruit settling period, abundance of moisture, either supplied from irrigation or rainfall after the fruit is set, suitable, well drained soil are the requisites in mango culture. These are all met by the natural advantages of Cuban conditions.

The shipping quality of the mango, when picked at the right stage and carefully handled and packed is good. Shipments have been made in good condition from Jamaica to England and from Martinique to Paris. Mangoes could be shipped from Cuba to New York, transferred to transatlantic steamers and landed in England in less time.

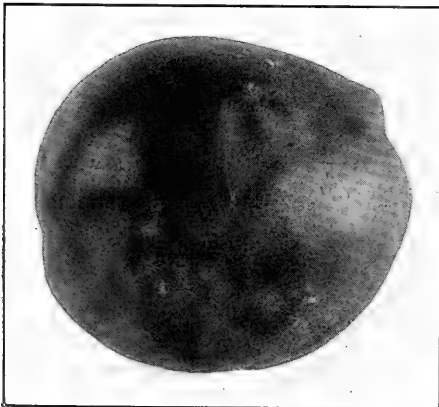
The trees are long lived and very prolific, fifteen hundred to twenty-five hundred fruits being a very usual crop. The oldest Mulgoba mango tree in Florida, now eighteen years old, is said to be carrying a crop this season of fifteen bushels, and that with good care, it would easily have had a crop of thirty to forty bushels.

Methods of Propagation.

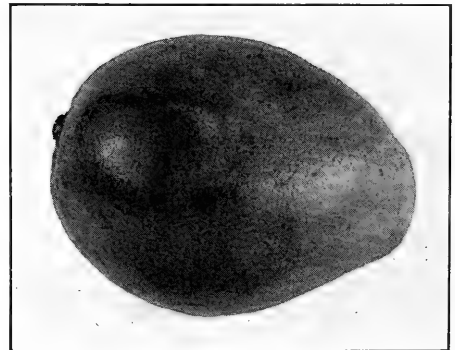
Plants can, of course, be raised from seed, but these are worthless and valuable only as stocks on which to graft improved varieties.

While a number of methods of propagation may be used, I am convinced that the best tree for the orchardist to plant, and the nurserymen to send out, is a pot-grown seedling with a top of some good variety inarched upon it. These can be transplanted without difficulty and with good care will produce fruit in three seasons after setting out.

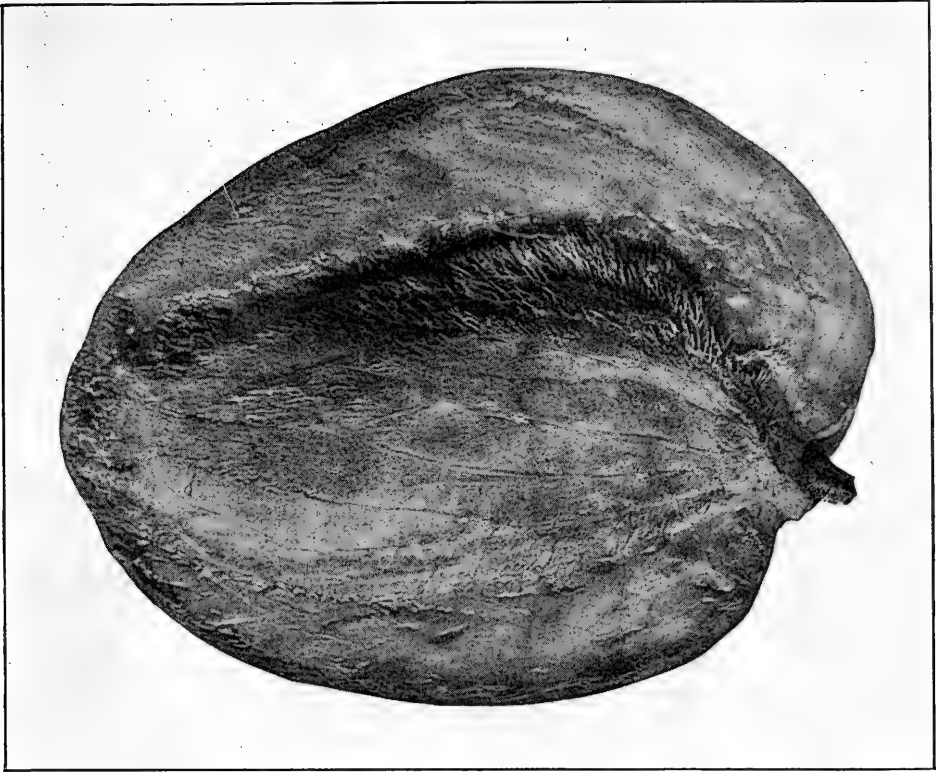
The seeds should be planted in pots, and when about two years old, with trunks a half inch or a little more in diameter, they are ready for inarching. The pot-grown seedling must be brought in contact with a well matured branch on the tree from which it is desired to propagate. Cut away a small strip about three inches long from the side of the seedling, and a corresponding strip from the side of the branch. The cuts should be made through the bark and removing only a little of the wood. Place these two cut surfaces in good contact, and bind them together with strong, soft twine. Examine the union in two or three weeks, without removing the twine, just spreading it a little to see whether growth has started. As soon as growth has started make a small incision in the branch below the union, cutting about one-quarter of the way through. From week to week this incision should be increased in depth and a similar one started to remove the top of the seedling. In six to eight weeks, depending upon the rapidity with which union takes place, the two parts may be entirely severed, leaving the new top on the seedling. As soon as this is accomplished remove the potted plant, place in a shady place, free from the effects of wind



Señora Mango, Cuban. Full size of fruit,
3 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.



Native Cuban Mango. Full size of fruit,
3 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.



Mulgoba Mango, cross section. Natural size.

and allow the union to knit together more securely for three or four weeks, at the end of which time it is ready for the field. During the whole period of eight to ten weeks or so, great attention should be given to the watering and care of the seedling, it must not be allowed to suffer any setback in growth. Many seedlings may, of course, be inarched with the parent tree at the same time.

Soil and Climatic Conditions.

There are few fruits which are less particular about the soil on which they grow than the mango. The writer has seen healthy vigorous mango trees growing on soils varying from spruce pine land, little better than pure beach sand, to the heavy rich hammock lands of the tropical forest. But the lighter and poorer soils need fertilizer and plenty of water.

The drainage must be good, for the tree will not thrive on a soil charged with stagnant water. Heavy rains during the blooming period are injurious; it needs dry weather until the fruit is well set, and localities where these conditions cannot be secured are likely to prove undesirable for mango culture. The lack of moisture after the fruit has set can be made good by irrigation, but the evil effects of rains at blooming time cannot well be overcome.

Planting Distance and Care.

A distance of at least 30 x 30 feet should be given and 30 x 40 feet or even 40 x 40 feet will be none too close.

Dig the holes deeper and broader than the tree needs, fill in around with good surface soil, set at the same depth as it was before transplanting, pack the earth tightly around the ball of earth, and water well if the weather and soil be dry. A half-pound of good commercial fertilizer scattered thinly around the tree and raked in is often advisable.

Picking and Packing.

Mangoes for distant shipment should be picked when fully grown, but before they begin to soften as they go when the final stages of ripening set in. The slightest bruise will show itself on the fruit, hence it must be handled with extreme care, never allowed to fall or to be injured in any way. Grade carefully to uniform size, appearance and quality.

Handpick the fruit when dry and just as close up to the leaving of the steamer as possible. If it can be picked the same day, so much the better.

Each fruit should be wrapped in soft, fresh, clean fruit wrapping paper, such as is used for citrus fruits. In the bottom of



Flowers of Mango.
No. 11.

tial crate of thin wood. It should be shallow and well made.

Varieties.

A careful survey of the Island of Cuba will result in bringing to notice a considerable number of varieties well worthy of propagation. Some Apple (Manzano) and Filipino seedlings will be found to possess superior merits and should be propagated and grown. But it must be borne in mind that such good varieties as may be found will not come true from seed. They will have to be inarched or budded.

Apple is a variable form, generally a small variety, roundish in shape, well colored and of acid flavor.

Filippino or Philippine Mango is a large variety, long and rather narrow, with thin seed; comparatively free from fiber, free from turpentine flavor and a good shipper.

To these and other native strains should be added Mulgoba, one of the U. S. Department of Agriculture importations of 1889. It is a thrifty, prolific variety, rounded kidney shape, large—frequently weighing a pound—yellow, blushed with red; fiber lacking, the seed may be removed as from a freestone peach; flesh tender, melting, juicy, quality very fine, flavor rich and sweet.

Alphonse is said to be the best of all, of delicious flavor; greenish colored with a

rich crimson coloring on the side exposed to the sun; weighs about half a pound.

Soondersha is a large variety, the fruit weighing two or three pounds. Not so good in quality as Mulgoba. Very prolific.

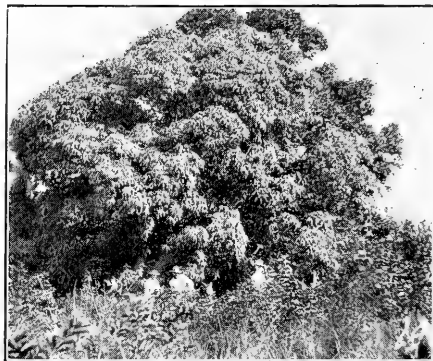
No. 11 has been grown for some time in Florida as a seedling. It was introduced from Jamai-

ca. Good varieties of it can be found. Blunt-pointed and rounded, of large size, and very good quality.

I am convinced that the cultivation of the mango in Cuba offers an inviting field for the enterprising horticulturist, and merits a larger share of attention than it is now receiving.

Mangoes in Porto Pico.

The 1907 annual report of the Agricultural Experiment Station of Porto Rico



A Cuban mango tree.

contains an account of the investigations in progress at the station made during the year in the production, for export, of mangoes. The interest in mango growing is increasing. The mango tree makes in many ways the ideal permanent windbreak, so vitally essential to the citrus groves of the island. Thousands of seeds are being planted, and the demand for the better imported forms is rapidly increasing.

Shipping trials of mangoes were made during the season to further determine the best methods of packing, handling,



Florida packing of mangoes for northern markets.



Original Mulgoba mango tree in Florida.

etc., and the carrying qualities of the fruit. These experiments were successful so far as keeping qualities are concerned, and it seems only a matter of time for the mango to become a valuable factor in our export trade.

It was found that the best time to pick the fruit for shipping was when it began to show the faintest color of approaching maturity. Fruit packed at this stage arrived at its destination in excellent condition and developed a flavor and quality approaching that found in the fruit ripened on the tree.

Experiments were also made with the mango fruit for other purposes. At certain stages of maturity the fruit was found to make excellent jellies, butters, and sauces, and it is probable that it may be canned. More work is to be done along these lines in the coming year.

The first shipment of Manila mangoes from Mexico arrived at the New Orleans market on July 7 in fine condition.

After Three Years in Cuba.

"If a man is willing to work hard, he can make a success, but there is no soft snap for anyone. Most of the time in the past three years I have worked from 5 in the morning to 10 and 12 at night, and all day Sunday. Many a time I have rolled out of my hammock when in camp and gone on my mule to see if my men along the line were up and at their work. Older people I certainly would not advise to go to Cuba. In the first place the ways of living are different. There are no stoves, and everything is fried or boiled, on little charcoal braziers. Everything to eat is filled with grease. We have coffee early in the morning, and my cook used six pounds of coffee a day. Prices are high. Rent for an ordinary house is \$50 a month. The only thing one can get cheaply in Cuba, perhaps, are the beautiful linens and hand embroideries of the natives."—James D. Adams, in the Everett (Mass.) Herald.

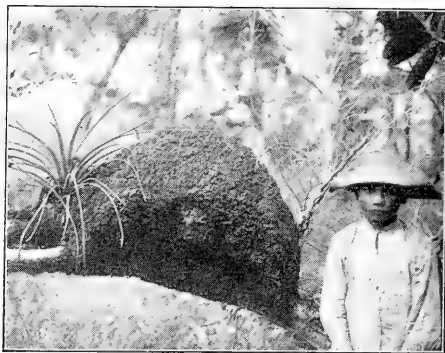
Havana Pineapple Exportations.

The following table shows exportations of Cuban pineapples through Havana for the first six months of 1906, 1907 and 1908. The figures indicate the growth of this industry.

	1906.	1907.	1908.
January	2,037	3,909	16,785
February	5,456	6,269	16,379
March	11,176	11,656	17,171
April	128,562	65,201	169,094
May	364,973	391,854	420,053
June	361,146	141,715	303,265
Total	864,350	620,604	942,747

Regarding Cuban pineapples, the New York Produce News says:

The demand for Cuban pineapples is not only from local sources and canners, but inquiries are being received from all interior points. Another thing that has helped the pineapple market is the exceptionally fine quality of the Havana fruit.



An ants' nest in a tree in Cuba.



River Jatibonico del Norte. Depth in dry season around 8 feet. Launches and other boats can be sailed down this stream and out on the bay to Caibarien or to steamers to New York.

CUBAN CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

American Exporters Should Cultivate the Cuban Market—Trade Requirements and Customs Laws—Amendments of Regulations and Special Changes.

BY PAUL COOK,

Assistant Adviser to the Treasury Department of Cuba.

American exporters would do well to cultivate the Cuban market and push their trade in that part of the world, for Cuba is not only a near neighbor, but a very good customer of Uncle Sam. About 50 per cent. of the importations into Cuba come from the United States, representing a value of approximately fifty millions yearly.

Those doing or desiring to do business with Cuba should ascertain trade requirements and custom laws.

All customs laws are vexatious, but it will not do to say, as the writer once heard a representative of one of the large corporations of the United States remark, "If other countries do not like my firm's way of doing business they can go hang!" His indifference cost his customer \$900 in unnecessary charges.

It is this attitude, unfortunately too prevalent, that has hindered the development of our foreign commerce. German, English or French exporters make it a point to know and comply with foreign trade requirements and laws, and we must be equally observant.

It is of little advantage to the Cuban merchant if the American price is the lowest, if he has delay and trouble in getting his American goods through the customs, and has to pay charges for storage, demurrage, etc., owing to the failure to forward proper invoices or bills of lading. A little investigation on the part of our exporters would save many delays and charges in the Cuban Custom Houses.

If the Cuban customs regulations cannot be had at the moment, it is well to remember that the Cuban customs system is based on that of the United States, and that the laws and regulations of the two countries are generally alike; in many cases one being merely a transcript of the other.

The laws relating to the production of manifests of vessels, invoices of goods and bills of lading are practically identical in both countries.

The customs tariff of Cuba is principally on a specific basis, and the gross and net weight should be carefully and accurately stated in all cases, as failure to do so means a penalty on the importer.

The value should also be given in all cases, and the value required, and on which duty is assessed, is the wholesale price in the principal markets of the country of exportation. If a lower value is given the importer is penalized, the rule being similar to that in force in the States.

Bills of lading should be forwarded without any delay, as goods cannot be entered or delivered without them, and if the goods are shipped to order the bills of lading should be properly endorsed.

The American merchant to receive the benefit of the reduction of duty on American goods, should have his certificate showing the American origin of his goods accompany his invoice.

Under a recent amendment of the customs laws of the island the period allowed within which the entry of merchandise must be filed in the customs house has been made uniform and fixed at not later than three days at Havana, and five days elsewhere, after the acceptance of the manifest of the importing vessel, after that date a daily storage rate soon eats up profits. The Cuban regulations by recent amendment have been made more liberal than those of the United States, where not less than fifteen days' storage is collected, even though the time in storage be only one day.

A change recently made in the Cuban regulations which is of considerable importance to exporters from the states is that which allows the importer to enter his goods in bond for one year, or for exportation, even though they have been taken possession of by the government as unclaimed, owing to the failure of the importer to make entry of the same for any reason. Formerly all such goods were sold by the customs authorities.

Another change of special interest to ship owners became effective on July 1 of this year. It is the reduction by one-half on the tonnage duty on foreign vessels entering ports of the island. A vessel of 5,000 tons formerly paid \$1,000 on entering as against \$500 now required.

Within a short time changes will be made in the arrangements for the comfort of outgoing and incoming passengers at Havana, which should be of considerable advantage to tourists. Among these is a reciprocal agreement with the United States authorities, which will result in United States customs inspectors being stationed in Havana, to there inspect and seal the baggage of persons returning to the states, thus avoiding delays and inconvenience upon return.

SUGAR REVIEW.

**The Visible Sugar Crop May Reach 950,000 Tons—New Crop Indications Favorable
—Consumption of Sugar in United States Increasing—Steady Firm
Market Promised for July and August.**

Specially written for The CUBA REVIEW by Willett & Gray, of New York.

Since June 12, the date of our last review, there has been very little change either in price or in condition of the sugar markets of the world.

At that time Centrifugals, 96 test, were quoted at 4.40c. per lb., duty paid, and at 3.03c. per lb. cost and freight for 96 test basis. At the present time, Centrifugals are 4.36c. per lb., duty paid, and 3c. per lb. cost and freight for 96 test basis. In the meantime, the price has been no higher than 4.40c. per lb., duty paid, and no lower than 4.25c. per lb., duty paid. This indicates a steady, firm market for the entire month and similar conditions promise to continue for the month to come.

European beet sugars, which are subject to more frequent fluctuations, were quoted on June 12 at 11s. 4½d., equal to 4.40c. per lb., duty paid, for 96 test Centrifugals. From that price they declined to 11s. ¾d., June 18, up to 11s. 1½d., down to 10s. 10½d. at the end of June, rose to 11s. 6d. on the 3d of July, and steadily declined to 11s. 3d., the closing quotation.

The influences during the month to affect prices were only trifling. Drought was reported as doing injury to the European beet crop, but according to our correspondent, Mr. F. O. Licht, the conditions altogether have been favorable for the crop and no change in prospects have been made. It is too early yet for approximate estimates of the European beet crop of any value.

The visible Cuba crop has now reached 932,000 tons with two centrals continuing to grind and it is possible that the final crop out-turn may reach about 950,000 tons. Advices as to the growing crop of Cuba are favorable for moderate increase over the last crop.

Reports from other sugar crop countries continue favorable for increased production over last year.

Our domestic sugar crops, also, as a whole, promise well with the exception of some sections in the state of Colorado where the crop has suffered severely from drouth and blight.

The course of prices for the remainder of this campaign, up to September 15, first give promise of being held steady by reason of the necessary amount of purchasing which our refiners will be obliged to make in order to have on hand at that time a normal carrying stock. For actual use, however, unless the consumption of refined should increase over last year during the next two months, the supplies of raws already purchased and in stock here are sufficient for actual requirements and the only purchases needed to be made are for the usual carrying stocks beyond requirements. Last year on October 1 such stock amounted to 234,000 tons, but this year purchases from now on of 150,000 tons would seem to be ample, and, inasmuch as the value of present beet crop sugar compared with the next crop value is about 1s. or ¼c. per lb. lower for the future crop, a coming together in price for the two crops will be in order after 60 days, and probably be reached by more of a decline in present value than an advance in new crop values. Cuba can still supply 100,000 tons of the necessary purchases of the next 60 days, if so disposed, and Java furnish the remainder. At this late time in the campaign it does not seem advisable to look forward to any improvement of consequence in prices and the market in the U. S. will do well if it holds its own at about 3c. cost and freight for 96 test basis.

The consumption of sugar in the United States, first half of this year, as compared with the first half of last year, by our figures, shows an increase for the entire country of 112,595 tons or 7.63% increase, which is highly favorable and not likely to be duplicated by as large an increase during the last half of the year, although conditions of the fruit crops and improvement in trade are suggestive of some increase over last year. The actual consumption for the six months this year is 1,586,889 tons.

At the present writing, the demand for refined sugar at the East is somewhat interfered with by the fact that nearly all the beet sugar granulated factories in the United States have sold out their last season's production to the jobbers, but the jobbers have not, as a whole, passed these sugars forward into consumption. It will not be long in time, however, before such distribution for consumption will be completed and an increased demand for cane refined sugars show itself at the seaboard. Hence values of refined will undoubtedly hold firm for the next 60 days under a regular, increasing demand. After 60 days, however, we will all be looking forward and making calculations as to the new campaign, the indications for which are not yet very substantial or reliable, but in anticipation we might say that, as a whole, values of raws should average no lower than for the present campaign.

At the close we quote Centrifugals, 96 test, 4.36c. per lb., duty paid, and 215/16c. cost and freight basis 95 test, and European beet sugar 11s. 3d. f. o. b. Hamburg, equal to 4.37c. per lb. for 96 test Centrifugals. Granulated is quoted at 5.25c. per lb. net cash, with some refiners asking 5.35c. per lb. net cash.

New York, July 14, 1908.

REVISTA AZUCARERA.

Escrita expresamente para The CUBA REVIEW por Willett & Gray, de Nueva York.

Desde el 12 de Junio, fecha de nuestra última revista, han ocurrido muy pocos cambios tanto en los precios como en el estado de los mercados azucareros del mundo.

En aquella fecha, los centrífugas polarización 96° se cotizaban á 4.40 cents. la libra, derechos pagados; y á 3.03 cents. la libra, costo y flete. Al presente, los centrífugas se cotizan á 4.36 cents. la libra, derechos pagados; y á 3 cents. la libra, costo y flete, los de polarización 96°.

En el interín, el precio no subió á más de 4.40 cents. la libra, derechos pagados, y no bajó á menos de 4.25 cents. la libra, derechos pagados. Esto indica que hubo una sostenida firmeza en el mercado durante todo el mes, y los indicios son de que lo mismo resultará en mes próximo.

Los azúcares de remolacha europeos, que están sujetos á más frecuentes fluctuaciones, se cotizaban en 12 de Junio á 11s. 4½d., equivalente á 4.40 cents. la libra, derechos pagados, por centrífugas polarización 96°. Dicho precio bajó á 11s. 9¾d., en Junio 18; subió á 11s. 1½d., bajó á 10s. 10½d. á fines de Junio; subió á 11s. 6d. el día 3 de Julio, y continuó bajando hasta llegar á 11s. 3d., que es la cotización actual.

How they load cane cars in Brazil at San Paulo.

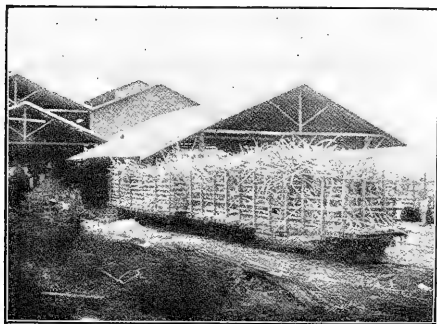
mes bien insignificantes. Se anunció que la seca estaba dañando las siembras de remolacha en Europa, pero según nuestro corresponsal, el Sr. F. O. Licht, las condiciones climatológicas han sido del todo favorables á la cosecha, y no se han verificado cambios en las expectativas con respecto á la misma. Es demasiado temprano aun para hacer cálculos aproximados de la cosecha de remolacha europea, que puedan tenerse en cuenta.

La zafra visible de Cuba ha llegado ya á 932,000 toneladas, habiendo dos centrales que continúan moliendo, y es posible que la ascendencia final de la zafra sea de unas 950,000 toneladas. Las noticias recibidas de Cuba con respecto al desarrollo de la caña sembrada, son favorables y hacen esperar un pequeño aumento en la próxima zafra en la relación con la que está acabándose.

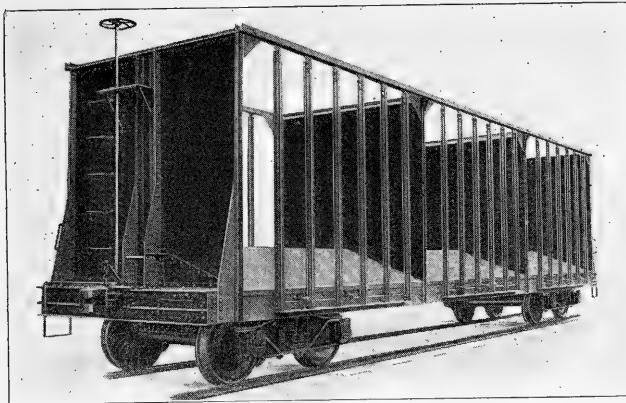
Las noticias recibidas de los centros azucareros de otros países, siguen indicando un aumento en la producción sobre la habida el año pasado.

La producción de azúcar en los Estados Unidos promete ser, en conjunto, buena, con la excepción de algunas comarcas en el Estado de Colorado donde las siembras han sufrido considerablemente á causa de la seca y del añublo.

El curso de los precios por el resto de la estación hasta el 15 de Septiembre, promete ser sostenido por razón de las cantidades de azúcar que nuestros refinadores tendrán que comprar, á fin de tener para aquella fecha la existencia



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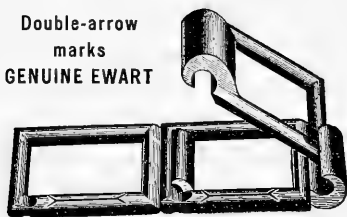
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Centrifugal Sugar 96° Test. Prices at New York for June. Solid line, 1908.
Broken line, 1907.

menor para el fruto de la zafra próxima, la equivalencia en precios de las dos zafras se impondrá después de sesenta días, lográndose probablemente esa equivalencia más bien por la baja en el precio actual que por la subida en la cotización para el fruto de la zafra que viene. Cuba puede aun abastecer 100,000 toneladas de azúcar para satisfacer la demanda que haya en los sesenta días venideros, si así lo quiere, y Java facilitar el resto. No parece natural que dado el avanzado período de la estación, se espere ninguna subida importante en los precios, y el mercado en los Estados Unidos podrá considerarse satisfecho si logra mantener su cotización á unos 3 cents., costo y flete, por los azúcares polarización 96°.

El consumo de azúcar en los Estados Unidos durante el primer semestre de este año comparado con el mismo período del año último, según nuestros datos, acusa un aumento en todo el país de 112,395 toneladas ó sea un aumento de 7.63%, lo que es altamente favorable y que no es probable se duplique por un aumento tan grande durante el segundo semestre del año, si bien la abundancia de las cosechas de frutas y la mayor actividad que se nota en el comercio, hacen creer que habrá un consumo mayor que en el año pasado. Lo consumido en los primeros seis meses de este año asciende á 1,586,889 toneladas.

En el momento de escribir estas líneas, la demanda de azúcar refinado está un tanto encalmada en la parte Este de este país, á causa de que casi todos los ingenios de los Estados Unidos que producen azúcar granulado de remolacha, han vendido toda su producción de esta zafra á los traficantes, pero no todos éstos han puesto á la venta dichos azúcares, si bien no pasará mucho tiempo sin que todo el referido dulce se haya ofrecido para el consumo, y que surja una demanda mayor de azúcares refinados en el litoral. De aquí que los precios de los azúcares refinados sin duda se mantendrán firmes en los sesenta días venideros, debido á la creciente demanda. Pasados esos sesenta días, todos comenzaremos á pensar en la zafra próxima y á hacer cálculos con respecto á la misma; y si bien es verdad que sería prematuro pronosticar nada acerca de su resultado, podemos anticipar que, en conjunto, los precios del azúcar mascabado no serán de un promedio menor que el de los la presente zafra.

Cerramos cotizando los centrifugas polarización 96° á 4.36 cents. la libra, derechos pagados, y los polarización 95° á 2 15-16 cents. la libra, costo y flete; y el azúcar de remolacha europeo á 11s 3d, entregado á bordo en Hamburgo, equivalente á 4.37 cents. la libra por los centrifugas polarización 96°. El granulado se cotiza á 5.25 cents. la libra, neto al contado, habiendo algunos refinadores que piden 5.35 cents. la libra, neto al contado.

Nueva York, 14 de Julio de 1908.

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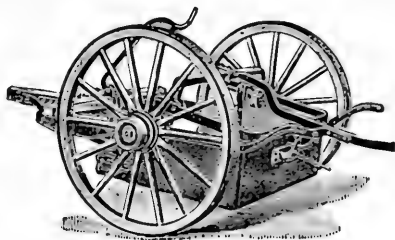
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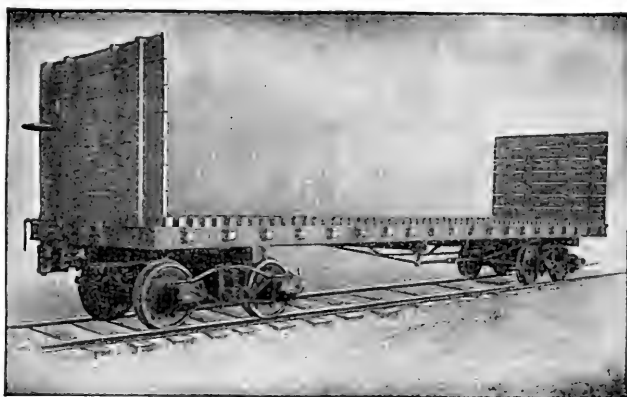
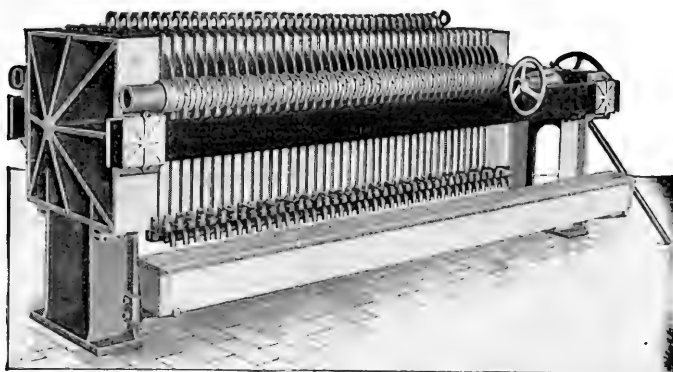
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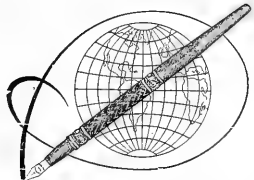
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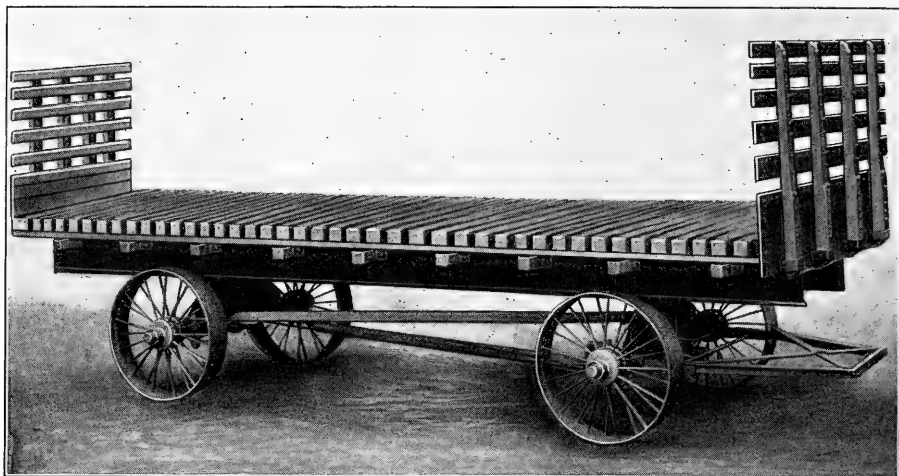
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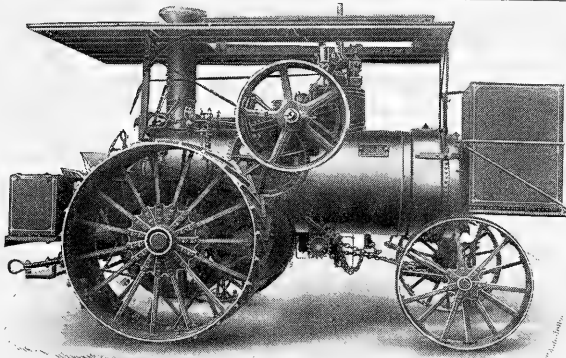
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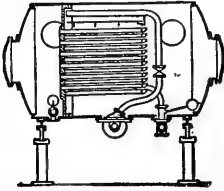
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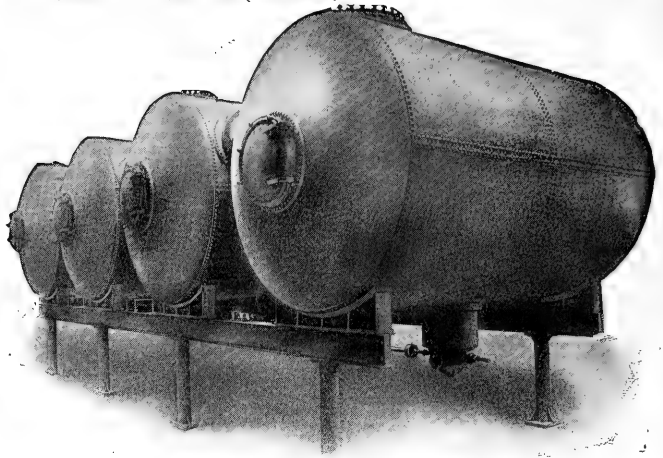
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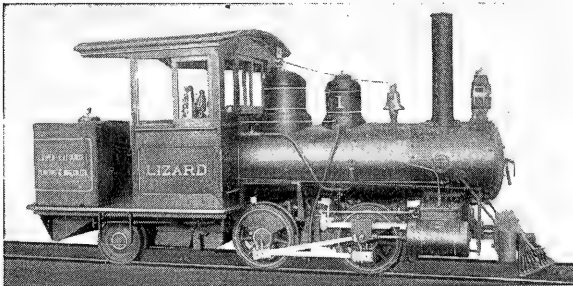
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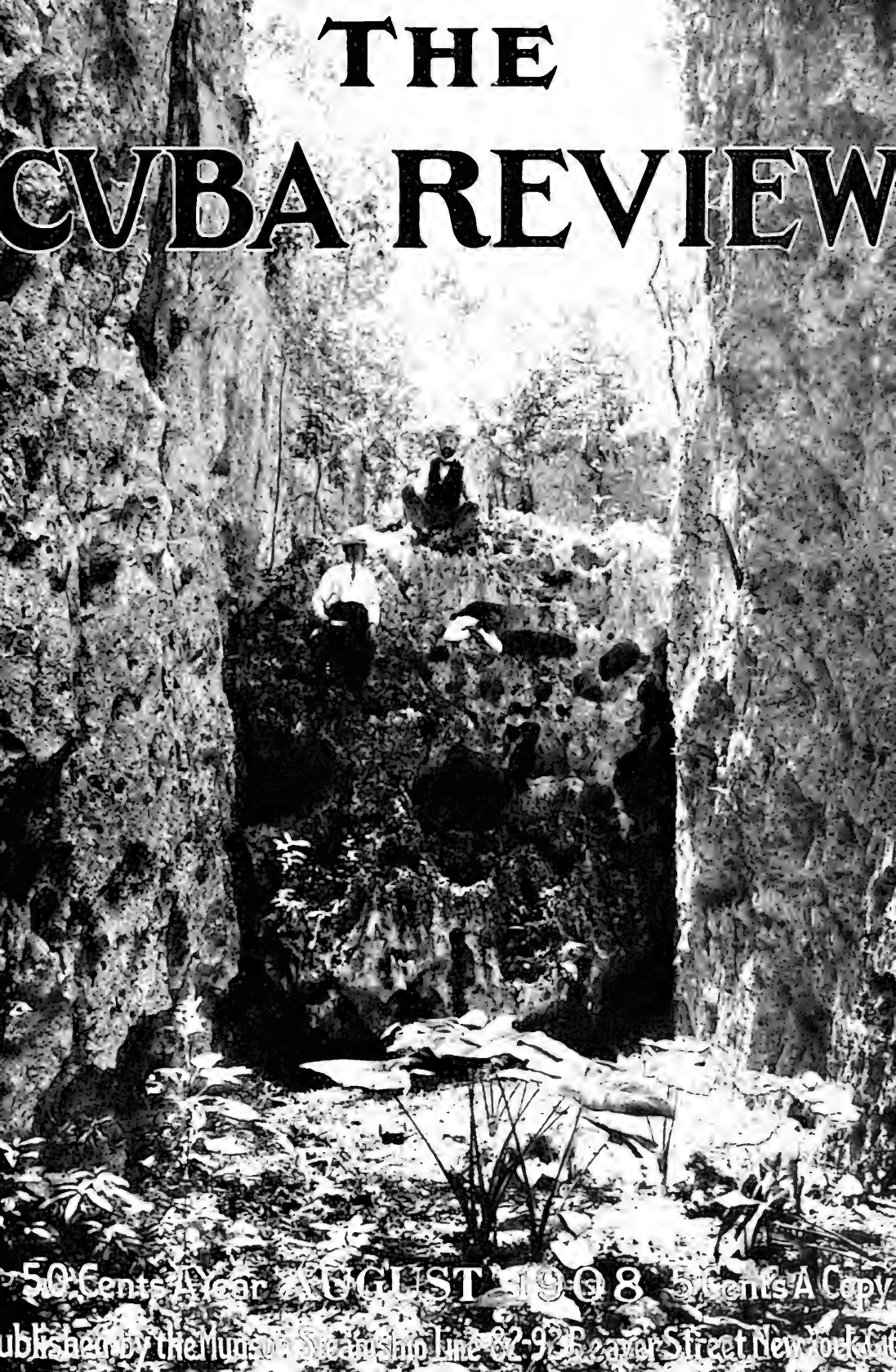
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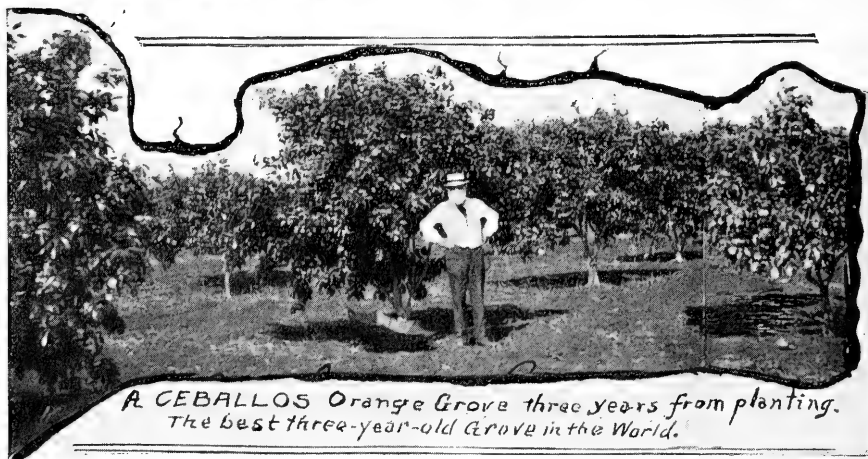


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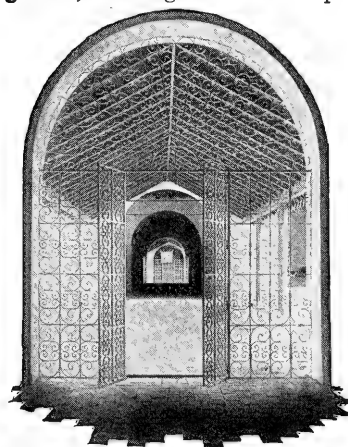
The Cuba Railroad

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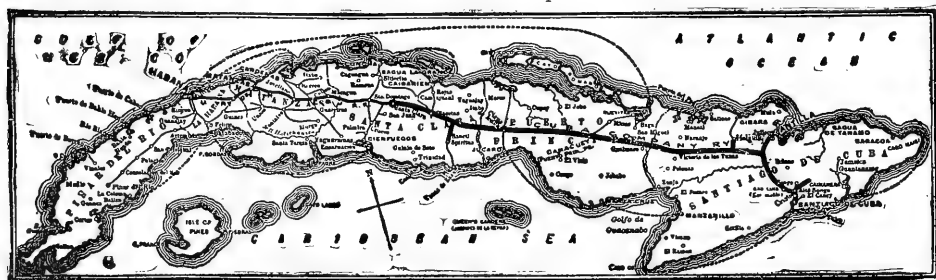
green the year round, together with frequent running streams, make this an ideal cattle country. No food has to be put up and no shelter is required. The rich soils everywhere are adapted to sugar, tobacco, cotton, corn and an endless variety of products. The swamps which occur at places along the coasts of Cuba are absent from the interior, which is high, dry and exceptionally healthy. The trade winds blow across Cuba every day, and bring to all parts fresh sea air; the extreme heat of northern summers is consequently unknown and the humidity of other tropical countries is also unknown.

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Map of The Cuba Railroad

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Vol VI.

AUGUST, 1908

No. 9

Contents of This Number

The frontispiece is a scene in the Guanajay Mountains, showing the character of the rock.

Cuba's August elections, with tables giving the official vote for Governors and for the Mayors of all the provinces of the island, on pages 7, 8 and 9.

A reproduction of the Cuban ballot used in this election is shown on page 10.

Government activities, the establishment of new post offices, quarantine matters, new construction work, yellow fever statistics, mail schedules, on page 12.

Havana sewer and paving work, on page 13.

U. S. newspaper comment on the Cuban elections will be found on pages 14 and 15.

General notes giving information regarding the Mayari Mines, Cuban money orders, Cienfuegos contract, etc., on page 16.

Financial matters, page 17.

Water systems, page 18.

Tobacco terms and export data, on pages 19 and 20.

Commercial matters are discussed on page 21.

Cuban railway matters showing earnings, on page 22.

Agricultural notes, on pages 23 and 24. An interesting letter from an American resident in Cuba, on the same page.

The cocoanut bud rot in Cuba. A supplementary report will be found on page 25.

Data on coffee in Cuba, on page 26.

Sugar review in English, by Willett & Gray, on page 27, and the same matter in Spanish, on pages 28 and 29.

Various sugar items, on pages 30 and 31.



THE CUBA REVIEW

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Volume VI.

AUGUST, 1908.

Number 9.

CUBA'S AUGUST ELECTIONS.

Surprising Gains of the Conservative Party—The Combined Liberal Vote Much Larger—A Fusion Necessary—Alfredo Zayas Withdraws as Candidate for President.

Cuba's first step along the path which is expected to lead to the re-establishment next winter of the republic, was taken on August 1, when provincial and municipal officers throughout the island were elected. The elections were orderly and a fairly large vote was polled. Apathy on the part of those most interested was marked, despite the exceeding importance to the country of the outcome. About 50 per cent. of the registered electors voted which would indicate a still smaller vote for the presidential election, for in the August voting, which was solely for provincial and municipal officials, local issues predominated, and, therefore, more likely to arouse interest than national policies. On August 11 complete returns showed about 265,965 votes out of the 420,000 registered. Of this number the conservatives received 105,718, the Gomez liberals 94,241, and the Zayas liberals 62,600, leaving about 170,000 who had not voted.

The eighty-two municipalities of the island were divided into about 1,500 voting districts, giving each polling place about 200 voters. The six provinces chose a governor and eight councillors each. The municipalities elected 81 mayors and 1,248 councilmen, in all more than 3,000 officials. The governors will hold office until February 24, 1913, and the mayors until August 1, 1912.

Polls opened at 7 a.m. and closed at 6 p. m. The presidential elections will be held next December.

While the election law worked admirably, so far as the casting of the ballots was concerned, it did not serve to insure a prompt count of the returns. The slowness in getting the count is attributable to the unfamiliarity of their duties of the local electoral boards and their disposition not to accept responsibility and to stickle over the interpretation of the letter of the law.

Early returns, however, foreshadowed conservative gains all over the island. The party's strength came as a great surprise, and its success was attributed in many localities to the irreconcilable feud between the liberal factions, and to the recognition by the people in the past two years that politicians had caused the intervention and that personal greed had alone actuated them. They elected thirty mayors. The Miguelistas got thirty-four and the Zayistas eighteen. The Conservatives also elected three provincial Governors, thus acquiring vast patronage. Hitherto they have not had any.

Newspaper comment was to the effect that the conservative success was a protest against the United States intervention. The moderates, now the conservatives, have always believed that in 1906 Secretary Taft and the administration should have recognized them instead of the Liberals, and this election gave them the first opportunity of voicing their displeasure.

Their success alarmed the liberal factions and a re-union has since been earnestly advocated by General Gomez and others, with some chance of fulfillment. General Gomez,

[Seal]

Secretario de
Estado y
Justicia
Departamento
de Estado.

AVISO A LOS ELECTORES

En esta boleta se harán las marcas con lápiz tiza.

Para votar una candidatura completa, se pondrá una cruz (+) dentro del círculo que se hallará a la cabeza de la candidatura que se desee votar, y no se hará ninguna otra señal en la boleta.






Para votar por candidatura incompleta o mixta, se harán cruces (+) dentro de los cuadrados que se ven a la izquierda de los nombres de los candidatos por quienes se desee votar, y no se pondrán marcas dentro de ninguno de los círculos de la boleta.

Para votar por personas cuyos nombres no figuren en la boleta, se escribirán los nombres de dichas personas en la columna en blanco, debajo de los títulos de los cargos correspondientes.

Bajo cada título se votará solamente por el número de personas que hayan de elegirse para el cargo respectivo.

No se pondrán en esta boleta otras marcas que no sean las expresadas.

Si se rompiere o inutilizare esta boleta, ó se equivocare al marcarla, deberá devolverse al funcionario electoral de quien se haya recibido, para que entregue otra en su lugar.

 CANDIDATURA LIBERAL HISTORICO	 CANDIDATURA LIBERAL	 CANDIDATURA CONSERVADOR NACIONAL	 CANDIDATURA AGRUPACION POPULAR	 CANDIDATURA LIGA MUNICIPAL DE LA RABANA	COLUMNAS EN BLANCO
Para Gobernador Provincial (1): <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Don Juan de los Rios y del Castillo</i>	Para Gobernador Provincial (1): <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Excmo. Valiente y Diaz</i>	Para Gobernador Provincial (1): <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Excmo. Nolasco y Rodriguez</i>	Para Gobernador Provincial (1): NO TIENE CANDIDATO	Para Gobernador Provincial (1): NO TIENE CANDIDATO	Para Gobernador Provincial (1):
Para Concejales Provinciales (8): Para el periodo que se determinará de acuerdo con las disposiciones del párrafo 4.º del artículo 2.º, Decreto No. 538, 1968. <i>Manuel Varona Baez, Manuel V. Morison y Pavia, Joaquín Díaz Zaldívar, Adolfo Ojeda y Díaz, Pedro Ballester, Gerardo, Abelardo Valiente y Barrios, José M. Ortiz de la Mesa Armada, Rosauro Sarmiento y Pérez.</i>	Para Concejales Provinciales (8): Para el periodo que se determinará de acuerdo con las disposiciones del párrafo 4.º del artículo 2.º, Decreto No. 538, 1968. <i>Lucio Martínez Gómez, Enrique Casado y Álvarez, Pablo Fernández Zúñiga, Domagoj Espino y Carbi, Pedro Ballester y Dominguez, Vladimir Rodríguez y Flores de Aguilera, Cecilia Plante y Villalón, Próspero Valiente y Hernández.</i>	Para Concejales Provinciales (8): Para el periodo que se determinará de acuerdo con las disposiciones del párrafo 4.º del artículo 2.º, Decreto No. 538, 1968. <i>Benigno Casco Zapatero, Dionisio de la Vega y González, Antonio Varona y Miranda, Arturo Contreras y Guard, Bogotá Pérez y Adorno, José Enrique Chacón y Oliva, Francisco Cabello y Abrego, Miguel Serrán y Moliner.</i>	Para Concejales Provinciales (8): Para el periodo que se determinará de acuerdo con las disposiciones del párrafo 4.º del artículo 2.º, Decreto No. 538, 1968. NO TIENE CANDIDATO	Para Concejales Provinciales (8): Para el periodo que se determinará de acuerdo con las disposiciones del párrafo 4.º del artículo 2.º, Decreto No. 538, 1968. NO TIENE CANDIDATO	Para Concejales Provinciales (8): Para el periodo que se determinará de acuerdo con las disposiciones del párrafo 4.º del artículo 2.º, Decreto No. 538, 1968.
Para Alcalde Municipal (1): <i>Orlando Rodríguez y Ballester</i>	Para Alcalde Municipal (1): <i>Julian Bismarck y Sistierra</i>	Para Alcalde Municipal (1): <i>Julio de Alcázar y Rodríguez</i>	Para Alcalde Municipal (1): <input type="checkbox"/> <i>José Ramón O'Farrell Chapellin.</i>	Para Alcalde Municipal (1): <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Orlando Rodríguez y Ballester.</i>	Para Alcalde Municipal (1):
Para Concejales Municipales (27): Para el periodo que se determinará de acuerdo con las disposiciones del párrafo 4.º del artículo 2.º, Decreto No. 538, 1968. <i>José Antonio Nolasco y Olvera, Manuel Ponce y Lora, Pedro Machado y Mercader, Osor Sampedro y Valdez, Jorge Quiroga Linares, Rafael Biza Tascas, Antonio Martínez y Gosa, José Sánchez-Villalón y González, Manuel Ornela y Calvo, Manoel de Oñativia y Valdez, Zamorano Rodríguez y Valdez, Leonardo Sánchez y Ballester, Manuel Paez y Alfaro, Eduardo Ponce y Castellanos, Narciso Gálvez y Ayala, Florencia de la Torre y Castellón, Osor P. Hernández y Torres, Antonio Ruge y Echea, Antonio Domínguez y Bizarro, Pedro Pablo Infante y Baeza, Francisco Gera y San Martín, Yagoña Velázquez y Ríos, Jorge Ortiz y Carrón, Osor J. Ortiz de la Mesa Armada, Manuel Negrete y Jorale, Manuel Rodríguez y Lora.</i>	Para Concejales Municipales (27): Para el periodo que se determinará de acuerdo con las disposiciones del párrafo 4.º del artículo 2.º, Decreto No. 538, 1968. <i>Ismael Vázquez, Rafael Casado y Sistierra, Jorge Hernández y Trigu, Francisco Correa Zúñiga, Francisco González y Fernández, Joaquín Fernández y Martínez, Pedro Riquelme y Pérez, Antonio Cabello y Pujol, Rosauro López-Ariza y Pérez, Manuel Ruiz y Ruiz, Rafael Nolasco y Ballester, Francisco María Gálvez y Valdez, Antonio Barrios y Delano, Manoel de la Torre y Toranzo, Antonio Arjona y Martínez, Jorge Fernández de Villalón y Ballester, José Valdez y Martínez, Jorge Ortiz y Carrón, Luis Díaz y Torres, Fermín Hernández y Rodríguez, Antonio Díaz y García, Adolfo Pilo y Perra, Cecilia María Valdez Depaza, Antonio Espinosa y Gálvez, Antonio Espinosa y Gálvez, Paúl Díaz y Díaz, García de Cabello.</i>	Para Concejales Municipales (27): Para el periodo que se determinará de acuerdo con las disposiciones del párrafo 4.º del artículo 2.º, Decreto No. 538, 1968. <i>José B. Nolasco y Pérez, Vicente O. Trigu y Gálvez, Fernando Lora y Dominguez, Pedro Esteban y González de Lora, José Thom y Brío, Joaquín de Prieta y Pascual, Vicente de Lora y Brío, Dionisio Velasco y Cuetill, Gustavo Piro y Quintana, Arturo Prados y Azcarra, Dionisio Gera y Pilo, Gustavo Trigu y Valdez, José Fernández y Gálvez, Gustavo Ballester y Campos, Adolfo J. Hernández Martínez, Carlos Barrios y Ríos, Jorge L. Domínguez y Rómey, Paúl Trigu y Barrios, Antonio Lora y Baeza, Héctor Martínez y Vazquez, Manuel Espinosa y Bismarck, José Ballester y Torres, Eduardo Sarmiento y Gálvez, José de Dios Fernández y Martínez, Agustín Valdez y Perra, Gustavo de Valdez Ballester, Osvaldo Domínguez Ballester, José de los Ríos.</i>	Para Concejales Municipales (27): Para el periodo que se determinará de acuerdo con las disposiciones del párrafo 4.º del artículo 2.º, Decreto No. 538, 1968. <i>Francisco Paez y Ríos, Fernando Ballester Nolasco, Matías Almás Hernández, Francisco Linares Cordero, Francisco Domínguez Gálvez, José C. Corral Ballester, Nolasco Trigu y Ríos, Benigno Arce Cabello, Alfredo Jiménez Andúez, José Ríos Ortiz, Antonio Arce Ballester, Antonio María Cabello Domínguez, Pascual Arce Figueroa, José Ponce Ballester, Cecilia Arce Martínez, José Domínguez Valdez, Vicente Martínez y González Sistierra, Nolasco Díaz de Cuenca, Antonio Ferrer Valdez, Eduardo Linares Andúez, José Díaz y Ríos, José Hernández Hernández, Francisco de Gálvez y Linares, José Pilo Ballester, Cecilia Valdez Ballester, Francisco de Pilo Ballester, Paúl de Pilo.</i>	Para Concejales Municipales (27): Para el periodo que se determinará de acuerdo con las disposiciones del párrafo 4.º del artículo 2.º, Decreto No. 538, 1968. <i>Consuelo Arce, Francisco Ortiz, Ismael Ballester, Manuel Muñoz Ballester, Nolasco P. Valdez, José Fernández Domínguez, Antonio L. Valdez, P. Valdez López y Arce, José M. de Arce, Manuel Paez, José de Dios Ballester, Pilo Trigu, Rafael Cabello, Francisco Pilo Ponce, Alfredo Martínez, Antonio Cabello, Rafael Cabello, José Ríos, Orlando Gera Trigu, Paez Trigu Trigu, Ismael Pilo de la Mesa, Antonio Pilo, Lorencio Paez Marañón, Rafael Quiroga, Cecilia Mimi.</i>	Para Concejales Municipales (27): Para el periodo que se determinará de acuerdo con las disposiciones del párrafo 4.º del artículo 2.º, Decreto No. 538, 1968.

Ballot used in the Cuban elections. It is of the Australian type, with the party emblems and circles for the voter's mark at the head of each column. The first three were used all over the island, while the two additional emblems were for local offices only, there being no candidate for governor or councillors. The last column was left blank for voters desiring to show their preference for candidates not mentioned elsewhere.

it is said, will head the fusion ticket, while Zayas is slated either for Vice-President or for Senator. The New York Sun's Washington despatch, of August 9, said the results of the elections did not please the administration and that the success of the Liberals would have been more acceptable.

It is also feared that the fusion will bring disorder, for Cuba's politics would be divided exactly as at the time of the recent intervention, when the United States interfered to prevent civil war. Newspaper opinion is that the weakness shown by the liberal party in the elections, indicates the elimination of Alfredo Zayas from the Presidential contest and narrows the race down to José Miguel Gomez and the person to be nominated by the conservatives, for which General Mario Menocal, president of the Veterans' Association, is the favorite.

General Menocal was suggested by Secretary of War Taft, when the United States took possession in 1906, as a suitable candidate for the Presidency. Menocal is wealthy,

and was educated in the United States. The conservatives will now demand active participation in public matters, such as the Liberals have been given. The conservatives declare that next time there will be no trifling in the event of revolutionary activity. General Menocal is a stronger man than ex-President Palma, and he will not hesitate to hang any one starting or even talking of starting a revolt.

The installation of the newly elected officials will be subject to a decree of Governor Magoon, which is expected to be issued shortly. The Presidential election probably will be held in December, six weeks being allowed for registration.

Governor Magoon and President Roosevelt were well pleased with the orderly character of the elections. The Governor telegraphed: "The orderly manner in which the elections proceeded and the vote cast should remove all doubt as to the ability and desire of the Cuban people to hold fair and peaceful elections."

August 13 Alfredo Zayas tendered his resignation as a candidate for President of Cuba and also as president of the Liberal party. The first resignation was accepted, the latter refused. On the same date the Miguelistas petitioned Governor Magoon to advance the date of the presidential election to the first week in November. Decision was deferred.

CUBAN ELECTION RETURNS.

COMPILED FROM THE OFFICIAL FIGURES.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS: CON.—Conservative; L—Zayista Liberals; L. H.—Miguelista Liberals.

The same figures repeated in the columns of the Liberal Historic and Liberals indicate a fusion.

The vote for Governors of all the Provinces of the Island is as follows: That of Pinar del Rio is a close estimate from figures in Colonel Crowder's office, and is approximately correct. The other figures are complete.

PROVINCES.	CON.	L.	L. H.	Governor.
Pinar del Rio.....	10,362	8,360	8,671	Idalecio Sobrado, Con.
Habana	25,880	27,058	18,190	Ernesto Asbert, L.
Matanzas	15,215	9,252	9,826	Domingo Lecuona, Con.
Santa Clara.....	29,377	8,937	28,722	Jose Luis Robau, Con.
Camaguey	7,340	4,297	8,620	Gustavo Caballero, L. H.
Oriente	20,199	8,163	21,783	Rafael Manduley, L. H.

VOTE FOR MAYORS.

The mayoralty vote in the municipalities of the provinces of the Island is as follows:

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.				MAYORS.
MUNICIPALITIES.	CON.	L.	L. H.	
Pinar del Rio.....				Alfredo Porta, Con.
San Cristobal.....	1,422	481	1,211	Herminio Diaz, L. H.
Guanajay	607	285	1,397	Francisco Carrillo
Consolacion del Sur....	1,607	1,607	1,742	Andres Paez, L. H.
Consolacion del Norte...	1,077	0	573	J. M. Cruz, Cons.
Cabañas	613	0	1,062	José B. Trillo, L. H.
San Juan y Martinez....	908	1,480	473	M. Brito Dominguez, L.
Mantua	88	759	819	Antonio Pozo, L. H.
Viñales	793	54	603	José F. Martinez, Con.
Artemisa	1,133	1,223	38	Ramon Hernandez, L.
San Luis.....	887	1,000		Francisco Padron, L.
Guane	1,645	1,249	1,423	Matias Rubio, Con.
Total: Conservatives, 4; Liberals Historic, 4, and Liberals, 3.				

HAVANA PROVINCE.				MAYORS.
MUNICIPALITIES.	CON.	L.	L. H.	
Habana	9,475	7,461	6,747	Julio de Cárdenas, Con.
Guanabacoa	1,167	1,987	403	Diego Franchi, L.
Marianao	347	863	1,071	Baldomero Acosta, L. H.
Guines	2,362	3,334	201	Emilio Roger, L.
Santiago de las Vegas...	476	1,177		Dionisio Arencibia, L.
Isle of Pines.....		321	81	Benito Ortiz, L.
Aguate	506	706		Jose A. Ramos, L.

San Anto. de los Baños..	753	686	1,673	Antonio Vivanco, L. H.
Guira de Melena.....	1,254	1,225	1,225	Jose M. Rodriguez, Con.
Batabanó	1,564	1,115	1,115	Martin Casuso, Con.
Bauta	967	28	756	Ignacio Morales, Con.
Madrugá	117	476	562	Manuel V. Perez, L. H.
Alquizar	529	1,106	1,106	Ernesto de la Uz, L.
Jaruco	828	1,305	1,305	José Maria Zayas, L.
Nueva Paz.....	787	582	870	Ignacio Ramirez, L. H.
San Jose de las Lajas....	809	1,261	21	Joaquin Dominguez, L.
Bejucal	100	451	9	Mariano Robau, L.
Sta. Maria del Rosario..	318	863	107	Francisco Diaz, L.

Summary: Total municipalities, 18; Liberals won 10; Liberals Historics 4, and Conservatives 4.

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

MUNICIPALITIES.	CON.	L.	L. H.	MAYORS.
Matanzas	2,580	1,275	870	Alfredo Carnot, L. H.
Alacranes	1,040	—	1,269	Ramon Vasconcellos, L. H.
Bolondron	1,114	1,141	1,141	Miguel F. Alvarez, L.
Pedro Betancourt.....	—	731	—	Enrique Gonzalez, L.
Jovellanos	886	1,830	40	Alfredo Jorge, L.
Cardenas	2,796	1,826	—	Alberto de Rojas, Con.
Colón	3,156	1,866	2,076	Victor de Armas, Con.
Martí	1,217	1,061	246	Alfredo D. Borges, Con.
Jagüey Grande.....	800	—	732	José A. Rodriguez, Con.
Union de Reyes.....	945	—	—	Salvador Guedes, Con.

Total: Five Conservatives. Two Liberal Historics and one Zayista. Two Liberal-Historics-Liberals, with Liberal (Zayista) mayors.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

MUNICIPALITIES.	CON.	L.	L. H.	MAYORS.
Santa Clara.....	1,151	998	171	Joaquin Silva, Con.
Cienfuegos	3,347	3,534	2,428	Leopoldo Figueroa, Lib.
Sagua la Grande.....	2,148	20	1,730	Nicolas Menendez, Con.
Caibarien	810	75	897	Domingo Madariaga, L. H.
Rancho Veloz.....	512	3	1,792	L. Leiseca Samson, L. H.
Rodas	1,659	474	1,338	Fidel Crespo, Con.
Sancti Spiritus.....	3,444	8	2,162	Judas Martinezmoles, Con.
Esperanza	1,854	0	956	Aurelio Cabezas, Con.
Placetas	1,257	14	1,311	José Ferran de Arge, L. H.
Quemados de Guines....	660	0	1,304	José M. Meoqui, L. H.
San. Anto. de las Vueltas	976	0	1,546	Gen. J. Herrada, L. H.
Trinidad	1,198	195	2,445	L. Cacho, L. H.
Yaguajay	934	0	1,059	M. Antigas Sagas, L. H.
Santo Domingo.....	2,189	22	1,566	Antonio Casañas, Con.
Calabazar	1,247	0	1,313	
Camajuani	584	12	1,078	Pedro S. Portal, L. H.
Remedios	1,471	108	1,106	Juan Jimenez, Con.
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	1,151	998	171	Andres Maria Gonzales, Con.
Cruces	551	192	729	Luis G. del Junco, L. H.
Ranchuelo	728	717	462	
Palmira	775	706	1,023	Jacinto Portela, L. H.

Total: Conservatives, 9; Liberals, 1, and Liberals Historics, 11.

PROVINCE OF CAMAGUEY.

MUNICIPALITIES.	CON.	L.	L. H.	MAYORS.
Camaguey	1,276	459	1,699	Arturo Fernandez, L. H.
Ciego de Avila.....	1,476	0	1,504	
Miron	1,168	1,183	7	Alonso Exposito L. H.
Nuevitas	822	479	173	Federico Miranda, Con.
Santa Cruz del Sur.....	406	165	673	Miguel Martinez Miret, L. H.

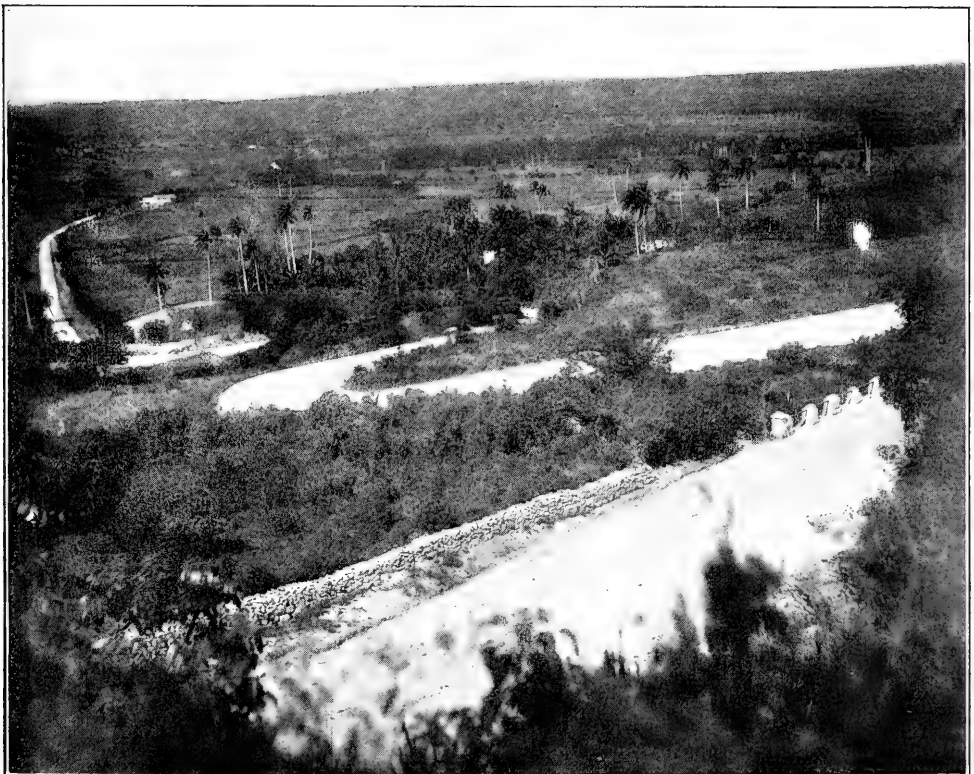
Total: Conservatives, 2; Liberal Historics, 3.

PROVINCE OF ORIENTE.

MUNICIPALITIES.	CON.	L.	L. H.	MAYORS.
Santiago de Cuba.....	2,428	589	582	Ambrosio Grillo, Con.
Cobre	1,000	360	216	Bartolomé Falcon, Con.
Gibara	2,792	1,065	1,065	Enrique Cespedes, Con.
Puerto Padre.....	2,677	1,871	338	Enrique Rosende, Con.
Jiguaní	994		709	Porfirio Dellunde, Con.
Baracoa	1,489	2,409	2,409	Eugenio Silva, L.
Caney	398	715	270	Estanilaos Quintana, L.
Palma Soriano	1,410	1,477	1,477	Gerardo Gonzales, L. H.
San Luis	344	151	1,076	Manuel Trompetá, L. H.
Sagua de Tanamo.....	441	0	777	Ramon Herrada, L. H.
Mayari	591	33	938	Delfin Aguilera, L. H.
Manzanillo	1,474	283	3,295	Carlos Bertot, L. H.
Alto Songo.....	410	—	1,953	Ricardo Rizo, L. H.
Bayamo	476	9	531	J. Planas, L. H.
Guantanamo	1,575	1,114	2,238	Juan Marti, L. H.
Holguin	1,480	637	4,424	José A. Garcia, L. H.

Total: Nine Liberal Historicis. Liberals 2 and Conservatives, five municipalities.

Governor Magoon left Cuba for Washington on August 17, to discuss the coming Presidential election. In the last few months a strong feeling has developed among planters and business men of Cuba for an earlier election, as in December laborers will be needed on the sugar estates. They want the election not later than November 21. General Barry will be acting Governor in Governor Magoon's absence.



Matanzas Province. Matanzas City and environs has many beautiful macadamized roads. The one pictured above traverses the lovely Yumuri Valley.

GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES.

New Bridges. The bridge at Palmillas, Matanzas province, is almost completed. The 270 foot steel bridge over the San

Juan river, a few miles from the city of Santiago de Cuba is nearly completed and will soon be turned over to the government.

An appropriation of \$72,000 has been ordered by the government for the construction of an aqueduct at San Juan de Lebran, Santa Clara province.

On July 21 appropriations *Government for* \$440,000 for road construction, mostly in the province of Pinar del Rio, were signed by Governor Magoon.

The appropriations include \$80,000 for the repairing of the road from Guane to the Lopez Landing at La Fé; \$60,000 to continue the construction of the road from Santa Clara to Camajuani and Remedios; \$200,000 for the construction of the road from San Cristobal to Pinar del Rio, and \$100,000 for repairing the road between Guane and Arroyo de Mantua.

Other post offices recently *More established* are at Santa Maria del Rosario, Havana province, and at San Jose de las Lajas.

A new postoffice is open at the town of Rio del Medio, province of Pinar del Rio.

The postoffice department has announced the establishment of money order branches in connection with the postoffice at Caraballo, Havana province, and at Arcos de Canasi, Matanzas province. Both are now open.

A new postoffice has been opened at Santa Cruz del Norte, in Habana province. A telegraph station has been opened at Marti, Matanzas.

The Director of Posts announces a new money order postoffice in the town of Sabalo, province of Pinar del Rio, as ready for business.

A money order branch, in connection with the post office at Paso Real de San Diego, same province, has been established.

Palmarito has been given a postoffice.

The Department of State has authorized Dean R. Wood to act as consular agent of the United States at Nuevitas. Mr. Wood succeeds John Hansen, who recently died in the United States.

Mr. George Enmermann has been authorized by the Provisional Governor to discharge the functions of Swedish Vice-Consul in Santiago de Cuba.

A new telephone line will connect Baracca with Velasquez, Guanao, Sabana, Llano and Jaruso, all in Oriente Province.

The Date of the Last Occurrence of Yellow Fever in Cuba by Provinces.

The official date of the last occurrence of yellow fever in Cuba is as follows:

In Pinar del Rio province, *Yellow* eight years ago; in Havana *Fever* province, January 10, 1908; *Extinguished.* in Matanzas province, December 24, 1907; in Santa Clara province, February 18, 1908; in Camaguey province, November 12, 1907; in Oriente province, July 9, 1908. No case of this disease has appeared in any of the six provinces of the island, except at Daiquiri Oriente, since April, 1908, the beginning of the present epidemic year.—Report of Carlos J. Finlay, Chief Sanitary Officer, Republic of Cuba.

On August 4, three new cases appeared at Daiquiri but they have since completely recovered.

Dr. Barney, of the Sanitary Bureau denies that there are cases of bubonic plague *Bubonic Plague* at Guantanamo. The quarantine established by Cuba against Venezuelan provinces on account of the plague was extended, on July 24, to Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina and Trinidad. Official orders are that all ships arriving from any of the ports affected, will be fumigated and the passengers and crew submitted to ten days' observation at the quarantine stations nearest the port of arrival. Arrivals from any port in Venezuela at present are sent to Mariel and this procedure will be continued until that country is declared free of the plague.

Cuba Needs Immigrants.

With a view to increasing the immigration to Cuba, Gonzalo de Quesada, minister of Cuba to the United States, sailed, July 17, for Genoa. He will visit Italy, Spain, Germany and other European countries, in his study of immigration conditions abroad. Cuba, he said, is greatly in need of labor, and while abroad he will endeavor to show the many opportunities his country offers for capable men seeking homes.

The Havana carnival of 1908 cost over \$90,000 according to the committee's report.

The case of Corporal Cooper and Private Gwinnell, tried at Camp Columbia for the murder of two Cuban fishermen at Coloma in March, is still before Governor Magoon, to whom it was sent the latter part of July by Colonel Crowder. On August 17 the soldiers were adjudged not guilty.

The provincial government of Havana has allowed the contract for the construction of the road between Aguate and Madruga, Havana Province. The cost of the road will be \$9,180.

Señora Zahonet is the *Woman's* president of the Female Society Liberal Vanguard, of Santiago de Las Vegas, an organization working in the interests of Alfredo Zayas, the liberal candidate for President of Cuba.

In addition to politics she is laboring to better the condition of Cuban women.

"What we most seek," she said recently, "is that Cuban women, like our sisters of the United States, shall have varied employment opened to them, instead of as heretofore being confined to choosing between stemming tobacco or making millinery."

On orders all government telegraph stations were kept open all night, on August 1 and 2, and the people throughout Cuba were promptly informed of the election results.

Havana Sewer and Paving Work. P. D. McComb, Chief engineer in charge of the sewer and paving work in Havana, makes the following statements:

A new contract has been entered into and between the Department of Public Works of Cuba and the McGivoney and Rokeby Construction Company of New Jersey, under Governor Magoon's recent decree, which ordered a supplementary contract to be made.

The supplementary contract was signed June 23 and work under its terms is to be commenced about September 23 or earlier.

The approximate cost of the work will be about \$12,824,411, one-third of which is to be paid by the city of Havana and the balance by the State government.

Under the contract sewers are to be provided for the whole municipality of Havana, including the suburbs of Regla, Casa Blanca, Jesus de Monte, Vedado, Cerro and Vibora. The streets in all these boroughs are to be paved.

The sewage and refuse, Mr. McComb says, will be discharged into the Gulf of Mexico at a point between Morro and Cojimar. It will be siphoned across the harbor to Casa Blanca where a pumping station will be erected. At Casa Blanca a tunnel will be built along the Cabanas ridge which will give passage to the sewage to regular sewers emptying through a pipe which will run 150 meters into deep sea. No outlets will be in the harbor.

The first sewers will be constructed in Jesus del Monte. In that section the present sewers empty into the Agua Dulce and other streams so that the outlets in the lower city will not be overburdened.

A wireless station is planned for Santiago de Cuba, to be erected at the Old Reina Mercedes Barracks, now occupied by the Rural Guard.

Cuba's Economic Condition.

Custom House collections during the first six months of the fiscal year, which ended on the 30th of last June, show a falling off of \$1,193,307.36, as compared with the same period of the preceding year. The collections of the second six months showed an increase, but there is still a deficit for the whole fiscal year of \$136,755.44.

It should be kept in mind, however, that the year 1906-7 included the months of the revolution, during which business, and especially imports suffered a complete paralyzation, involving also some months of the first half of the present year, which accounts for the deficit which we have noted. 1908 thus continues to show a decrease in collections as compared with last year.

In consequence the Provisional Government has cut down the budgets presented by the different departments in order to avoid a deficit, but before long the funds in the treasury will be complete exhausted.

The general paralyzation of business continues. Money is scarce, and planters and colonos are obliged to depend entirely upon their own resources. These feel very apprehensive that when the time comes for flowing and clearing up their plantations, money will be hard to obtain. We confidently believe, however, that the election having passed and a normal government resting on sound guarantees having been established, confidence will reawaken.—Diario de la Marina, Havana.

A Good Surplus.

The budget for 1908-09 was announced August 4. The estimated expenditures are \$24,285,313, and the estimated receipts, \$29,275,000, giving a surplus of \$5,129,860.

Mail Schedule. Mails arrive and depart from Havana as follows:

From Miami via Knight's Key Mondays and Fridays at 8 a. m. Leave Mondays and Fridays at 1 p. m.

From Mobile Mondays. From New York direct Mondays and Wednesdays at 7 a. m.

From New Orleans, no fixed day. Leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 10 a. m.

From Tampa Tuesdays and Saturdays 6.30 a. m. Leaves Tuesdays and Saturdays at 11.30 a. m.

Ordinary correspondence from the United States, Europe, etc., is received and sent through Miami, via Knight's Key.

Registered and ordinary correspondence to and from the United States, Europe, etc., is received and sent through Tampa. This schedule in force July 1, 1908.

Governor Magoon has granted a further appropriation of \$14,000 for the extirpation of the disease affecting the coconut trees in the Baracoa district.

UNITED STATES NEWSPAPER COMMENT

On the August Elections in Cuba.

Don't Want the U. S.

Isn't the downfall of the favored party—the Liberal—the defections of patriotic Cubans to the ranks of the Conservatives, indicative of something?

Isn't it a popular expression of an invitation to the United States to "get out and let us run our own affairs?" It would seem so.—*Elmira (N. Y.) Gazette.*

Occupation a Burden.

The occupation of the island has been a burden on this country. There has been earnest effort to get the Cubans into the stable condition which makes for proper self-government. — *Chicago Post.*

What the Vote Means.

Before it can be ascertained just what a Conservative victory stands for, it will be necessary to examine the total vote. If the Menocal candidates received a majority of the ballots cast, all right. That would have an encouraging significance, but if they just pulled through by small pluralities, the result exhibits nothing more than the consequences of a party rupture.—*Philadelphia (Pa.) Inquirer.*

Small Vote Ominous.

The ominous feature is the small vote cast. The Cubans are born politicians. The government is the most interesting thing in their country, to the average native. It is both a glory and a business. There is no reason why the vote should ever be light in Cuba if the people mean to take their institutions in good faith and play the game of politics on the "square deal" principle.—*Cleveland (O.) Leader.*

The Next Time.

It is one of the chiefest anomalies in the history of politics that the American flag should be waving over the Philippine archipelago and remain a foreign flag in Cuba. The next time our flag is hoisted in Cuba it will go up to stay, and it is likely that if the completion of the Panama Canal shall be celebrated by a world's industrial exposition it will be held in Havana, then the capital of a State of our republic.—*Washington (D. C.) Post.*

Hard Times Ending.

Cuba is going through this period with less trouble and disturbance to business than any other country of which I have knowledge. In my opinion Cuba is already "out of the woods," and by the end of the next cropping season, June 1, 1909, the "hard times" of the present will be ancient history.—*Leslie's Weekly (N. Y.).*



Cuba sets out for another attempt; first election since the Revolution. When the Cubans upset the government of President Palma, necessitating American intervention, Secretary Taft described it as only a stumble, saying, "We should give them another chance when they had learned to walk."—*Pittsburg (Pa.) Dispatch.*

Cuba Free and Sane.

It is rather a matter for rejoicing than chagrin that the Cuban provincial elections resulted in a general victory for the old Conservative party that was built up by Tomas Estrada Palma. That party contains the most substantial men of the island and, if it can retain in the Presidential election next December the majority it has just polled, the United States can withdraw from the island with a feeling that, at least, its government will be left in the hands of those who have the greatest interest in preserving order and upholding the constitution.—*Buffalo (N. Y.) Express.*

There Must be Peace.

Most people will say that Cuba ought to have its independence and that the United States stands pledged to such a policy. In fact, that is true. But if the island keeps on making trouble, forcing the United States to garrison it constantly, in time it will be clearly seen that only one thing remains to be done, and that is annexation.—*Scranton (Pa.) Republican.*

Governor Magoon's Tact.

It goes without saying that no native President Cubans could select will take the place of Governor Magoon, whose tact, firmness when necessary and genuine skill as an executive have distinguished him as a remarkable man.—*Albany, (N. Y.) Press.*

Governor Magoon has placed the people of this country under a weight of obligation to him for the manner in which he has discharged his delicate duties.—*Pittsburg (Pa.) Gazette.*

A Lesson for Uncle Sam.

The Cuban election seems to have been a little lesson for Uncle Samuel. Done under American auspices, as it were, and with the solemn praises of the President ringing in the ears of the voters, the people of the island republic repudiated the regime that the Washington government had espoused, and did it peacefully and thoroughly.—Woonsocket (R. I.) Call.

General Menocal.

Gen. Menocal represents the educated and well-to-do classes—genuinely conservative, who have heretofore shrunk from taking part in politics with the rabble of successful gamblers, horse thieves, and revolutionists whom the fortunes of war brought to the front after the fall of the Palma government.—Nation, N. Y.

Don't Want to Annex Cuba.

We do not care to annex Cuba, and it is not good for us to govern what is not a part of ourselves. We can better afford to exercise unlimited patience, and ultimately succeed by educational methods, in creating a permanent and wise government.—New Brunswick (N. J.) News.

Public Office for All.

Until there is a public office for each of the Cuban patriots it is hardly reasonable to expect the islanders to demonstrate that they are qualified to govern themselves.—Birmingham (Ala.) News.

If the Conservatives Win.

Should the Conservatives march to victory in December, Cuba will present the extraordinary spectacle of the resumption of power by the political element that went down before the revolution of August.—Montgomery (Ala.) Adv.

The Liberal Following.

The strength shown by the Conservatives is encouraging to all Cubans having "a stake in the country," but agreement between Zayas and Gomez might give the Presidency to the Liberals, in whose following is included the great mass of the negro and colored population.—N. Y. Herald.

Conservatives Will Gain.

It is, however, more than probable that the showing of Conservative strength will have an important influence in the national election. Few Cubans are in any way disposed to political alliance with a party which is a hopeless minority. The strength displayed by the Conservatives will undoubtedly tend to draw adherents to that organization.—N. Y. Sun.

A Conservative victory may be reasonably expected in December, when Gen. Menocal will probably be the candidate for the Presidency.—New York Times.

What We Gave Cuba.

Our national work in Cuba has no equal. We gave the island freedom. We are now giving it health, self-government and order. Best of all, we are training Cubans to rule Cuba.

Our first occupation emancipated the Cuban people. Our second occupation has educated them.—Philadelphia (Pa.) Press.

An Honest Count Not Enough.

The honest counting of the votes will have no effect, except that the result pleases one of the political factions of Cuba. If the count is against it, then we may expect the revolution that has been declared. If peace comes to the island of distraction, it will be a remarkable feat, and will be owing to the diplomacy of Governor Magoon.—Wheeling (W. Va.) News.

The Moneyed Spaniards.

It is to be remembered that practically all the moneyed Spaniards and other foreigners in Cuba are outside the Cuban electorate, and show at present every intention of remaining there. They have nothing to do with the insular political activities and rivalries; they cordially detest them and wish (in the interest of business) that the malditos Americanos would stay on indefinitely.—Hartford (Ct.) Courant.

No More Hurry.

After the elections have been completed and the new government set in place and the new government set in running order, we shall have to retire from the island again. But for how long? There are those who predict that another intervention will be necessary, and that if the United States has to go in there again, it will not come out in a hurry.—Providence (R. I.) Tribune.

The islanders have been told many times that a second failure might be fatal to their independence.—Chicago Record-Herald.

One of the most striking achievements of Uncle Sam, Tropical Health Officer, is the introduction of sterilized elections in Cuba.—Brooklyn Standard-Union.

So far as it is possible to make out exactly what happened in Cuba at the elections a majority of the people seem to have voted for the Conservatives just to spite the United States.—Phila. (Pa.) Inquirer.

Those who wish to see no separation, whoever they are, only do so because of a sincere desire to see Cuba prosper in every particular. Good luck, then, to the new republic!—New Haven (Ct.) Journal-Courier.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Mayari Ore Mines.

In connection with the development of the Mayari iron ore mines, near Nipe Bay, on the north coast of Cuba, the Spanish-American Iron Co. now has about one thousand men engaged in the construction of its railway, and harbor, and its mechanical and mining appliances. It was necessary to deepen the harbor at this point and this is now 80 per cent. completed. The railroad line of fourteen miles from the bay to the foot of the mountains is graded, eleven miles of track are laid and the bridges are being erected. The steel buildings for power plant, machine shop, etc., and the dwellings and offices are built.

The incline planes, which are to lower the ore from its position on the top of the mountain to the railroad, are graded, and the machinery, all of which has been built, is now about to be put in place.

The appliances for loading the ore into ships and for the handling of coal are under construction in this country, and the furnaces which are to dry the moisture out of the ore have been contracted for and are under way. Part of the railroad equipment has been delivered.

The total expenditure contemplated is \$4,500,000, of which something more than half has been expended to date.

As heretofore stated, the quantity of iron ore in these Mayari deposits amounts to some six hundred million tons.

The capital stock of Spanish-American Iron Co. is owned by the Pennsylvania Steel Co. Charles F. Rand, president of the mining company, is now on his way to Cuba.—Wall Street Journal.

The Spanish-American Iron Company has been authorized by the Provisional Governor to erect six wharves and thirty wooden houses in the maritime zone of Cayo Cajimaya, Nipe Bay.

Cuban Money Orders.

Exchanges of postal money orders between Cuba and the United States and all its possessions, was ratified by both countries at Washington on July 8, and became effective July 27. The maximum amount for a single money order is \$100, the Cuban peso to be the equal of the American dollar.

All payments will be made in gold, but other money may be used, provided the difference in the value at the time is accounted for.

The United States postal administration will act as intermediary in the settlement of accounts between Cuba and the postal administrations of the islands of the West Indies.

The transfer of sums on money may be made by means of the postal money orders between Cuba and Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Canada, Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, St. Vincent and Virgin Islands.

The Cienfuegos Contract Approved.

Governor Magoon issued a decree Aug. 11 directing the department of public works to enter into a contract with Hugh Reilly for the construction of waterworks and sewers at Cienfuegos.

This has been pending since June, 1906, when the Ayuntamiento of Cienfuegos made a contract with Reilly for the same work. Subsequently the Ayuntamiento revoked the contract and appealed to Governor Magoon, who upheld it. Reilly appealed to Washington, where Governor Magoon was reversed "by direction of the President of the United States," who prescribed conditions and modifications of the old contract, thus ending a long and hard fight by Reilly.

Automobile Races Next Winter.

Automobile races in Havana next winter, are among the possibilities. Governor Magoon is in favor of having races. The Cuban Automobile Racing Association is already agitating the matter, and has taken it up with racing men in New York. The Rural Guards, as before, will guard the course, should races be arranged, and the government road equipment and laborers will be at the disposal of the association in preparing the road. The short unfinished stretch of highway at Artemisa, a part of the circuit, will probably soon be completed and automobilists will find an ideal highway for speedy runs.

New Issue of Bonds.

Mr. Antoni Altamira, acting consul-general of the Republic of Cuba in New York, by a decree of Governor Magoon dated July 31 has been empowered to sign the \$1,000,000 Republic of Cuba Registered Gold Bonds, Nos. 251 to 500, of the loan of 5 per cent. foreign debt of Cuba, which are to be issued in lieu of and substitute for the same number and amount of coupon bonds to be surrendered and cancelled, as per contract of May 11, 1904, entered into between Senor Don Tomas Estrada Palma, as President of the Republic of Cuba, and Messrs. Speyer and Company, of New York, United States of America.

Bishop Albion W. Knight, of the Episcopal church, has made all arrangements for the erection of a fine residence in Vedado, Havana.

FINANCIAL.

National Bank Statement—Banks Paying Up—Trials of Cuban Paying Tellers.

National Bank of Cuba.

The statement of this bank to date of June 30, 1908, is as follows:

ASSETS.		
Cash in Vaults	\$5,235,571.12	
Due from Banks and Bankers.	1,273,400.47	\$6,508,971.59
<hr/>		
BONDS AND STOCKS.		
Government Bonds	3,542,203.46	
City of Havana Bonds	1,079,678.07	
Other Bonds and Stocks	452,201.53	\$5,074,083.06
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Loans, Discounts, Time Bills, etc.....		\$10,142,068.92
Furniture and Fixtures.....		88,296.53
Bank Building and Real Estate		612,564.42
Sundry Accounts.....		23,888.70
<hr/>		
Total.....		\$22,449,873.22
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LIABILITIES.		
Capital	\$5,000,000.00	
Surplus	700,000.00	
*Undivided Profits	372,071.79	
<hr/>		
		\$6,072,071.79
Due to Banks and Bankers.....		289,694.12
Deposits		16,088,107.31
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Total.....		\$22,449,873.22

*Deduct \$200,000—4 per cent. semi-annual dividend, payable July 1, 1908.

The foregoing statement shows the ratio of cash on hand to deposits over 32 per cent. The ratio of cash on hand and with banks and bankers to deposits over 40 per cent., and the ratio of total quick assets (cash, banks and bankers, bonds and stocks) to deposits, 72 per cent.

The report further states that the increase in the amount of deposits in the last six months is over \$1,000,000 or at the rate per annum of over 14 per cent. The number of depositors' accounts is 16,243 or an increase in the last six months at the rate per annum of over 25 per cent.

The Royal Bank of Canada has returned to the national treasury the sum of \$289,190, being part of the funds borrowed by that institution last November under the Agriculturists' aid decree. The total amount borrowed amounted to \$565,000.

Trials of Cuban Paying Tellers.

In Cuba it is quite an art to be a paying teller in what they call there a "Spanish gold cage."

While the banking system is up to date, and can be compared favorably with the European as well as the United States system, real banking laws, as we understand them, are yet to be made. The official currency is the American dollar; nevertheless Spanish gold, the "centen," official value \$5.30, and French gold, the "luis," official value \$4.24, Spanish gold, are largely used in trading, and Spanish silver circulates for payments in the retail trade. The handling of three different species imposes upon the banks the obligation of keeping accounts in three moneys.

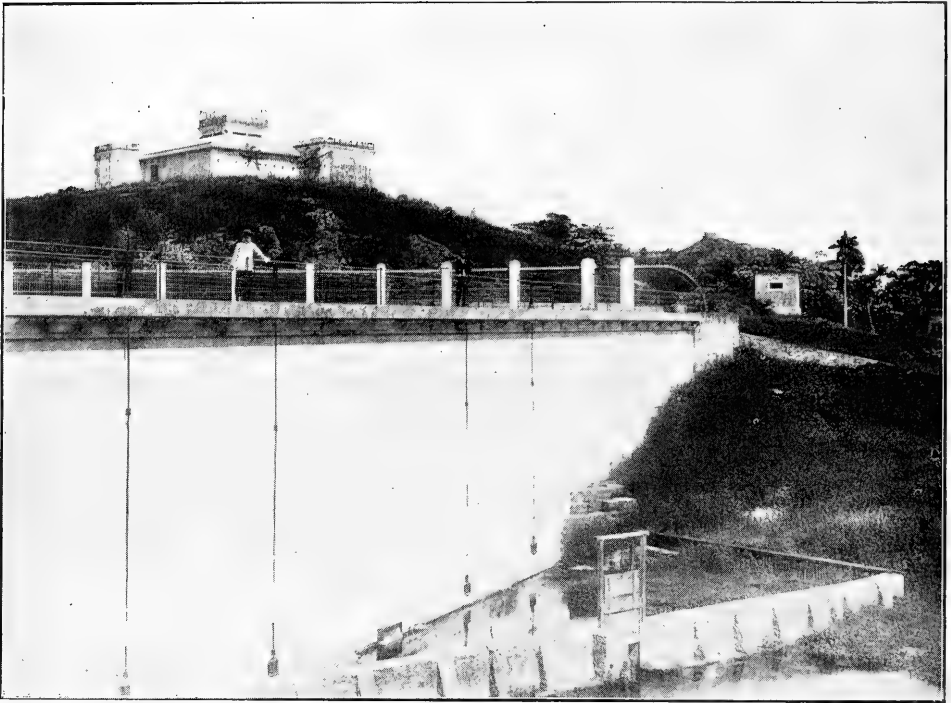
The Spanish gold teller must prepare himself before the rush begins in a very systematic way. He places on one side of his cage packages of gold pieces representing either 100 "centenes," or 125 "luises" and then again along these packages he piles up "centen" pieces, twenty in each pile; and on the other side leaves a certain number of loose "centenes" or "luises;" and in a separate place Spanish silver and copper. In order to pay \$1,000 he grabs one package of 100 "centenes," or, for that matter, one of 125 "luises," because it is necessary to work on the basis that four "centenes" are equal to five "luises." This amount equals \$530 in Spanish gold. He then takes four piles of twenty "centenes" each, equal to \$424; this gives him \$954, Spanish gold. To this he adds seven loose "centenes," which equal \$37.10, and then gives two "luises," equal to \$8.48; after which he has \$999.58, Spanish gold. Therefore, to complete the amount required, all he has to do is to hand out 42 cents in Spanish silver and copper, upon which the operation is completed, making a total of \$1,000.

He must hand out as little Spanish silver as possible, an unwritten law limiting its acceptance to \$1.05 in that money.—Henry C. Neise, in the Denver Record.

Banks Paying Up.

The Treasury Department received, July 21, the sum of \$288,641.32 from the banks which are still owing a balance of the \$5,000,000 loan of last fall. The amount paid by the banks represents the weekly instalment of 15 per cent. which they were to pay. This leaves the sum of \$1,634,967.48 still to be paid.

The amounts now outstanding are as follows: Industrial Bank of Santiago de Cuba, \$15,000; Trust Company of Cuba, \$21,800; Spanish Bank, \$686,000; H. Upmann & Co., \$912,000. Total, \$1,634,000.



Reservoir at Vento, which supplies all Havana and suburbs with the finest of drinking water.

DANGEROUS OLD WATER SYSTEMS.

Sanitary Conditions in Camaguey.

In a report made by Dr. Juan Guiteras of the National Board of Sanitation, he has recommended the rushing of work on the aqueduct for Camaguey as a measure of imperative need to improve the sanitary conditions there.

The city, says the doctor, has grown. There are big industries, a trolley car system and many other modern improvements, but residents are still obliged to secure a supply of water from the old "tinajons" and from cisterns of rain water.

These systems, very old and antiquated, gave out during the last drouth and people had to drink water from places where it was plainly polluted, and this caused intestinal diseases.

A great deal of trouble has also been experienced by the people persisting in resisting sanitary ordinances. Owing to the use of shallow wells, which frequently were within a few feet of the foulest kind of cesspools, the Sanitary Department ordered all the cesspools cemented. This was done, but the people found that while before the cesspools were kept constantly drained by filtering into the wells, the cemented cesspools

overflowed and had to be cleaned out occasionally. This made entirely too much work, even if it protected the lives of their families, and they proceeded to break the cement at the bottom of the cesspools with crowbars, thus leaving an egress for the filth.

The recent widespread prevalence of fever in the city is attributed to this, for as the wells became dryer the greater became the percentage of foulness in the water and fever was the natural result.

The main pipe carrying the water supply to the City of Havana from the Vento Springs is to be changed from 32 inches to 42 inches, in order to supply the new Havana suburbs.

An aqueduct is urgently needed in Cienfuegos, as the city is now getting its water supply from some lagoon here and the water is not drinkable.

One of the largest abattoirs in Cuba has just been built at Cienfuegos by Champion & Pascual, the contractors. It has a capacity for fifty cattle and fifty hogs per day, is modern, fully up-to-date, built of brick, and cost \$25,000. The operation of the plant was at once begun, the government having accepted the building.

CUBAN TOBACCO TERMS.

Names and Definitions of Value to the Retailer—Classified in Convenient Form for Ready Consultation.

Compiled by C. Fred. Crosby, in Tobacco.

TYPES OF CUBAN LEAF TOBACCO.

There are innumerable minor divisions and subdivisions into which leaf tobacco may be divided and subdivided, most of the principal tobacco growing countries having numerous districts in which tobacco is raised which varies more or less from that grown in all other districts.

Some of the types vary widely, while in other cases they are so closely related that only an expert could detect the subtle shades of difference. The following, giving the types of Cuban tobacco, is, perhaps, the most complete summary of this kind that has ever been attempted, and yet it might be extended and further divided and subdivided almost indefinitely:

Vuelta Abajo.—Grown in the Province of Pinar del Rio, near the western end of the island, and universally conceded to be the finest type of cigar leaf in the world. The average annual production in a normal year is not far from a quarter of a million bales. Among the subdivisions of *Vuelta Abajo* are Mantua, Remates, Guane, and Vinales, which are of the heavier types in demand

for blending with lighter leaf; San Luis, fine light wrappers; San Juan y Martinez, also superior wrapper leaf; Rio Hondo, light and aromatic; Consolacion del Sur; Pinar del Rio, which is descriptive of the leaf grown in the geographical center of the province; Bajos, Consolacion del Norte, and Parti Sur, the last three being among the less desirable of all *Vuelta Abajos*.

Semi-Vuelta.—A heavy, aromatic tobacco, grown in the Province of Pinar del Rio, but distinctly separated from the genuine *Vuelta*. The average production of *Semi-Vuelta* in a normal year is about 20,000 bales, and practically all of it comes to the United States.

Partidos.—Grown principally in the Province of Havana, and highly esteemed because of its plentiful yield of leaf suitable for wrappers. It is of a much lighter quality than *Vuelta Abajo*, and is desirable for blending with the heavier tobaccos. The normal yield of *Partidos* is not far from 80,000 bales. There are several subdivisions of *Partidos*, of which the most prized is the famous Tumbadero, noted for its



TOBACCO DRYING IN THE FIELDS, AND THE TOBACCO HOUSE.

fine wrappers; La Salud, second only to Tumbadero, which it greatly resembles; Artemisa, a rich, aromatic filler leaf; Govea, a rich leaf, fairly plentiful in its yield of wrappers; Bejucal, which is fairly good; and La Seiba, Wajai Caimito, and San Jose de las Lajas, which are all more or less inferior.

Remedios.—Grown in the Province of Santa Clara. Strictly speaking, the Remedios tobacco is raised in a comparatively small area of the province, but the term is somewhat loosely applied to leaf produced in a considerable area, and which is sometimes collectively classed as Vuelta Arriba. There is also some tobacco grown in the Province of Puerto Principe which is sold as Remedios.

Santa Clara.—Grown in the central portion of the Province of Santa Clara, and of excellent flavor and aroma. The Santa Clara leaf is frequently described and sold as Remedios, and has done much to enhance its reputation. Other subdivisions under which tobacco grown in the province are sometimes described include Cienfuegos, Colonia, Santo Domingo, Sagua, and Trinidad. These are more or less lacking in quality, and have served to detract from the reputation of Remedios. The Sancti Spiritus is another classification applied to a leaf grown in the province which stands midway between the better and the inferior growths generally sold as Remedios.

Yara.—Grown in the Province of Santiago de Cuba, and easily the least desirable of all Cuban tobacco. Mayri and Gibari are subdivisions of Yara. The average crop of Yara in a normal season is about 12,000 bales, and most of it is exported to Germany and also to Canada and Central America.

Cuba's Tobacco in England.

According to the consular report sent by the Cuban consul in London, England, the importations of the manufactured product into that country during the year 1907 despite the four months strike which seriously affected the industry in Cuba, shows a decrease of 20 per cent only as compared with the importations in 1906, when there were no strikes.

The report says further: "Since the 1905 crop, leaf tobacco has increased in value considerably in this market and at prices never before equaled."

The Tobacco Crop.

"The recent rains are helping the planting and work in the fields in Vuelta Abajo district.

"The selecting of the leaf in the same district is now general and there is hardly a farmhouse or tobacco shed, where this important work is not going on. The selectors are greatly helped by weather conditions; the atmosphere being the sufficiently damp to permit the leaf to be packed in good condition.

"In Santa Clara, owing to dry weather, the leaf is not in very good condition, excepting at places near the boundary line of that province with Camaguey where the planters report that they are obtaining first-class leaf for capadura.

"In the zones where the dry weather most affected the crop the decrease in the output will be about from 25 to 30 per cent. as compared with last year's rendition."—La Gaceta Economica.

Cuban-made cigars are the standard in Switzerland, and although retailed cheaper than in the United States, are sold only to the high-class trade. Import figures are not reliable as applying to Cuba's product, inasmuch as large quantities of Cuban tobacco reaches the country through German, French and other ports.

Russia consumes practically no American leaf tobacco. Cigars are little used and in most cases the Cuban is preferred to the Russian make, which has less flavor.

Belgium's imports of Cuban cigars and cigarettes are decreasing. Figures furnished by U. S. Consul-General Watts of Brussels are as follows:

1905	1906	1907
1932 lbs.	1692 lbs.	920 lbs.

Conservative estimates on the Cuban tobacco crop this year place the output at about 425,000 bales. Last year's crop was 467,247 bales, from April, 1906, to April, 1907. The average price of tobacco at the present time is about 33 per cent. lower than it was at this time last year.

The Havana Telegraph changed hands and appeared July 4 in a handsome new dress. The new firm is the Havana Telegraph Co., with Paul Azbill, vice president and general manager, and Ed. deL. Slevin as editor. It will continue as a daily evening newspaper.



American home in Cuba, built of logs and with tiled roof.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Havana Custom House Abuses.

A great deal of complaint has been heard lately about the endless delays consequent to all questions pertaining to the custom house, and a merchant in attempting to get through his consignments is put to all manner of inconveniences and loss by the system of delay employed there, says La Lucha of that city. Another complaint is made on the matter of classification of goods, which are as frequently put under paragraphs to which they have no relation, and it is not at all rare for one shipment to be given one classification and another of the same goods to be treated in an entirely different manner.

It is said, and this is a fact, that protests against the rulings of the custom house are pigeon-holed and remain there until they have become musty and forgotten. This is a very serious matter for the importers who should know the exact cost of their goods before they display them for sale, which they dare not do until they know for a certainty just what duty they have to pay on the goods. The longer the delay at the custom house the greater the inconvenience and loss.

This is said to be no exception, but is the rule, and a great deal of complaint exists among commercial circles over the treasury rulings in the custom house. It is held that the Treasury Department should meet the merchants on a ground of good feeling and do every thing possible for the furtherance of trade and not place obstacles in the pathway of its fullest development.

Splendid Opportunities in Cuba.

"In agricultural operations there is ample scope for the profitable investment of capital. Cane growing plantations and sugar production, tobacco growing under cheesecloth, the raising and canning of pineapples, the growing of henequen, for rope, on rock lands, the planting of rubber trees, of cocoa, of orange, lemon, and grape fruit groves—all these are examples for which the soil and climate are eminently suitable, and in which capital is needed, and may be very profitable invested.

"In other directions there are splendid opportunities. There are three or four points at which electric railroad possibilities are great, and in three cities, at least, of importance water works and sewers are needed. In the city of Havana there is a good return waiting a syndicate that will purchase the one-story buildings and replace them by three-story erections of concrete construction and with sanitary equipment. These buildings could be used for business on the ground floors and for residence above.

"There is also a great use for concrete houses of four or five rooms. Here again a syndicate would secure an adequate return for its investment.

"Again, to give some further examples, there is an opening for planing mills in Havana and three or four other cities, for concrete block construction plants, and with the proper development of pineapple rearing and of henequen fibre growing for the supply of rope and canning factories,"—London Trade Protection Journal.

Mahogany and Cedar Market.

Cuban Mahogany.—Stock in first hands has been increased, notwithstanding the small arrivals, only one port was represented during the entire month. Our market still remains inactive with but little interest taken in this grade of wood.

Cuban Cedar.—There was a marked falling off in the July receipts, as compared with other months, and also a decided decrease in the amount of stock in first hands. The present stock, carried in first hands, is far below the usual quantity, and fresh receipts of large wood in good condition should find buyers.—George F. Herriman, New York, Aug. 1, 1908.

Increasing Demand for Fish Glue.

Consul-General James L. Rodgers, writing from Habana, says that the Cuban imports of dry glue in the fiscal year 1906 amounted to 410,294 pounds, of which the United States furnished 194,713 pounds, Germany 114,081 pounds, and France 42,909 pounds. The glue is used in the wood-working trades, from which there is an increasing demand.

British Trade in Cuba.

In Cuba the United States obtains preferential treatment, but the high character of British products, especially as regards machinery and cotton manufactures, is so esteemed by consumers and users that they insist upon these products being of British origin.—British Trade Journal.

Duties on Camphor.

All the collectors of customs of the island have been notified by the Treasury department that crude camphor, when imported, shall be charged duty according to Article 43 of the tariff, and refined camphor according to Article 100.

Havana's July Customs Receipts.

1906.	1907.	1908.
\$1,534,538.38	\$1,623,661.82	\$1,313,839.41

CUBAN RAILWAY MATTERS.

United Railway Earnings.

During the week ended July 11, the earnings of the United Railways of Havana were £12,816, £1,073 less than the same week in 1907, when collections amounted to £13,899.

Up to July 11 the United Railways' earnings for the year were £20,397, a decrease of £4,276.

The revenue of the United Railways of Havana and Regla Warehouses, Limited, in the week ending July 18, amounted to £12,488, or £389 less than during the same week of last year.

Up to the week ending July 18, in the current economic year of 1908 to 1909, the United Railways collected £31,192, a deficit of £6,873.

The revenue of the United Railways of Havana and Regla Warehouses, Limited, during the week ending July 25, was £11,349, or £2,161 less than the same week of last year.

Up to the same week, the earnings of the United Railways were £42,541, a deficit of £8,994 in the current year of 1908 to 1909.

To date the earnings show a deficit of 47,920.20, Spanish gold.

HAVANA ELECTRIC EARNINGS.

During the week ending July 11, the Havana Electric Railways company's earnings amounted to \$39,877.90 cy. or \$7,652.75 cy. more than the amount collected during the same week the year previous.

Up to the present the earnings of the Havana Electric amount to \$1,016,088 cy., an increase as compared with last year of \$90,573.75 cy.

Frank Steinhardt, general manager of the company, said recently that for the last six months the earnings of the company were \$1,127,078.22 as against \$638,088.03 for operating expenses showing that the company had been run on the basis of 52.05%.

Fifty odd miles of new overhead wire have been placed in position, and several cars constructed as well as the road generally improved. The company is now planning to connect Cerro with Vedado by trolley, Marianao with Cerro and Guanabacoa with Havana by an overland route. Some of these extensions will be commenced this year.

The Old Paula Hospital and Church in Havana, one of the landmarks of the city, will soon be torn down to make way for contemplated improvements of the Havana Central Railway.

On the site a large warehouse will be built by the railway, which will be an extension of the present warehouse at the waterfront and will cost in the neighborhood of \$100,000.

Certain Cattle to Be Imported Free of Duty.

A recent decree of Governor Magoon of Cuba fixes the duty on cattle, except those imported for breeding purposes, at \$2.25 per 100 kilos gross weight (100 kilos equal 220 pounds) and provides that cattle under six years of age imported for breeding purposes belonging to the Shorthorn (Durham), Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus, Red Polled, Galloway, Devon, Brown, Swiss, Holstein-Friesian, Jersey, Guernsey, Ayrshire, Zebu, Mysore and Brahm breeds, may be imported free of duty, and that cattle under the above age imported for breeding purposes from Porto Rico or the Argentine Republic may enter free of duty, provided the importer proves their origin.

The Agrarian League petitions that the import duty on cattle be raised to three cents a kilo, and this petition was supported by municipal councils, public and private corporations, associations of cattle raisers, merchants, etc., Governor Magoon states also that representatives of cattle dealers, representing holdings amounting to 186,000 head of cattle, signed an agreement that the price of cattle on the hoof will not rise above six cents a pound during the months of drouth or five and one-half cents a pound during other months, and that the Meat Sellers' Union of Havana, representing 112 butcher shops, has offered to adjust the retail price of meat to the price of live stock.

The quarantine established some time since by Cuba against the ports of Venezuela on account of the bubonic plague, has been extended to all ships coming from Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina and Trinidad. It is believed that the quarantine, together with the increase in the duty on beef will have the effect of keeping out South American stock altogether.

The new ice plant at Cardenas, which cost \$60,000, has a capacity of about fifteen tons per day, and is running now almost full blast. It will compare favorably with anything of the kind in the United States or Europe. The machinery came from the United States.

The Spanish colony at Camaguey will build a hospital in that city. The cornerstone of the new structure was laid July 25.

The Cuba Company will build a new station in Camaguey. Work will begin soon.

Estrada Palma's health is failing. He recently journeyed to Manzanillo for medical advice.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

Cattle Business Growing.

Cuban cattlemen are importing fine cattle from Jamaica for breeding purposes. With the scientific methods in which the Cuban cattle business is now conducted, indications are that the Republic will soon be in a position to supply all the needs of the home market.

In the last few years the cattle ranches in Cuba have grown until they are approaching the point where they can export cattle, perhaps not to the American market which is already well supplied by its own cattle, but to those of Central and South America.

Cattle breeders and owners of pasture lands were greatly pleased with the Governor's decree increasing the duty on imported beef $2\frac{1}{4}$ cents per kilo.

Governor Magoon only consented to the increase after many consultations with the political parties and representative men of the island. All favored the increase which will greatly benefit the cattle industry.

The following is the important part of the decree:

"Paragraph 184—Bovine cattle of any size and from wherever imported, excepting such as are imported for breeding purposes referred to under the corresponding paragraph in the free list of the tariff, G. W., 100 kilos, \$2.25.

"The following provisions in reference to cattle exempt from duty and which formerly appeared as part of paragraph 184, constitute a new paragraph added to the free list of the tariff as follows:

"Paragraph 346—Bovine cattle under six years of age, imported for breeding purposes belonging to the breeds of shorthorn, Durham, Beresford, Aberdeen, Angus, Red-Polled, Galloway, Devon, Brown Swiss, Holstein, Friesian, Jersey, Guernsey, Ayrshire, Zebu, Mysore, Brahmin and cattle under said age imported for breeding purposes from Porto Rico or Argentine Republic, provided that the importer shall duly prove their origin."

Castor Oil Plant.

"Castor oil," says the Barbados Agricultural News, "has of late found such numerous applications in the arts and industries, apart from its use in medicine and as an illuminating and lubricating agent, that the demand for this product is certain to increase."

The castor oil plant is hardy, and thrives well in most situations. It prefers dry soils, and ploughing is necessary, as the plant makes an enormous root growth in a short space of time.

The seed is sown in rows which are 5 or 6 feet apart, the seeds being placed about this same distance apart in the rows. To restrain wood production the main stem of the plant should be

pinched back so as to increase the bearing surface.

Harvest season arrives about six months after the seeds have been sown. The spikes bearing the capsules are spread in a shed until the capsules have all burst and shed the enclosed beans.

The yield obtained varies between 20 and 30 bushels of seed (900 to 1,350 lbs.) per acre, although it is stated that in Texas and Florida a return of as much as 58 bushels per acre is frequently given. As to the amount of oil obtainable, seed often shows an analysis of 50 to 60 per cent., but the mill yield more frequently ranges only from 33 to 40 per cent. of the weight of the seed. The American standard is $4\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of oil from 112 lbs. of seed.

For medicinal purposes it would command a much higher price.



Nest of comajen, or white ants, built on the stub of a broken off limb, twenty feet from the ground. These nests are constructed of earthy and vegetable matter, carried up the tree trunk by the ants.

What Irrigation Does.

U. S. Senator Culberson said recently "Great things have already been accomplished by irrigation, for when lands that have heretofore been almost useless can be brought to a productive capacity of from \$100 to \$500 an acre each year, one must immediately discover the great advance in the value of the land, which in turn contributes not only to the immediate land owner, but to the entire population.



"MACHO" BANANA.

ANOTHER VIEW OF "THREE YEARS IN CUBA."

Editor CUBA REVIEW:

In the July Review you print an article from the Everett (Mass.) Herald, entitled "After Three Years in Cuba," which seems to me very misleading. The writer states that his average working hours have been from 5 a. m. to 10 and 12 at night. He does not say what kind of work. I work from 6 a. m. until 5 p. m., with noon rest from 11.30 a. m. till 1 p. m.

I am engaged in fruit growing. The native day laborers around here only work from 9 to 10 hours per day.

He says "there are no stoves." There are six or eight American families within three miles of Ceiba Mocha, and all have American stoves—some brought them with them and others bought them in Havana.

He says "Rent for an ordinary house is \$50 a month," he don't say in what part of Cuba, perhaps he is speaking of Havana.

A very comfortable house can be rented here at from \$10 to \$20 a month.

Some of your readers would probably like to know what we have to eat here, and the cost. We get fresh beef—best cuts—at 20c. lb., fresh pork 15c. to 20c. Breakfast bacon 30c. lb. Roast and corned beef, one lb. tins, 20c. Red snapper and other saltwater fish, 15c. lb. American hams 25c. to 30c. lb. Venison (in season) 25c. lb. Best flour 5c. lb. Irish potatoes 4c. to 5c. lb. These prices are at Ceiba Mocha and Matanzas.

Anyone here can have plenty of sweet potatoes the year round by planting every few months. Irish potatoes do very well planted in October and November. We have

roasting ears several months by planting corn from time to time. We have raised two crops of cabbage within last ten months. We have okra, tomatoes, egg plant and sweet peppers almost continuously. Two crops of cowpeas a year can be grown. All kinds of beans do well. Last winter we had as fine English peas as I have ever eaten. Lettuce, turnips, radishes and beets, all do well in winter.

As to fruit, we had grape fruit from our own trees from October 1 to July 1, and now a few new crop will do to eat. Oranges from October 1 to May 1.

Bananas and plantains all the time. Pine-apples and guavas nearly all the time. Mangos from May 1 to August 1. Aguacates, August, September and October. Quite a list of other native fruits scattered along through the year, such as soursop, mame colorado, Santo Domingo mame, custard apple, sugar apple, etc.

Poultry does well here and we have plenty of eggs to use and a chicken to eat, when we want it. We also have guineas and ducks, and some of our friends have nice turkeys.

I think it is a great mistake for Americans to come to Cuba and settle in the backwoods away from transportation and from other Americans.

Under such conditions they are almost sure to get discouraged and homesick,—especially is this true of the women and young folks. In localities far away from large towns the cost of all imported goods is much higher and hard to get. There are now American settlements in all the provinces of Cuba, where lands can be bought at reasonable prices.

D. H. H.

"Mocha Heights," Ceiba Mocha, Cuba,
August 2, 1908.

Ripe Pineapples Cause Low Prices.

The New York market, week ending July 31, was dull and sagging in prices for pineapples. Ripe fruit was in abundance and had to be forced on sale. This week's auction feature was the sale of 9,300 crates of Cuban stock. The range in quality was wide and consequently prices varied. Prices were as follows: 24s, \$1.40 to \$1.60; 30s, 85c. to \$1.10; 36s, 80c. to \$1.30, and 42s, 85c. to \$1.10 per crate.

On Floridas the following prices governed: On 30s \$1.50 to \$2.50 per crate, while 36s sold at from \$1.25 to \$2 per crate, with \$1 to \$1.60 per crate quoted on 42s. A few 48s are offered at from 75c. to \$1.25 per crate as to quality. Smooth Cayennes sold at the close at \$1.25 to \$2.25 per crate.

The Mango Illustrations.

Two of the illustrations printed in the Mango article in the July issue were used by the courtesy of the United States Department of Agriculture.

THE COCOANUT BUD ROT IN CUBA.

(Supplementary Report)

FROM M. T. HORNE, SANTIAGO DE LAS VEGAS, CUBA.

Specially Prepared for The CUBA REVIEW.

At the close of an article on the cocoanut industry in Cuba, which appeared in The CUBA REVIEW, October, 1907, I stated the situation as it then stood, in the following paragraph:

"If the bud rot could be controlled, cocoanut growing might be counted as one of the most promising minor industries of Cuba. At the best, however, it will be a very difficult and expensive task, and it yet remains to be seen whether or not the government will feel justified in undertaking the task."

I can now report that an appropriation of \$14,000, to be expended during the ensuing year for the control of the bud rot, has recently been approved by Governor Magoon and the work of sanitating the groves will probably be commenced very soon.

This generous government aid to the cocoanut growers, if utilized in careful and thorough work, should give the entire cocoanut region of Baracoa a thorough sanitation and if, thereafter, a persistent and thorough government inspection is maintained, every tree showing symptoms of the disease being promptly destroyed, there is every reason to believe that the disease, while perhaps never to be entirely exterminated, will be so controlled that the industry can develop on a secure basis.

This hope is based on the results obtained by sanitation in Jamaica and on the results of Mr. Horne's work in Baracoa last summer.

The purpose of the work at Baracoa, as stated by Mr. Horne in his final report upon this work, was:

1. To find more accurately the effect of burning out, or cleaning the tree by fire, on new cases of the disease and on the tree itself.
2. To make a beginning in observing the effect of sanitation on a badly affected grove.

The cleaning by fire or burning out of sick trees was done as follows: A lighted torch was applied to the top or head of the cocoanut trees so as to burn out all the dry materials which had accumulated there. Each cocoanut leaf has at its base when young a fibrous sheath of somewhat the texture of coarse sacking. These sheaths hold the young leaves erect, but when the leaves commence to spread, the sheaths become loosened but do not drop until the leaves fall. These dry materials accumulate, especially in crowded trees, and may help to harbor the disease in the lower leaf axils. A fire passing about the bases of the leaves does not kill the tree but cleans out all this sheathing material and causes the leaves to droop and spread. Such a fire does not affect the younger sheaths.

From the results of his experiments in burning out sick trees Mr. Horne concludes that there is some hope of saving a tree in the very early stages (before the youngest, tender leaves were affected) by burning it out, but the number saved will be very small. Observations on the cleaning of apparently healthy trees by fire show that a good cocoanut tree will not be seriously injured by a judicious burning out, though approximately one year's product will be lost.

The sanitation of a grove consists in treating all trees in the very early stages of the disease and in felling and burning all hopelessly affected and dead trees. To completely destroy the infection in the felled trees, the tops should be thoroughly torn apart before burning.

Three badly affected groves were sanitized by Mr. Horne in the summer of 1907 and, while at the time of his last visit (September 23—30), the disease had not been stamped out in any of these groves, there had been a marked decrease in the spread of the infection. In one grove, for example, there had been 31 new cases treated in March, 29 in June, 27 in August, and only 6 in September. Thus the results, though not completely satisfactory, justified a strong recommendation to the government regarding the advisability of sanitary measure. The cocoanut growers of Baracoa sent in appeals, too, for help, and the result is the appropriation already mentioned.

In Mr. Horne's opinion there is no plant disease against which the individual farmer is more helpless and against which efficient government aid will have so good a chance of success; and, whatever the ultimate cost of sanitation and government inspection, it will be a small price for saving the \$200,000 per year now yielded by the industry and the still larger sum which it might yield if properly developed.



The hut or "bohio" of the Cuban.

COFFEE IN CUBA.

Cuba's National Drink.

Coffee is a necessity in Cuba. We can conceive a Cuban without his horse, without his machete, and even without tobacco; he might go without food for some time, but not without coffee. Coffee for the Cuban is what beer is for others, what wine is, whisky or "pulque;" in fact, coffee is Cuba's national drink, and the best antidote against the fever in a tropical climate. With coffee to warm his stomach, a Cuban can suffer the inclemencies of the weather; coffee is invigorating and strengthening; coffee enables him to treat his friends or a stranger who comes to the poorest "bohio" (hut) in the country; coffee is a beverage which makes him sober, peaceful and attentive.

Industry Now Inactive.

Consul-General James I. Rodgers, of Habana, says the coffee industry of Cuba is comparatively inactive, and there is now no special culture except on large estates where coffee for the consumption of the owners and tenants is grown. The reason is the low price of coffee in the markets of the world, the difficulties at-

tending its culture in Cuba, the high price of labor, and the inclination to more profitable crops, such as sugar cane and tobacco. Cuba does not grow enough coffee for its own use. This is shown by the statistics for the fiscal year of 1905-06, which state that 20,690,539 pounds were imported, of which 5,926,850 pounds came from the United States, 2,023,639 pounds from Brazil, 9,997,963 pounds from Porto Rico, and 2,485,498 pounds from Venezuela. This great importation of coffee continues, despite the fact that a duty of \$18.70 per 100 kilos (kilo—2.2 pounds) is levied. In the same fiscal year Cuba exported only 19,356 pounds, most of which went to Spain, thus indicating that it was locally grown coffee exported from sugar states and haciendas owned by Spaniards. In a few localities young plantations have been set out but there are no satisfactory data regarding the industry. Pinar del Rio and Santa Clara contain the best remnants of the old plantations, these being situated in the high lands, and existing principally with-

out cultivation. In every province of the island there is more or less coffee growing, but there is at present but little intensive culture.

Coffee Culture.

A small patch of ground about two hundred feet, would be sufficient to produce enough coffee to supply a family of eight persons. Mountainous or hilly regions and a fertile soil, loose and fresh, are the requirements for producing a good crop. The tender shoots are easily injured by dry weather and heavy winds, so it is desirable to plant them in a shady place, well sheltered from storms and rains. Therefore, the plantations are generally devoted to other products, and the plants are raised between orange, banana or other trees. The plantations begin to produce the berries within three or four years, and within seven years the crop is usually very flourishing. The little plants bloom from December to May, and the berry takes from seven to eight months to ripen and develop fully.

The harvest is in October. Usually the cultivation of other products will cover the cost of cultivating the coffee plants and after a few years the harvest will bring in good profits.

Duty on Coffee Increased.

The petition of the Agrarian League and other economic institutions to raise the duty on coffee, has been granted by Governor Magoon.

The paragraph of the tariff referring to this article is now changed to read as follows: Paragraph 286, coffee, roots of chicory and chicory, (a) in grain and raw, \$18 per 100 kilos. (b) roasted, in grain or ground, \$22.50 per 100 kilos.

This change in the tariff has been made at the recommendation of both the agriculture and treasury departments, but the increase is confined to coffee either in grain or ground with the object of protecting the Cuba roasting and grinding mills.

SUGAR REVIEW.

Early Weak Prices in Beet and Centrifugals—Enormous Fruit Crop Causes a Heavy Distribution of Stocks—Remunerative Values to Rule.

Specially written for The CUBA REVIEW by Willett & Gray, of New York.

Our last review was written on July 14, when Centrifugals were quoted at 4.36c. basis 96 test, since which date considerable weakness developed in the markets of the world.

The decline began in Europe where Beet sugar prices dropped from 11s. 3d. to 11s., followed, on July 20, by sales here of Centrifugals at 4.27c. and on the 24th by a further break to 10s. 7½d. for Beet and 4.17c. for Centrifugals. Later in the month, during a short spurt in the demand for refined, prices recovered somewhat and 4.25c. was paid for a moderate quantity of Centrifugals, but weakness soon set in again carrying values down to 10s. 0¾d. for Beet and 4.125c. for 96 test Porto Rico Centrifugals and 2.69c. c. & f. for 95 test Cuban sugar, equal to 4.08c. to 4.11c. landed for 96 test, which are the correct quotations at this writing.

In the meantime, holders of Javas reduced their views to about the parity of the local market and, the American refiners made heavy engagements of these sugars for July and August shipment, some being secured, it is believed, at around 11s. c. & f., equal to 4½c. landed, fortifying their position for two months or more ahead.

Our special cable advices from Batavia reported heavy exports from Java during July, amounting to 239,000 tons, against 173,041 tons for same month last year; these include 152,000 tons with United States options, insuring a good supply for our refiners in September, which is the month of largest distribution of refined sugars. The news of these engagements, indicating that our refiners need not call on Europe for further supplies of Beet sugars for some time, upset the calculations of operators in Europe and proved a great disappointment to them, this being the principal cause of the weak market. Other causes are the small demand for refined sugars, the larger visible stock than expected and the improved prospects of the growing beet and cane crops.

Beet sugars of the new crop for October-December delivery, have been quoted until recently around 10s. to 10s. 6d., but are now down to 9s. 6¾d., the parity of 4c. for 96 test Centrifugals. The knowledge of this low quotation for distant sugars tends to encourage buyers of both raws and refined to hold off just as long as they can and to carry as little stock as may be possible to tide them over the intervening time, until new crop sugars are available.

Grocers throughout the country loaded up heavily, when markets were rising during the first half of the year, as shown in the increase in the deliveries, compared with same time last year, but many of them have not yet fully closed out their stocks and, this accounts for the small demand for refined which is complained of at present. However, we are now receiving from all parts of the country, special reports on the fruit crops, which confirm the expectation of an enormous outturn and, as the local stocks of dealers give evidence of soon being exhausted, there is every reason to expect an exceedingly heavy distribution of refined sugars in September, perhaps beginning before the close of August.

Refiners are well prepared for such an increase in the demand, having an accumulation of their product, not only at the refineries but in the distributing centers in all parts of the country, and an ample supply of raws.

The visible production of sugar in Cuba, in campaign now ending, is 937,000 tons with two centrals still grinding. The total for the crop will doubtless reach 950,000 tons. Weather conditions affecting the new crop have, for several months, been suitable for a good growth and if there had been a normal area of planting, a bumper crop might be expected next year; as it is, the planters will doubtless be favored with a larger yield than last season, but should not expect more than 200,000 tons increase.

Reports of the growing Beet crop of Europe continue uniformly favorable.

Looking ahead, the statistical position is a sound one and planters have reason to expect that values will rule at a fairly remunerative level.

New York, August 11, 1908.

REVISTA AZUCARERA.

Primera flojedad en los precios de los azúcares de remolacha y centrífugas.—La enorme cosecha de frutas causa una gran distribución del dulce almacenado.—Prevalecerán precios remunerativos.

Escrito expresamente para la CUBA REVIEW por Willett & Gray, de Nueva York.

Cuando el 14 de Julio escribíamos nuestra última revista, los centrífugas polarización 96° se cotizaban á 4.36 cents., mas desde aquella fecha los precios han aflojado considerablemente en todas las plazas del mundo.

La baja comenzó en Europa, donde los precios del azúcar de remolacha descendieron de 11s 3d á 11s, á esto siguió la venta aquí en Julio 20 de centrífugas á 4.27 cents., y más tarde, en Julio 24, ocurrió otra baja, pues se vendieron los azúcares de remolacha á 10s 7½d y los centrífugas á 4.17 cents. Más adelante en el mes, durante un corto periodo en que fué animada la demanda de azúcar refinado, los precios subieron algo, pagándose á razón de 4.25 cents. por una pequeña partida de centrífugas, pero la flojedad en los precios volvió pronto á presentarse, haciendo bajar las cotizaciones á 10s 0¾d por los de remolacha y á 4.125 cents. por los centrífugas de Puerto Rico polarización 96° y á 2.69 cents. los azúcares de Cuba polarización 95°, equivalente á de 4.08 á 4.11 cents. la de polarización 96° puesta en el muelle, que son las cotizaciones correctas en el momento de escribir estas líneas.

En el interín, los que tenían azúcares de Java almacenados, redujeron sus precios á casi el equivalente de las cotizaciones en esta plaza, y los refinadores americanos contrataron grandes partidas de esos azúcares para su embarque en Julio y Agosto, pagando por algunas, según se cree, á unos 11s, costo y flete, equivalente á 4½ puestas en el muelle, con lo que han asegurado su abasto para dos meses ó más.

Nuestros cablegramas especiales de Batavia nos anunciaron grandes exportaciones hechas de Java durante Julio, ascendentes á 239,000 toneladas, contra 173,041 toneladas en el mismo mes del año pasado; en ese número se incluyen 152,000 toneladas á que tienen opción importadores de los Estados Unidos, asegurándose un buen abasto para nuestros refinadores durante Septiembre, que es el mes en que se hace la mayor distribución de azúcares refinados. Dichos contratos indican que nuestros refinadores no tendrán que acudir á los mercados europeos para abastecerse de nuevo de azúcar de remolacha, y ésto ha dado al traste con los cálculos de los manipuladores de Europa, que se consideran muy chasqueados, siendo esta la causa principal de la flojedad del mercado. Otras causas son la pequeña demanda de azúcares refinados, existencias mayores que las que se esperaban y las probabilidades acentuadas de mayores cosechas de remolacha y de caña.

Los azúcares de la nueva cosecha de remolacha para su entrega de Octubre á Diciembre, se han venido cotizando hasta hace poco alrededor de 10s y 10s 6d, pero ahora se cotizan á 9s 6¾d, el equivalente de 4 cents. por centrífugas polarización 96°. El conocimiento de tan bajo precio por azúcares á entregar en fecha tan distante, tiende á animar á los compradores, tanto de azúcar mascabados como refinados, á posponer sus compras todo lo que quedan y tener las menores existencias posibles para que les dure hasta que los azúcares de la nueva zafra estén disponibles.

Los bodegueros ó tenderos de viveres en todo el país se proveyeron en gran escala cuando los precios estaban subiendo durante el primer semestre del año, como lo demuestra el aumento de las ventas entonces, comparadas con las habidas en la misma época del año pasado, pero muchos de ellos no han realizado aun sus existencias, y ésto explica lo encalmado de la demanda de azúcar refinado que se nota al presente. No obstante, estamos recibiendo ahora informes especiales de todas partes del país con respecto á las cosechas de frutas, que confirman la expectación de una producción enorme, y como quiera que las existencias en manos de los comerciantes locales parecen prontas á acabarse, hay razón para esperar una excesiva demanda de azúcares refinados en Septiembre, si no es que comienza antes de fines de Agosto. Los refinadores están bien preparados para semejante

aumento en la demanda, pues tienen azúcares almacenados no sólo en las refinerías sino también en los centros distribuidores en todas partes del país, así como un abasto suficiente de mascabados.

La producción apreciable de azúcar en Cuba en la zafra que ahora termina, es de 937,000 con dos centrales moliendo todavía. El total de la zafra llegará sin duda á 950,000 toneladas. El tiempo ha venido siendo favorable durante varios meses para que la caña nueva crezca bien, y si ha habido una siembra normal de retoños, puede esperarse que la zafra del año que viene sea de grandes proporciones; de todos modos, los hacendados se verán sin duda favorecidos con un rendimiento mayor que el de la zafra última, si bien no deben esperar un aumento de más de 220,000 toneladas.

Las noticias recibidas de la remolacha sembrada en éuropa, continúan siendo favorables.

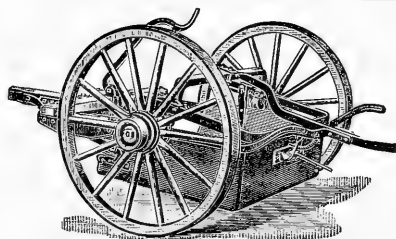
Penetrando el porvenir, quede decirse que la situación, desde un punto de vista estadístico, es buena, y que los hacendados tienen razón en esperar que los precios predominarán á un nivel bastante remunerativo.

Nueva York, Agosto 11 de 1908.

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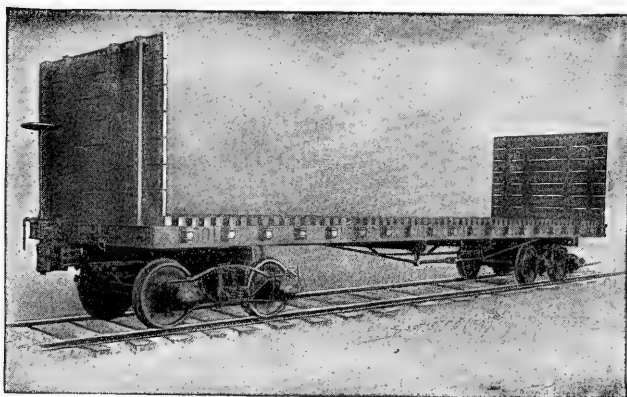
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The "West India Committee Circular" states that application has been made for a patent for a process of extracting wax from the sugar cane. It seems that the rind of the cane contains a certain proportion of wax which has hitherto been lost with the refuse. By the new process this wax is now recovered from the filter refuse and turned to commercial uses,

being very similar in its characteristics to beeswax or Carnauba wax, which can be used for precisely the same purposes. The wax, which resembles that now used very largely for making cylinders for so-called talking machines, is exceedingly hard and capable of taking a high polish. It is understood that many factories in Java will this year be using this process.

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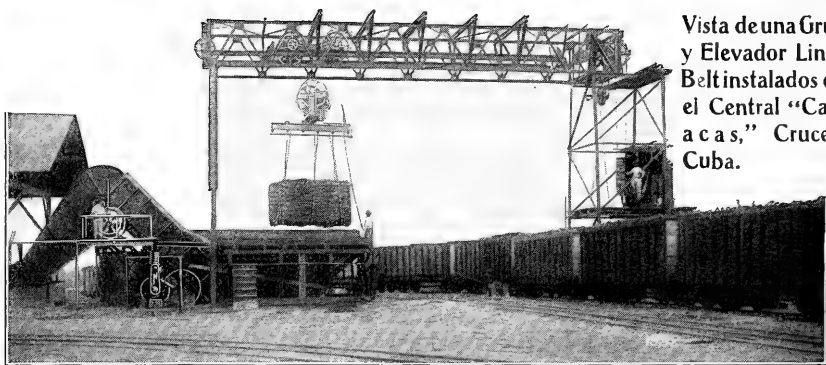
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Molasses has for a long time been looked upon in Mauritius as a valuable fertilizer for sugar cane lands. An analysis shows that this molasses, which is not muscovado but that resulting from the vacuum process of sugar making, contains from 6.27 to 9.37 lbs. of nitrogen, from 23.14 to 26.62 lbs. of potash, and

from 0.79 to 0.88 lb. of phosphoric acid per 100 gallons. The report further states: "All the planters who use molasses as manure are satisfied with the results obtained, and it is astonishing that the practice is not more general."

The method of applying molasses varies. In some cases about a litre is poured into each cane hole where the cuttings are to be planted two or three months later. A second method is to apply it on the surface between the cane rows, which are about 5 feet apart. A third method is to make a mixture composed of scum cake from the filter presses, ashes from the megass furnaces, and molasses; about half a kilo. is put into each cane hole at the time of planting, or in some cases it is applied direct around the cane stool instead of farm-yard or chemical manure. Apart from the plant food constituents contained in the molasses, it is possible that this material influences the soil fertility by serving as a source of energy to the nitrogen assimilating organisms present. — Agricultural News, Barbados.

EVERY Railway Manager, Engineer, Wharf Owner, Sugar Planter, Contractor or other intelligent Citizen, knows that **WOOD** if unpreserved, **ROTS**, especially in tropical climates, and that the Teredo Navalis and the Limnoria will honeycomb piles in salt water in two years.

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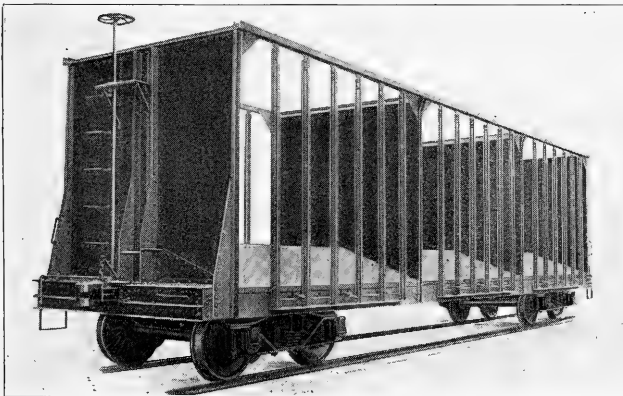
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The Cuba Eastern Railroad, one of the promotions of H. W. Bennett & Co., went into the hands of a receiver Aug. 11. It has been in the hands of a bondholders' protective committee since the suspension of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, which underwrote the bonds and was heavily interested in them.

W. Harris Roome, who has been vice-president and general manager since last October, was appointed receiver. An order was made returnable on August 25 to show cause why the receivership should not be made permanent.



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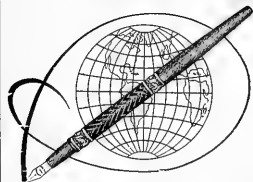
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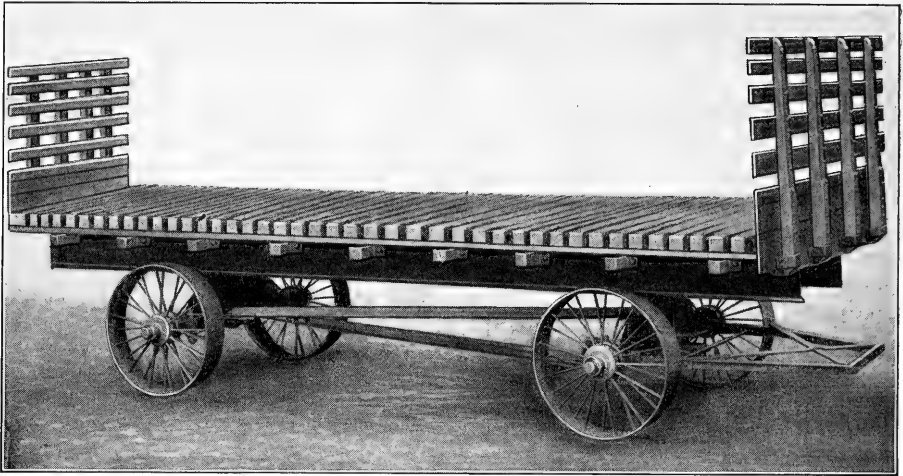
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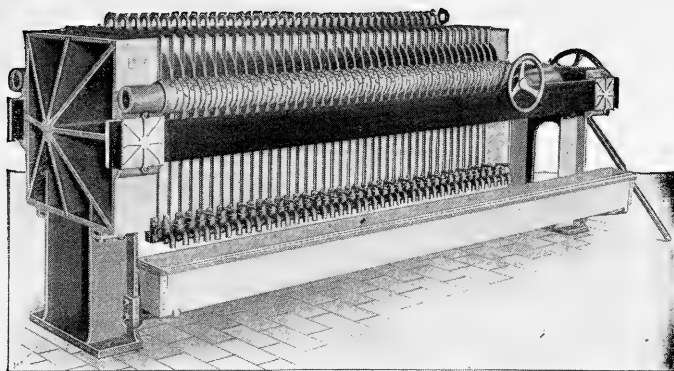
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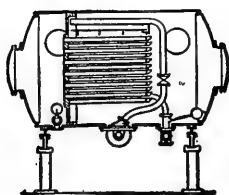
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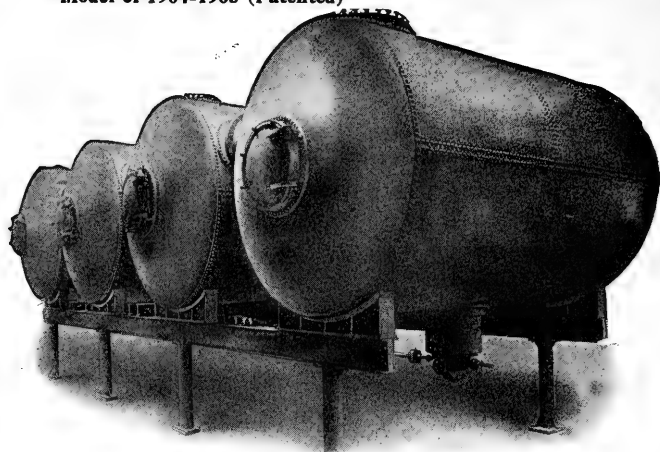
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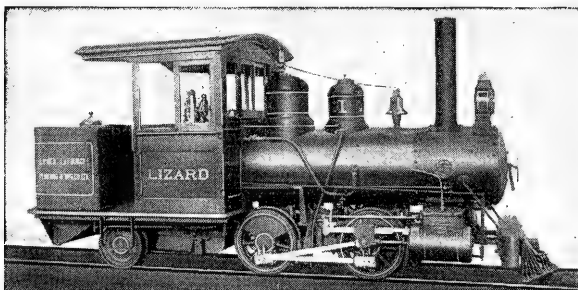
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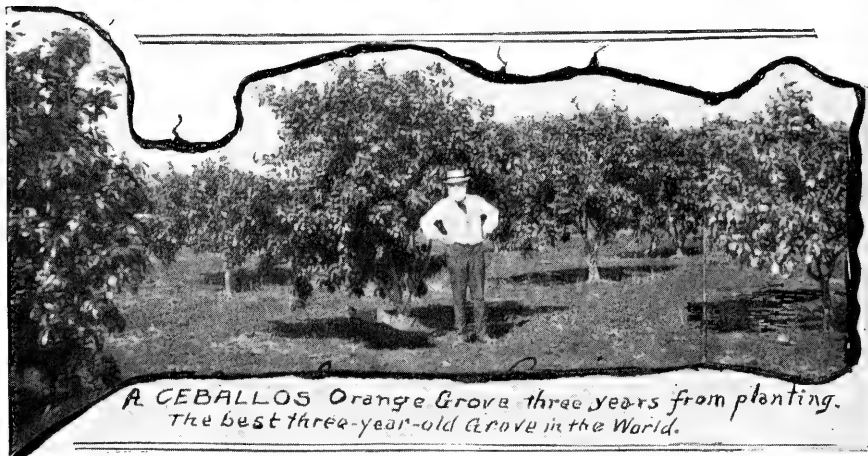
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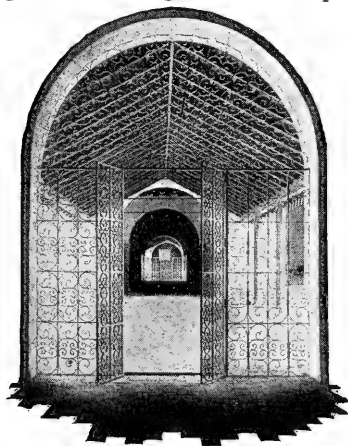
Sugar Plantation—Cuba Railroad.

The Cuba Railroad

This new line completing the railroad connection between Havana and Santiago, and Antilla, on the Bay of Nipe, is of standard gauge and similar in its construction and equipment to the better class of northern lines. All of its important bridges are of steel and masonry, and the line generally is rock-ballasted. The main line passes along the center of the eastern and wider half of Cuba, and opens up a matchless and most picturesque agricultural region, and passes through the tropical forests of mahogany, cedar, lignum vitæ, ebony and many other trees, hung with vines and millions of orchids. Palm trees of magnificent aspect and great variety abound everywhere. The famed Parana and Guinea grasses, covering most of the open districts and standing from six to twelve feet high and green the year round, together with frequent running streams, make this an ideal cattle country. No food has to be put up and no shelter is required. The rich soils everywhere are adapted to sugar, tobacco, cotton, corn and an endless variety of products. The swamps which occur at places along the coasts of Cuba are absent from the interior, which is high, dry and exceptionally healthy. The trade winds blow across Cuba every day, and bring to all parts fresh sea air; the extreme heat of northern summers is consequently unknown and the humidity of other tropical countries is also unknown.

The Cuba Railroad Company's **Hotel Camagüey**, at Camagüey (formerly Puerto Principe) is by far the most popular resort in Cuba, Spanish in style, and provided with bath rooms and other modern conveniences, and is first-class in all respects.

This old city has about 40,000 inhabitants, is picturesque and is situated in a beautiful and remarkably healthy district. The hotel is especially favored by those wishing to spend some weeks or months in a matchless sub-tropical climate.



A Corridor, Hotel Camagüey.



Map of The Cuba Railroad

THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

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MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINE, Editors and Publishers

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Advertising Rates on Application

Vol VI.

SEPTEMBER, 1908

No. 10

Contents of This Number

The cover illustration is of a beautiful palm-lined road on the outskirts of Havana. There are many such in Cuba.

Pages 7, 8 and 9 are devoted to political matters, and portraits are given of the candidates for President and Vice-President of the Conservative and Liberal parties, and portraits of five of the Provincial Governors victorious in the August elections.

Government activities are outlined on pages 10 and 11. Some \$16,000,000 are to be spent in Havana alone for sewer and paving construction work.

Very interesting and readable comment by the press of the United States and Cuba is on page 12, and comment from the Cuban side, together with some striking cartoons, on page 13.

General notes, comprising news items from all parts of the island, are on pages 14 and 15.

Camaguey's new waterworks are described on page 16.

Some important commercial matters are treated on page 17.

Reports of earnings of railroad companies, on page 18.

That Cuba is a field for American wagons is indicated in an article to be found on pages 19 and 20. Quaint styles of Cuban shoes are also on page 20.

Bread baking and very interesting descriptions and illustrations of the methods and equipments of Cuban bakers will be found on pages 21 and 22.

Isle of Pines matters, on page 23, with illustrations.

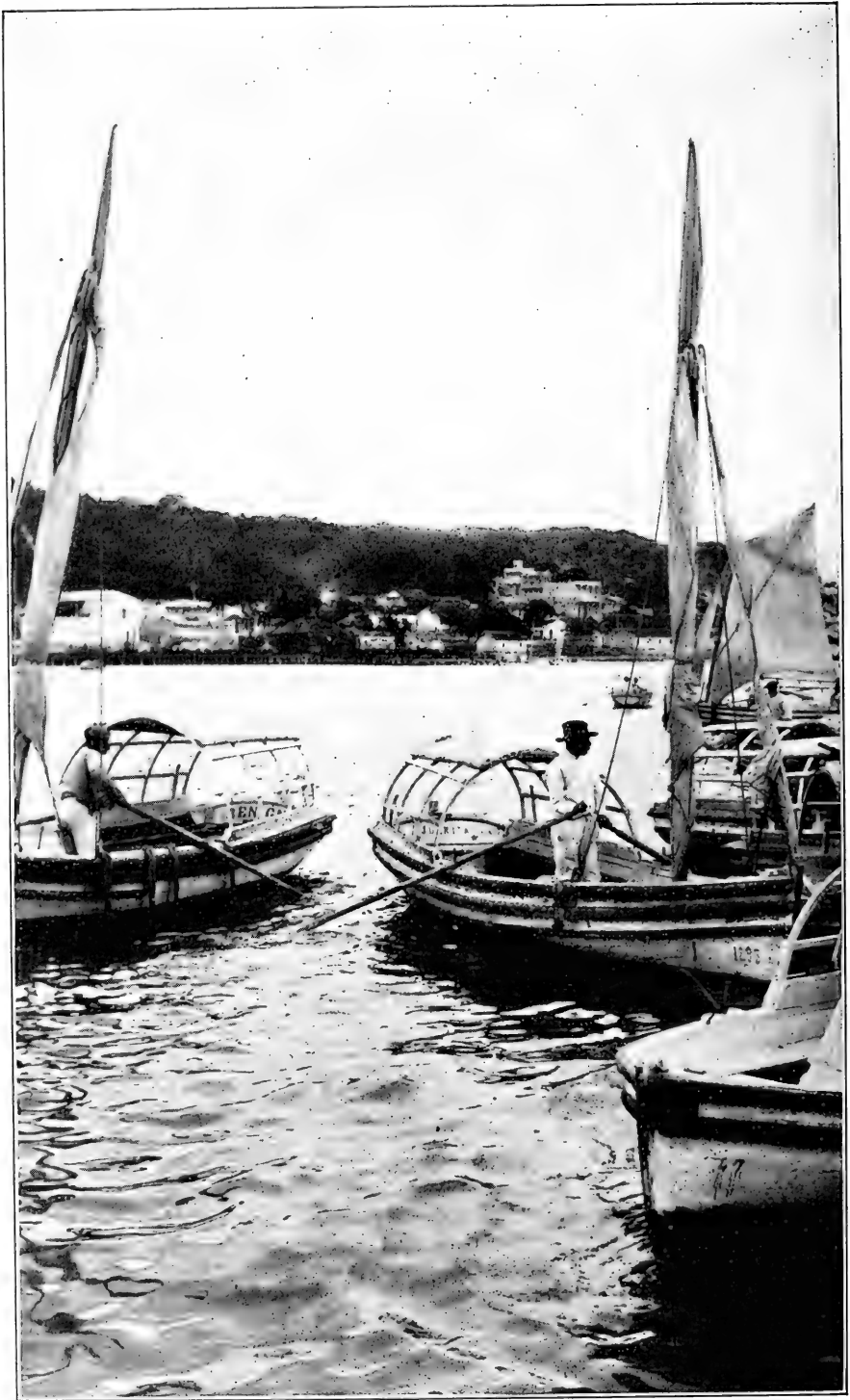
An interesting letter regarding Omaja colonists, on page 24.

Many interesting and informing agricultural notes and illustrations, on pages 25 and 26.

The sugar review by Willett & Gray in English, on page 27, and the same article in Spanish on page 28.

Important matters collected from many publications regarding irrigation and fertilizing of cane fields, on pages 29 and 30.

Profusely illustrated throughout.



HAVANA HARBOR AND HAVANA BOATMAN. CASA BLANCA IN THE BACKGROUND.

THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA."

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Volume VI.

SEPTEMBER, 1908.

Number 10.

THE AUGUST AND NOVEMBER ELECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES.

November 14 the Date for the Presidential Election — The Candidates.

The presidential elections in Cuba are to be held on November 14. The elections for municipal and provincial officers were honestly conducted, and it leads to the belief that the presidential elections will be. Governor Magoon anticipates a spirited campaign.

The presidential race will be a straightout battle between the liberals and conservatives. The candidate of the former is Gen. José Miguel Gomez. Alfredo Zayas, the candidate of the other faction of the liberals, has withdrawn from the presidential race, but has accepted the nomination for vice-president, and the party consolidated under the leadership of Gen. Gomez, on September 3, voting for the same men who in 1905 were defeated by Palma.

The two factions will not actually fuse, but the Zayistas will support Gomez. The cabinet seats and the Congress nominations will be divided between them. It was agreed also to support Señor Zayas for the presidency in 1913.

The conservative candidate for president is Gen. Mario Menocal, and the vice-president Rafael Montero, both nominated unanimously August 24. The united strength of the two liberal factions in the August elections was shown to be 156,841, while the conservatives polled 105,718. Forty per cent of the voters did not go to the polls. Of the eighty-two mayors chosen the conservatives elected but twenty-nine, the remaining fifty-three having been chosen by the Miguelistas or the Zayistas. The combined liberal vote for provisional governors exceeded the conservative vote in each of the six provinces. The conservatives vote exceeded the combined liberal vote in thirteen municipalities. In the municipality of Santiago de Cuba, the conservative vote exceeded the combined liberal and independent vote.

It is difficult to form an opinion from these figures as to the outcome of the election on November 14 for president and members of Congress. If the liberals get together they may sweep the island, and the Miguelistas may possibly do so alone, as the conservatives polled but 11,477 more votes on August 1 than the Gomez faction.

The uncertain factor is the 42 per cent. which abstained from voting, and if they vote at the presidential election, their 185,141 votes will have a decisive influence. Which way those votes will be cast it is impossible to determine, for nobody seems to know whether liberals or conservatives chiefly stayed at home.

Frank Steinhart, general manager of the Havana Electric Railway Company, while in New York, said to a newspaper reporter: "There are many able men in Cuba—scholars and statesmen—quite qualified to govern the island in a manner to bring credit to themselves and Cuba. Both of the candidates have big personal followings, and the election is likely to be close. The so-called conservative class in Cuba is the best educated class, composed mainly of lawyers, doctors, and other professional men, together with the planters, who have had the advantage

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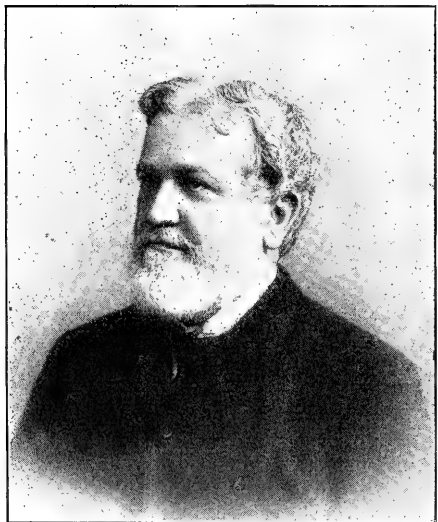
General Mario Menocal, Candidate for President of Cuba of the Conservative Party.



General José Miguel Gomez, Candidate for President of Cuba of the United Liberty Party.

of higher education. The future of Cuba is bright. With the United States so close by as a market for her products, there is no doubt that her agricultural interests are bound to prosper. A lot of American capital has already gone into Cuba and more will go."

Juan Gualberto Gomez declares he will not support Gen. Gomez for President, although not opposing him. He, with many Zayistas, will support Zayas for Vice-President. Some even go further and are actively and openly campaigning for the conservative candidate, Gen. Menocal.



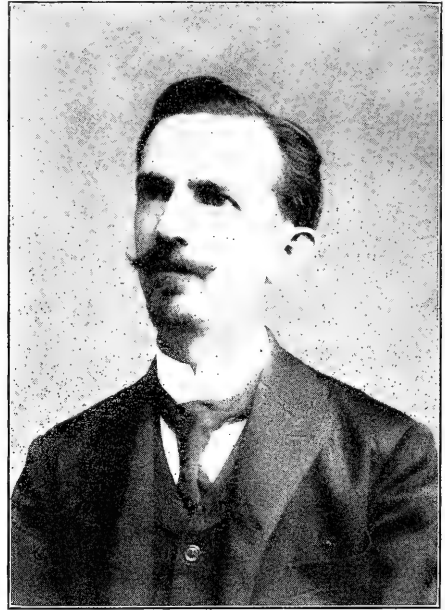
Rafael Montoro, Candidate for Vice-President of Cuba of the Conservative Party.



Alfredo Zayas, Candidate for Vice-President of Cuba of the Combined Liberal Party.



General Ernesto Asbert, Governor-elect of Havana Province (Liberal).

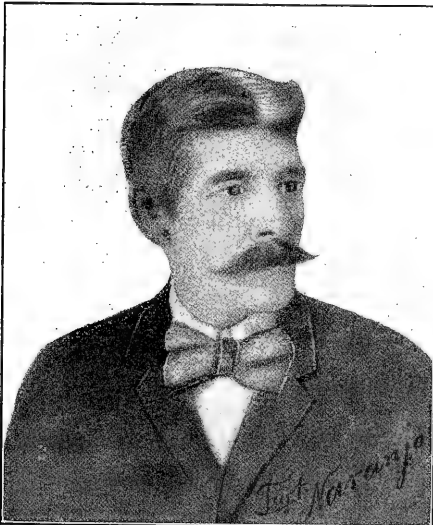


Col. Idalecio Sobrado, Governor-elect of the Province of Pinar del Rio.

All Troops to Withdraw. The inauguration of the President of Cuba will occur on the 28th of January, it is anticipated. The withdrawal of all American authority will follow immediately.

A new development of the situation is that most all the American troops will

then be withdrawn. It was understood and had been stated that considerable numbers would remain at the Guantamano and Bahia Honda U. S. naval stations. This plan, it is said, has been abandoned. It has been found that the stations are either so situated as not to be of sufficient military strength or adequate position, or else that they were



General Del E. C. Gustavo Caballe (L. H.), Governor-elect of Camaguey Province.



Col. Rafael Manduley (L. H.), Governor-elect of Oriente Province.



General José Luis Robau, (Conservative) Governor-elect of Santa Clara.

unhealthy and unsuited for the permanent residence of bodies of troops. It is also felt that from a purely military standpoint the southern coast of the United States is a more advantageous position for stationing such troops as may be thought necessary to guard against renewed outbreaks.—New York Journal of Commerce.

Nearly \$16,000,000, it is estimated, are involved in two contracts signed in Havana, Aug. 21, providing the capital with a proper sewer system and for the extensive paving of the city.

The contracts were between the McGivney & Rockeby Construction Company and the Cuban Engineering & Contracting Company and the Uvalde Asphalt Paving Company.

The Cuban Engineering & Contracting Company is practically the same as the United Engineering & Contracting Company, the concern which is building the tunnels under New York City for the Pennsylvania Railroad. Ralph T. Rockeby of the McGivney & Rockeby Construction Company, is president of the Uvalde Asphalt Paving Company. Captain D. L. Hough, president of the United Engineering & Contracting Company, is vice-president and managing director of the Cuban Engineering & Contracting Company, and will have charge of the work. The president of the Cuban company is Samuel Bettie, who is vice-president of the United Contracting & Engineering Company. William H.

Schmidt is treasurer of both companies, and Paul G. Brown, managing engineer of the New York company, is associated with the Havana work. The New York office of the company is at No. 32 East Thirty-third street, but the main office is in Havana. All materials and labor for the work are to be procured in Cuba, and operations will begin this month. An important feature of the work will be the building of a large tunnel for carrying the sewage of the city out into the harbor.

Dr. Lopez del Valle, in his monthly report on the sanitary condition of Havana, deals with the obvious shortcomings in the city's water supply, and says: "Havana herself now needs all the water available and her needs are each day growing greater."

Larger mains so often advised will not solve the problem. He believes that the springs from which the city draws its water are insufficient for its needs and that of other towns supplied from the same source. He wants to use other vents springs at once.

On August 18, Dr. Eugenio Cantero, Cuban charge d'affaires at Madrid, was dismissed from the Cuban diplomatic service. No special reasons are given for this action. Gen. Rafael Montalvo has been appointed consul of the first class at Paris.

José A. Barnet, who had been in charge of this post, has been transferred to the consulate at Liverpool.

Guillermo Patterson, the incumbent of the latter post, fills the vacancy at Madrid.

United States Postmasters have been notified by Washington postal authorities that Cuba has been admitted to the list of countries which accept reply coupons for the prepayment of postage on letters addressed for delivery in the countries from which said coupons are received. The new order is especially gratifying to business men who use the reply coupon postage and they welcome Cuba's admission.

Cubans have vigorously protested against the continuance of the United States quarantine regulations which they say does them great injustice, as there is no more yellow fever. Governor Magoon took up the matter with President Roosevelt, but no change has yet been announced.

*The
Cienfuegos
Aqueduct.*

The city of Cienfuegos will pay three-fifths of the cost of the works, and the State will pay two-fifths. The time for the completion of the contract specified in the original agreement is extended two years. The total cost will not exceed \$3,000,000. The State will advance to the city government enough money to cover the three-fifths which the city will bear. As a guarantee of the payment of this money officials of the state will control the waterworks and will receive all rentals therefrom, as well as the money derived from sewer taxations. As a further protection the government will withhold payments for the work if necessary. The state may also accept Cienfuegos city bonds to the amount of three-fifths of the total cost of the work. These bonds must be for not more than 50 years, with interest at 5 per cent., payable semi-annually. The contract will be executed at unit prices and payments will be made as the work goes along. There will be retained from the first estimate \$25,000, and 15 per cent. from each monthly estimate until the work

has been completed, and then the entire sum will be paid.

In going over the route to be traversed by the new aqueduct and the location for the reservoir, Col. Black discovered that conditions were much more favorable further up the Hanabanilla river than at the site originally selected. This may lead, if the new site is chosen, to some revisions of the plans. Another change made is that the water is to be brought along the line of the new macadam road. Governor Magoon authorized the contract with Hugh J. Reilly of New York by direction of the President of the United States.

The department of public works has under consideration plans for the construction of a jutting dock from the Paula wharf, to extend out a distance of 170 meters, with a width of 32 meters. The piles are to be of hard-wood and the superstructure of pine.

The officials of the U. S. Marine Corps have under consideration the construction of a marine barracks at the Naval Station at Key West. This is in expectation of the need of additional marines to form an expeditionary force for emergency in Cuba, or on the isthmus.



Scene near Cienfuegos, where the new reservoir for the city's water supply will be built.

UNITED STATES NEWSPAPER COMMENT.

North, East, South and West Opinions on the Elections, Past and to Come, and on Annexation.

After election for a President some months hence, Cuba will have not only a set of officials the validity of whose titles will be above question, but she will also have an established system for the similarly valid and indisputable choice of their successors. That is one great measure of the benefit which is being bestowed upon the island by the American intervention.—Utica (N. Y.) Herald.

The second experiment of Cuban self-government may be tried out, but the prospect is it will end, as did the first, in federal interference. Then, in self-defense, there will be nothing left the United States but an expensive indeterminate guardianship or the alternative of annexation.—Atlanta Constitution.

All who have anything at stake in the island are convinced that the instability of the Cuban character will be demonstrated by trouble as soon as the American forces are withdrawn and they are hoping that developments between now and the installation of the next Cuban president will lead to permanent occupation of the island by American forces.—Omaha (Neb.) Bee.

"Much will depend upon the attitude of the newly elected Cuban president whether the withdrawal will be hastened or delayed and whether it shall be complete or only partial between the election and February, 1909, the date fixed for leaving Cuba to its own devices once more."—Mahanoy City (Pa.) Tribune.

"The unanimous sentiment of foreigners is in favor of the continuance of our control. Nearly all investors to any extent are of the same mind and dread, above all things, a return to power of Cubans. If civil war occurs there will be an interposition which will not be afterwards relaxed."—Buffalo (N. Y.) News.

There being no real issues before the republic, it is merely a question of who shall hold the offices. No strong man has arisen to fight for an independent and stable Cuba, and the early withdrawal of the American government after the hasty completion of a large amount of new organic law, adds to the unrest. A symptom of this is the 12 per cent. interest asked for money lent in Havana on first-class real estate mortgages.—Nation, N. Y.

The United States would gladly throw Cuba upon its own responsibilities, and hopes to do so at an early date. But this is up to Cuba, not the United States.—Baltimore (Md.) American.

It is unfortunate for Cuba that the bulk of her more educated and capable population has renounced its citizenship. In the foreign clubs of Havana they have a saying that any Cuban who can accumulate \$10 at once becomes a citizen of the United States, a large proportion of the \$10 class having acquired that desirable citizenship about the year 1898. This leaves the elections and the government to excitable, unscrupulous professional politicians.—Waterbury (Conn.) American.

America's way of dealing with Cuba is a fine example to the world of the good faith of this republic, its people and its government in all international relations. Freedom was given Cuba and independence promised. The promise was redeemed to the letter and assurance given by treaty that a free government would be maintained and order preserved.—Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

The little republic is rich in resources, and its people should be prosperous and happy. But there is that instability of character which breeds distrust at home and abroad. All who have anything at stake in the island seem to dread the idea of throwing the people upon their own resources.—St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press.

The test of the islanders to conduct themselves as an independent nation will come after the United States has relinquished control, withdrawn troops and passed the government back to them.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The time for temporizing with Cuba has passed. The Cubans will either have to show that they are capable of governing themselves or else submit to being governed by those who know how.—Omaha (Neb.) Bee.

But how much impression do warnings like this make upon the political "generals"—white and black—and their ignorant partisans?—Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

It is creditable to Cuba that the capacity of its people for self-government should have so well appeared in the elections. — Pittsburg (Pa.) Gazette-Times.

In view of the hereditary tendencies of Latin-Americans, the attendance of fifty per cent. of the Cuban voters at the provincial and municipal elections last week, so far from being cause for discouragement, is evidence that our administration of the island is having a good effect.—Boston Transcript.

Cuba also is to hold a presidential election in November, but the Cubans seem to be taking it much easier than we do.—Albany (N. Y.) Press.

We have little faith that any stable government can be established by the Cubans and successfully maintained. No evidence of such ability has been shown up to the present time.—Taunton (Mass.) Herald News.

Cuba hasn't even got self-government. She is the ward of the United States, with an alien as her governor. Yet her picturesque capital is to be put abreast of the most advanced cities of the world in the great items of sewerage, water supply and street paving.—Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.

At the recent elections in Cuba about two registered voters in three bothered to attend the polls. The baby is walking well.—Rochester (N. Y.) Times.

COMMENT OF CUBAN NEWSPAPERS.

"La Discusion" (Conservative)—"The victory of the Conservative party gives back to Cuba the respect of the nations. We have again become in the eyes of the civilized world a cultured people."

"El Mundo" (Independent)—"There is not one single level-headed person in the whole island who will fail to see in the union of the Liberals a guarantee of peace for the future of the country. Cubans will go to the polls to defend either a Conservative or a Liberal platform and not individuals picked out and placed in the race by their followers."

"El Comercio" (Spanish and Independent)—"We are the first to clap our hands at the orderly conduct observed at the Cuban elections. Nobody thinks now of revolutions where the laws are complied with and the right of suffrage is respected."

"La Lucha" (Liberal)—"There is no use in fooling ourselves. The Conservative victory shows that a great majority of the Cuban people were tired of the attitude of the Liberals, of their internal struggles, and their personalities which brought about their defeat."

"El Diario de la Marima" (Spanish and Independent)—"The elections have re-

Después de las elecciones



¡CHOCA CRIOLLO!

AFTER THE ELECTIONS.
"Shake, Cuban."

vealed the existence of a conservative element in Cuba, the influence of which has been always of great force.

"La Union Espanola"—"Cuba needs an era of peace in which the country may recuperate. The order observed at the last elections and the patriotic union of the Liberals are the first signs of a favorable reaction."

LA UNION LIBERAL



LIBERIO: Ahora te has desengañao que por estar dividido has vuel to á salir los difuntos moderados.

THE LIBERAL UNION.

Liborio—"Now you have become convinced that because you were divided the Moderates have come out again."—La Lucha.

LA REVANCHA DE AGOSTO



Sobrado, Lecuona y Robau—¡Pa que suden los convulsivos!

GETTING BACK IN AUGUST.

Sobrado, Lecuona and Robau—"Now wouldn't that jar the revolutionists!"—La Lucha.

GENERAL NOTES.

Horse Races and Automobile Races for Havana — Cuba's Population — Official Census, Etc.**Cuba's Next Automobile Races.**

"Cuba will hold a big road race next winter," said C. M. Hamilton in the Denver Motor Journal, "and now that the big auto derby, scheduled for Mexico, is practically off, owing to the business depression in that country, all eyes will be turned to Cuba. Governor Magoon is having hundreds of miles of good roads constructed, and as he is much interested in auto racing has promised he will do all he can to bring matters to head, in order that Cuba may have an international race next year.

"The last race in Cuba was well managed. The soldiers were supreme and their command of the course gave the many great drivers who took part a perfect course on which to run, clear of all people and animals. It is now proposed to put on a race over a course allowing of continuous racing, whereas in the last race the event was run on a straight course to San Cristobal, and the cars were held in control at each end until all had arrived there. Should such an event be held, the entries will be numerous and many of the cars entered at Savannah will compete."

The new calzada between Havana and Batabano has been completed. The finishing touches were put some days ago and now automobiles and other vehicles may drive direct from Havana to the Caribbean Sea without being compelled to go in a round-about way. The new calzada is one of the very great public improvements which the government of intervention has made and will be appreciated by the automobilists coming to the Isle of Pines as well as by the many people in Cuba who live along the route.

Cuba's Official Population.

The population of Cuba by provinces, according to the official report now being tabulated at Washington, is as follows:

Camaguey	118,269
Havana	538,010
Matanzas	239,812
Oriente	455,086
Pinar del Rio	240,372
Santa Clara	457,431

Total 2,048,980

The 1899 census figures were 1,572,797, an increase in 1907 of 476,183. Previous population data show: 1774, 172,620; 1792, 272,301; 1917, 553,028; 1827, 704,487; 1841, 1,077,624; 1861, 1,396,530; 1887, 1,631,687.

Winter Racing in Havana.

Secretary Arturo Hernandez of the Cuban Racing Association has issued a prospectus of the winter racing season at Havana, and it offers attractive inducements to American horse owners. The season begins December 1 and lasts until January 31, there being racing on 37 days between and including these dates.

The special stakes will be announced just as soon as the amount of the appropriation of the Havana City Council for this year is known, although \$20,000 is expected from this source, making a total of \$60,000 in purses, stakes and handicaps during the meeting. The management of the Cuban Racing Association has always been very liberal in the matter of purses, in extending accommodation to horsemen for transportation of horses and racing paraphernalia, and in attending to their welfare while in Havana. Free stable room has been provided at the track, good croton water and a healthy, invigorating climate for horsemen and horses. The track is one mile and an eighth, and 180 feet in length, with beautiful wide stretches. The track is about six miles from the center of the city, easily reached by trolley cars, in half hour. The track has been well cared for, has settled down since last meeting, and the association will make every effort to have it in fine shape by December 1, opening day.

The secretary is Arthur Hernandez Meja, apartado 625, Havana, Cuba, to whom application must be made for stable room, for which there is no charge. The freight rates arranged from New York will be very low, provided concerted shipments can be made, and arrangements made beforehand.

The Cuban Census.

The Cuban census is now being compiled at the Bureau of the Census, at Washington, under the direction of Victor H. Olmsted. By the latter part of September it is believed practically all of it will be completed. The volume will make about 500 pages, and will contain fifty illustrations. It will be handsomely side stamped and will contain the Cuban coat of arms. A fine antique paper is to be used. The text will be entirely in Spanish. Following the publication of the report it is proposed to secure the approval of the Cuban government to a proposition to issue a short abstract of the census in English.

GENERAL NOTES—Continued.

Major Gen. Guerra in Europe.

Major Gen. Pino Guerra, accompanied by Major Marti and Capt. Landa of the Cuban Army, left the United States on Aug. 16 to witness the German and French army maneuvers to be held this fall. Among those who bade them farewell on the pier were Gov. Magoon, Dr. Landa, Frank Steinhart and Nicholas Rivero, editor of the *Diario de la Marina* of Havana.

Gen. Guerra said he hoped for a fusion of the two Liberal parties in Cuba rather than an electoral coalition. The latter would be a temporary political expedient, while a fusion would be an act of patriotism.

Thefts in Havana Post Office.

Ricardo Rodriguez, chief of the bureau of stamps and materials in the Havana Post Office, was arrested September 1 on the charge of having stolen stamps of the value of \$53,135. Rodriguez is 70 years of age and was employed for ten years in the Philadelphia post office. He entered the Cuban service at the time of the first intervention on the recommendation of the Philadelphia postal authorities. Three outsiders, one Cuban and two Spaniards, suspected of complicity, were also arrested.

On the recommendation of Colonel Bullard, supervisor of the department of public instruction, the certificates at present held by school teachers have been made good for another year.

Authorization has been granted the Panupo Magnese Company of Cobre Oriente, to construct a pier, with sheds, seventy-six meters long, at the inlet of Nimanima, in Cobre.

Havana's City Council has renamed Central, San Francisco and Bergueria streets in the borough of Casa Blanca, "Charles E. Magoon," "Colonel Black" and "Lombillo Clark."

In the city of Havana there are fifteen places where moving picture shows are in operation and throughout the island there are many shows of this character, although in not so high a proportion as in the capital city.

The Republic of Mexico will establish a "Commercial Museum" in Havana. The museum is to be a permanent exhibit of the products of Mexico and will be located at the office of the consul. Exhibits of tobacco, fine woods, minerals, textile works, cotton, etc., will be shown and full information of the land where the products come from will be supplied.

Meat Consumption Increasing.

The consumption of cattle for slaughter is increasing steadily in Cuba, as shown by the following table, which shows the number of animals killed during the last three years:

Animals.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Beeves	219,038	228,108	257,840
Hogs	146,590	141,635	148,809
Sheep	7,375	8,480	9,791
Goats	2,645	3,971	6,635

Totals 375,646 382,194 422,075

—Statement Cuban Department of Agriculture.

Gonzalo de Quesada, Cuba's minister to the United States, is in Italy with his family just now, and was presented to the Pope in private audience on August 22. The Pope paid them the special honor of presenting Mme. Quesada and their children with gifts.

On August 7, Governor Magoon allowed an appropriation of \$6,625 for the finishing of work on the road between Caraballo and Bainao and an additional \$15,000 for the road between Cienfuegos and Manicaragua.

Cardenas may have a sheet steel mill. It is stated that the material for the construction of the plant was contracted for in Europe recently and that work will soon begin. The necessary laborers will come from Spain.

The construction of a wharf and warehouse in the bay of Havana is under consideration. The wharves are to include all that part of the bay from O'Reilly street to the pier of the Havana Central.

The corner stone of the Cervantes monument to be placed in San Juan de Dios park will be laid this month. The name of the park will then be changed to Cervantes Park.

Bids for the construction of the bridge over the Almendares river were opened on August 31. It is expected that the structure will be completed July, 1909.

An appropriation of \$40,000 was made August 14 by Governor Magoon to continue the work of dredging the Bay of Matanzas.

It is an interesting and curious fact to note that, according to the census of Cuba, just completed, not a single aborigine remains alive to-day of the race which inhabited the island when it was discovered by Columbus.—English Mechanic, London, England.

CAMAGUEY'S WATERWORKS.

Wells Discarded—Great Care Taken in Selecting a Location — Ample Supply Promised.

The island of Cuba is rather a hard proposition from a waterworks standpoint. It is long and narrow, at some places getting down to a width of from 15 to 30 miles. For this reason large streams are few and far between, with the further probability that they are polluted. It is not difficult to find streams that will supply the average town during the wet season.

A very thorough study was made of the water supply, two or three years being taken up in preliminary work, study and design. Congress first appropriated \$200,000 for the work; and after a design for a system had been completed, it then appropriated \$600,000 more, making \$800,000 in total, and the system was then re-designed and enlarged to its present size.

Great care was taken in the location of the supply. The country was searched for a radius of 20 to 25 miles, and a study was made of the three or four deep wells in the vicinity, which were finally discarded and it was finally decided to draw upon the "Rio Pentezuela Grande," a good-sized creek, about 14 miles (23 kilometers) north of town.

This creek is not polluted because there is absolutely no one living in the area. The surrounding hills are composed mostly of a poor class of iron ore and the sabana is fit for little but grazing, so there is little danger of immediate pollution. During the ordinary dry season, past records show that there is sufficient flow in the creek to supply the present needs of the town; but during the protracted drought of last year and the succeeding drought of this year the creek has shrunk to such an extent as to prove that the proposed dam and reservoir will be needed sooner than was originally expected. There is, however, a fine site for a dam, on a rock bottom; and it will be comparatively easy to impound a three-months', or even a four-months' supply, which will carry the city over the driest of dry seasons. As there is no other creek or river of any size nearer than 20 miles to the city, and such smaller creeks as are nearer are all polluted, it will be seen that the only course open has been taken, and when the dam is built there can be no danger from lack of supply.

In designing the system a consumption of 60 gal. per capita per 24 hours has been allowed, which for the present population, about 30,000, means a consumption of 1,800,000 gal. per 24 hours. To provide for the future, the population

was increased 54 per cent., or to 46,200, which the town will not reach for years to come, as the district is a cattle district, with little chance of manufacturing. For the future population the supply will have to be 2,772,000 gal. Further, in getting at the size of main supply pipe, an increased consumption of 50 per cent. was assumed during the hours of maximum consumption, or at the rate of 90 gals. per capita per day, or a total rate of 4,158,000 gals. per 24 hours.

The complete system as laid out consists of a reservoir at the head-works, a pump house at the same location, six kilometers of 18-inch cast-iron force main, leading to a covered double-tank reinforced concrete reservoir, holding 1,800,000 gals., or a day's supply, 17 kilometers of 20-inch cast-iron supply main leading to the city, and the distributing system within the latter. Every endeavor has been made to furnish the city with a modern and up-to-date waterworks.

In laying out the city distributing system it was found to be impossible to place a pipe on every street, as the money would not hold out. It was therefore determined to pipe the business part of the town and run a skeleton system in the outskirts in such a way that this could be filled in during the future. The system consists of four mains running across the city on San Fernando, Cisneros, Hospital and Bembeta streets. The two first-named mains will be built now, and the last two at some future time.

The depositos on the Punta de Garcia consist of two tanks, each 30 meters square, and together they hold a day's supply, or 1,800,000 gals. The structure is reinforced concrete throughout, because there is no suitable large stone in the vicinity for masonry; no suitable brick is made in the locality, and the stone that is available can only be found in small deposits and hardly in sufficient quantities for heavy concrete.

The first contract has been let and work has been in progress for some time. This contract includes everything but the pump house, machinery and proposed dam at the head works, and came to a total of \$664,756.50.—Henry A. Young in the Engineering Record (N. Y.)

A subscription has been started in El Caney, Oriente province, by the citizens for the purpose of building an aqueduct, which will furnish water to this town.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Demand for Galvanized Roofing—Cuban Waterways Ideal for Motor Boats—Cuba's Exports—Changes in Duties, Etc.**Galvanized Roofing in Demand.**

U. S. Consul R. E. Holaday reports a marked demand during the past year in Santiago de Cuba for galvanized corrugated iron roofing, "due to the activity which has been taking place in building operations and the fact that this class of roofing is supplanting to a considerable extent the native tile roofing." He says further: "England supplies practically all of the corrugated iron roofing that is sold in this market. The merchants claim they can purchase a better grade of corrugated iron for less money from British manufacturers than they can of American. The dimensions of the iron and the retail price at which it is sold in this market are as follows: Sheets 26 by 72 inches, 29 gauge, retail at \$5 per 100 pounds, and run ten sheets to the 100 pounds; sheets 32 by 72 inches, 28 gauge, retail at \$4.90 per 100 pounds, and run ten sheets to 136 pounds.

Motor Boats in Cuba.

In reference to the demand and possible demand for American marine gasoline engines, motor boats and their equipment in Cuba, U. S. Vice-Consul H. M. Wolcott, of Santiago, states as follows:

"It would seem that this district, with its many beautiful harbors and waterways, should be a good field for the sale of motor boats and accessories, yet there are comparatively few in use. This is principally due to the lack of facilities for repairing the motors when they get out of order and the high cost of gasoline here.

"However, a motor boat, reasonable in price, easy to operate and keep in order, might find some sale here if its practicability were properly demonstrated. I would suggest that the best way to introduce motor boats here would be for some firm to send an active representative, with a boat for demonstration purposes, who would be able to appoint and instruct agents and awaken the interest of the people. The foundations might thus be laid for a good trade in the future."

Cuba's Exports Low.

A comparison of the custom imports and exports of the Island of Cuba for the last two years shows: Imports, 1906-07, \$96,668,889; 1907-08, \$96,993,134; exports, 1906-07, \$110,764,937; 1907-08, \$97,449,917. The exports show a material loss, while the imports have slightly increased. The figures are for the fiscal years ending June 30.

Change in Duty on Fodder and Straw.

A decree of the Provisional Governor of Cuba, No. 793, of July 30, 1908, provides that paragraph 269 of the Cuban tariff be amended to read as follows:

Fodder and bran, gross weight 100 kilos, \$0.45.

(a) Corn or broom straw (millo), gross weight 100 kilos, \$0.80.

In the case of fodder and bran there is a surtax of 30 per cent., making the duty on those products from foreign countries 58.5 cents; a reduction of 20 per cent. on imports of this class from the United States makes the net duty to this country 46.8 cents.

In the case of corn or broom straw there is no surtax, but a reduction of 20 per cent. in favor of the United States makes the duty to this country 64 cents.

Protest in Cuba.

On account of the expense of protests upon bills of exchange drawn on Cuba, it is the general understanding by New York bankers in forwarding such items to the various cities of the island that, unless instructed to the contrary, items are not to be protested for non-acceptance or for nonpayment.—Bankers' Magazine, New York.

Mahogany and Cedar Trade Report.

September 1, 1908.

Cuban Mahogany.—There were only 38 logs received during the entire month, which have passed into second hands, together with a small part of the stock that was on hand a month ago. The market continues very quiet in this grade, and as a consequence, we cannot recommend shipments at this writing.

Cuban Cedar.—There were more ports represented and the receipts were larger than they have been for some months past. The bulk of the wood received has passed into second hands, together with a part of the stock that was on hand a month ago. Stock in first hands is much smaller than it has been at any time during the past year, and shipments of good square wood will, without question, be well received.

George F. Herriman, New York.

Cuban Food Prices.

U. S. Consul Max J. Baehr, of Cienfuegos, reports that while top cattle in the United States are quoted at 6½ cents, in Cuba the best market is 4½ cents. American cattle are bringing better prices in the home market than the

same cattle can bring in Cuba, because Cuban cattle are now supplying the local market, and there are few importations.

Cuban flour and grain market prices are higher than at any time during the year and still advancing. Lard is also making heavy advances.

As a result of the reorganization of the new force of police at the Havana custom-house, which caused the fusion of the port police with the custom-house day and night guards, the office of the captain of the port has been abolished. This office is now vested in the collector of the port.

RAILROADS AND FINANCIAL.

Report of the Cuba Company, of the Camaguey Company, Earnings of the United Railways of Havana, the Havana Electric Co., Etc.

Cuba Railroad.

The report of the Cuba Railroad Co. for the month of June and twelve months ended June 30, 1908, shows a twelve-month surplus after charges of \$355,424, as against \$332,424 in the preceding year, as follows:

	1908.	1907.
June gross	\$145,567	\$185,466
Expenses.. . . .	92,663	108,369
June net.	\$52,904	\$77,097
Charges	32,353	28,329
June surplus.. . . .	\$20,551	\$48,768
Twelve mo. gross ..	\$2,039,468	\$1,953,309
Expenses.. . . .	1,318,181	1,294,955
Twelve mo. net .. .	\$721,287	\$658,354
Charges	365,863	325,930
Twelve mo. surplus	\$355,424	\$332,424

Railroad Earnings for August.

Earnings of the United Railways of Havana, Ltd.:

Week ending—	1908.	1907.
August 1	£10,877	£12,873
" 8	12,089	14,331
" 15	12,047	14,178
" 22	11,643	13,024

Total earnings for economical year up to:

Week ending—	1908.	1907.
August 1	£53,418	£64,308
" 8	65,507	78,739
" 15	77,554	93,919
" 22	90,207	106,991

Earnings of the Havana Electric Ry. Company:

Week ending—	1908.	1907.
August 2.. . . .	\$34,870.05	\$36,184.35
" 9.. . . .	36,178.05	37,850.45
" 16.. . . .	36,141.15	35,361.15
" 23.. . . .	35,380.15 +	35,396.40

Total earnings for year ending—

August 2.. . . .	\$1,122,333.65	\$1,030,467.55
" 9.. . . .	1,158,510.05	1,068,380.05
" 16.. . . .	1,194,657.20	1,103,768.20
" 23.. . . .	1,230,037.00	1,139,073.00

The Camaguey Co., Ltd.

A comparative statement of earnings of the Camaguey Co., Ltd., shows earnings for the month of July and seven months ended July 31, as follows:

	1908.	1907.
July gross	\$10,428	\$6,347
Expenses.. . . .	6,152	3,721
July net	\$4,276	\$2,626
Seven months gross ..	63,940	42,602
Expenses.. . . .	33,688	20,416

Seven months net .. \$30,252 \$22,186

This company was organized in 1906 under the laws of Canada and acquired the plant and franchises of the Puerto Principe Electric Co., which formerly did the lighting business of Camaguey. The company does the entire electric and tramway business of the city, serving a population of 50,000. The electric light franchise is perpetual; tramway franchise expires in 1966.

Cuba Eastern Receiver.

As none of the creditors or stockholders appeared before Vice-Chancellor Walker on August 26 in opposition to the appointment of a receiver for the Cuba Eastern Railway Company the appointment of W. Harris Roome as receiver was made absolute.

Havana Electric Railway Extension.

Governor Magoon has approved the petition of the Havana Electric Railway Company for an extension of its lines within the city limits. Several millions will be spent in the work. The new lines will cover every available street in the city.

A resolution by the Havana Railroad Commission authorizes the erection of an elevated road from Regla to Cienega by the United and Havana Central Railways, using the right of way of the United Railways of Havana.

RICH FIELD FOR MODERN WAGONS IN CUBA.

There is a great demand for modern vehicles in Cuba, says a special correspondent in Cuba of *The Implement and Vehicle News*. The authorities in charge of the cities and towns are constructing new kinds of vehicle regulations, with the result that there are several types of the old-fashioned carts that cannot be used on public streets, because of the cumbersome character of the vehicles and their awkward and weighty appearance. Many of the old patterns of vehicles have enormous wheels and there are objections to the use of these great wheels on many of the thoroughfares.

Practically all of the native-made wagons are built too large and heavy for the native horses. The little animals have a great struggle handling the cumbersome wagons of Cuban manufacture.

The Cuban smith is inclined to design and construct the wheels considerably larger in diameter than the wheels of wagons in other lands. The tendency is to produce a wheel of enormous circumference, supposing that the greater the leverage thus attained the easier the cart can be hauled by the beast of burden. But the native workers forget that there is a limit to this argument. They



Some of the uses of the two-wheeled cart in Cuba.

In fact, there are rules against passing through certain streets, except in one direction, because they are too narrow to permit the large wagons passing by one another. There are city and town regulations prohibiting the operating of the great creaking wagons with their illy lubricated wheels, except at certain hours. Therefore, in order to avoid conflicting with the ordinances of the cities and towns of Cuba, many persons are constantly on the alert for buying new vehicles, light in weight, rubber tired, and fitted with all modern improvements.

go too far with the big-wheel idea, resulting in some wagons being exceedingly difficult for the animals to handle.

Furthermore, the average native cart is almost always of the two-wheel pattern. It is seldom that the Cuban wheelwrights build a four-wheel vehicle, although there is a very active demand for four-wheeled express wagons.

In recent years there have been a number of automobiles introduced, some of which are adapted for the carrying of heavy freight. The bulk of the express and freight service is, however, handled

in ordinary vehicles hauled by horses or oxen. The oxen are always preferable for certain characters of vehicle service in spite of the numerous objections, in recent years, to bringing the ox-carts through the streets of the cities.

The writer is convinced that the American express wagons would sell here. There are already quite a few American designs of express wagons on the island, but there is room for more.

A Wide Tired Cart Satisfactory.

The use of two-wheeled carts on the country roads is causing the department

of public works a great deal of worry. As long as the use of narrow-tired, two-wheeled carts is permitted Cuba's roads will never be in good condition. The tires cut great holes in the surface of the roads, which a heavy rain make much worse. Mr. Atkinson, an American sugar planter near Cienfuegos, tells of experiments with carts with wider tires. These carts have proved satisfactory, which tends to discredit the statements made to Governor Magoon some time ago, when the question was up that it would be impossible to use any other carts in the cane fields than those now in use.

CUBAN FOOTWEAR IN CAMAGUEY.

Some Quaint Descriptions and Styles.

In Cuba one may learn much about shoes as they ought not to be. Shoemaking is not a lost art, but one not yet discovered, though in many a tiny shop along our ancient streets they are struggling with rudimentary knowledge.

Some of the shoes they produce are not so bad to look at, but if a lining does not fit or if both straps button to the right or the left "that is nothing," they assure you.

The leather used is either hard and stiff as a board or so spongy it has no staying qualities whatever. The material in the infants' shoes seems more like paper. I have seen no shoes made here that were sewed, but instead they show a line of shiny nail-heads, and curve upward at the toe. Some being laced with leather and some fastening with a buckle.

The shops are decorated with row upon row of their product hung upon lines across the room and ranged upon open shelves. The doorway also shows a va-

riety, many designed after old fashioned carpet slippers and of gay colors. Here and there along the sleepy streets you meet a little cart drawn by a benevolent-looking goat and swinging idly from the framework are dozens of pairs of shoes, mostly for children, of red, purple, pink and white, for all the Cuban children wear shoes, though possibly nothing else.

A friend of mine brought some taps from the United States for his own shoes and took a pair to a Cuban cobbler to have them put on. The cobbler put them on after a fashion, but refused to try another pair, saying such leather was no good, it was so "tough," and broke his awl and dulled his knives.

A firm in Havana is making shoes after American patterns, selling them as American shoes. Cubans who can afford it wear a cheap American shoe, but the majority buy the native product.—Correspondence American Shoemaking, Boston, Mass.

Spanish Correspondence Necessary.

Practically all business houses in Cuba employ one or more English-speaking clerks, but all communications should be in Spanish, so the owners can read the letters and not have to hand them to a clerk for translation, who in nine cases out of ten never conveys correctly the ideas expressed. Besides, it facilitates correspondence, and undoubtedly impresses the merchant, coming as it does from a foreign country. It tends to create confidence in the sincerity of the foreigner's intention to establish lasting business relations; it puts the prospective customer on the right track, and produces that friendly and familiar feeling so necessary for success which is almost impossible to obtain by means of interpretation.—U. S. Consular Report.

Cuba's Orange Crop 500,000 Crates.

U. S. Consul Max J. Baehr, of Cienfuegos, reports that 500,000 crates is a conservative estimate of this year's Cuban orange crop, the largest in the history of the island. Until a few years ago thousands of crates of oranges were brought to Cuba from Florida and California every year, but for the last three seasons these shipments have become less, and will possibly cease entirely within another year. Orange cultivation on a scientific scale did not begin in Cuba until about eight or nine years ago, and may be considered in its infancy, but is progressing rapidly, and even at this early stage is now in position to supply the local markets. The orange business on the island is controlled almost entirely by Americans.

BREAD BAKING IN CUBA.

Native Ovens Not Well Built—American Bread Well Liked—Real American Bakeries Needed.

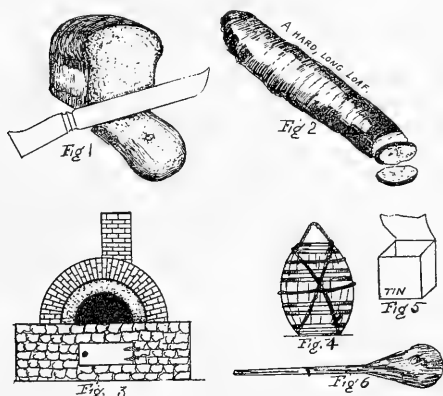
Cuban bakeries are not just what the American population, and in fact, the Spanish and many of the Cuban population in Cuba, desire. There are numerous Cuban bakeries in every city and town. These bakeries do not resemble the good old-fashioned American bakery by any means. The bakeries and the eating houses are often joined. The baking department is in the rear of the building, and things are not always extremely clean. The men work in the heat and are practically without clothing. The ovens are built of brick, stone, cement and sand. There are always cobwebs and dust about. The bread is not made so white and soft as the American

out bread and rolls for the consumer. Therefore prices run high even though the native labor in the bake house is much less than the cost of labor in the bake house at home. The American bakeries are opened up in cities and towns in this island, and the first thing you know everyone employed is a native. It is like the American laundry proposition here. Flaring signs are put out of "American Laundry," and "American Bakery" and you go into the office and perhaps you will find one man, the boss, who is an American. Everyone else is a native, and the work is mostly done on native lines. What is wanted in Cuba is a real American bakery with the American workers and American devices for making the bread. Something more than the sign out in front is expected in these days.

There are trains running regularly out of Havana for the provinces, and an American bakery in Havana could send out its product to the agencies in the towns each morning.

While the Cubans look for the hard crust bread, they like the genuine American loaf. In some of the restaurants and hotels where they cater to the tourists, there are samples of home made American loaves put out in the show-window (as in Fig. 1). Also there are the samples of native bread (as in Fig. 2). A long straight roll is quite popular in Cuba. We miss the clear white bread. There is always a yellowish tinge to the domestic bread. The American army bakers are turning out some nice white bread in their field bakeries, and the native bakers come for miles to see how it is done. The army flour is of better grade than is usually received by the Cuban bakers. The Cuban bakers strive to get cheap flour as a rule, resulting in poor grades being received. This could be corrected readily in the event of starting an American bakery to turn out high grade stuffs.

In Fig. 3 is a drawing of one of the native ovens. These ovens are often built by the workmen who intend to do the dough mixing and baking. The mason is always not called in, owing to a desire to save cost of construction. The native ovens are not always well built. The stone work is frequently loosely assembled. The cement used is rickish and usually crumbles prematurely, making the oven leak cold air and injuring the bread in process of baking. I have seen leaks rectified in some of the bakeries by heaping sand over the oven.



baker makes his bread. The Cubans prefer the hard, brittle crust on the loaves, and they like to have their loaves good and long.

The native bakers turn out a great many buns, and these buns are baked with a crust as hard as crackers. You grate your teeth on the crust. It is taken for granted that you will eat your hard-crust bread and rolls with coffee, and saturate the coffee through the bread. Hence the coffee-saloon and the bread-baking institution run along well together.

There are bakeries independent of the eating establishments, and these bakeries supply the people. There are carts run the same as in the United States. The bread costs more here, because practically all of the flour is imported. There is a duty to be paid and cost of freight. There are losses in weight and by theft. There are the rats to eat into the flour, and oftentimes the wet gets into it and destroys much of it. All these losses must be added to the cost of turning

The flour is received here in barrels, in boxes and in bags. The flour barrels are often seen covered liberally with ropes and cords (as in Fig. 4), for the purpose of tightening the heads and staves to avoid loss of flour through opening places. Barrels calculated for shipment to these foreign ports ought to be securely made. There is a great deal of banging about done before the barrel is deposited at the oven of the baker. Some of the barrels have to be emptied en route, and the contents sacked to prevent loss.

Figure 5 represents one of the flour tins. These tins are in great demand.

The flour men can utilize them in the markets after the tins are emptied. The tins are worked over into utensils for dozens of purposes. One of the peels used by the native bakers is shown in Fig. 6.

American bakers would not have much trouble in getting the necessary machinery here for conducting a well equipped bakery. The duties on machinery for this purpose are not excessive. There are plenty of trained bakers about the country, both American and native, and these men can be secured at nominal wages.—George Rice, in *Bakers' Helper*, Chicago.



One of Havana's Bathing Pools on the Gulf.

One of Havana's Bathing Houses

In the public bath for ladies pictured above there are about sixty rooms, all close to the pool; there are also many waiting rooms, handsomely furnished.

The pools are cut out of the solid

coral reefs and vary in depth from a few feet to six or more. Ropes dangle from the roof for the amusement of bathers. The small cuts in the wall on the gulf side are noticeable. These are to prevent the ingress of sharks into the pool.

THE ISLE OF PINES.

Cost and Extent of New Highways—Benefits Large—Character of the Native Pineros, etc.

By S. G. Keenan.

(Especially contributed to the Cuba Review.)

The official figures of the contract cost of the three "calzadas" or highroads, at present under construction in the Isle of Pines, are as follows:

Nueva Gerona to Jucaro.....	\$35,562.59
Nueva Gerona to McKinley..	73,153.30
Santa Fe to La Ceiba.....	37,931.73
	<hr/> \$146,647.62

Their extent exceeds 30,600 metres, divided as per the following table:

	Metres.
Nueva Gerona to Jucaro.....	11,000
Nueva Gerona to McKinley.....	13,000
Santa Fé to La Ceiba.....	6,600

Total lineas metres..... 30,600

All three roads were begun February 12, 1908, and the latest is to be finished October 4, 1908. These 19 miles of fine roadway involve the building of many concrete culverts and strong bridges to withstand the floods in every river or brook during the rainy season. This is especially so upon the road from Nueva Gerona, the capital port of entry and chief port to the American town of McKinley. The road from Nueva Gerona to Jucaro river, a mile below Columbia (the earliest American colony on the Isle), presents no engineering difficulties. This highway connects two of the three ports of the isle. The third, Jucaro landing, on the Jucaro river, opposite the Columbia landing, is the port of Santa Fe, seven miles inland, second town to the capital in population and importance, and also containing mineral baths.

The Santa Fe-La Ceiba road is the only one involving any grade worth mentioning. It is expected that it will be extended later to the west coast of the island. It is customary, at least in rural districts, for land owners adjoining to sign agreements whereby they give the strip of land required without assessment of benefit or claims for damages. In return, the Government rebuilds fences necessarily removed, or, in some cases, erects fences where none had been before. This liberal dealing is perhaps no more than fair, since the strip of land appropriated for the calzada is 66 feet wide, and the adjacent landowners must each give 33 feet willy-nilly. The rural highways do not cover all this magnificent breadth, a wide margin being left for the planting of trees on both sides by the government, a glory to the eye in the stately avenues of palms or

mangoes, and a god-send whether for shade or fruit.

This road building, extensive for so small a population, has greatly eased economic conditions on the Isle of Pines, and the benefits from every point of view have been beyond all expectation in these hard times.

Local teams, road machines and men of various trades have found direct employment in the slackest season, and the wagons now hauling rocks and Portland cement will in many cases be returning over highways this winter with the first grapefruit ripened in their owners' groves for shipment north. Tomatoes, cucumbers, egg-plants, etc., may be grown the first year, but the citrus planter, with no side crops, has a long wait for returns.



Sr. BENITO ORTIZ.
Mayor of the Isle of Pines.

Isle of Pines Rainfall.

The rainfall at Ojo De Agua during the year ending August 1, 1908, was as follows:

	1907-08.	Inches.
August		9.37
September		3.86
October		1.55
November		3.75
December . . . . .		.87
January		2.50
February. . . . .		.20
March . . . . .		.75
April
May		5.37
June		19.00
July		7.20

—Isle of Pines Appeal.

Preliminary steps toward the organization of a Growers' and Shippers' Association were taken recently by the planters tributary to Columbia port, Isle of Pines.

CUBAN AGRICULTURE AND AMERICAN COLONY NOTES.

Omaja Colonists—La Gloria High School—Ten Days in Cuba—A Famous Hen, Etc.

Omaja and Its Colonists.

Omaja is an American colony, two and one-half years old, 98 miles west of Santiago, now numbering many hundred Americans, mostly persons who have come for cheap homes, health, or to flee from the hard winters of the North.

Our land is woodland and prairie, with woods and streams. We also have some mountains, in shape like the ant hills of Ohio, and mineral deposits, copper, gold and iron. Our forests furnish such valuable timbers as mahogany, ebony (scarce); futele, yellow wood; saba-cue, darker than mahogany, very hard,

holding several hundred barrels; drilled wells are inexhaustible, for stock drinking but not good for man. Cistern water is quite fair, cooled by the trade winds blowing across the isle.

Cuba has only two seasons—wet and dry, dry being winter, “so-called;” never cold. Two mornings in March showed 46 degrees F. in our dining room, without doors or windows, but we felt it with our gauze undergarments on. By 7 to 8 it is warm, and by 11 to 3 from 65 to 80 degrees. Summer represents the rainy season. This year it began April 22. Then the planting begins in earnest, as prior to this it is too dry and hard



Part of the Omaja colonists on Thanksgiving Day, 1907.

heavy; carne-de-baca (meaning the flesh of the cow in Spanish, which resembles fresh-cut meat); acrina, dark red; pina-de-savannah, beautiful, all colors, and valuable, small trees; mahagua, shade of green; hocaima, white. Also quite a few lighter and cheaper woods. Mahogany is plentiful. Tables and chairs are made solid, no veneering being done here. Cedar is plentiful, used for shingles and building lumber. Some houses are built throughout with cedar, except roof, which, of necessity, is galvanized iron, slate, concrete or tile, on account of water. The water, as a rule, has minerals in it. People build large cisterns

to start plants or seeds, but with moisture and sunshine we now begin to have higher temperature. Sometimes, when trade winds are lull, the thermometer runs high, but usually it is cool in shade. We are now using melons, squashes, corn, cabbage, onions, beans, tomatoes, sweet potatoes, egg plants, etc., some being planted earlier. Our Jersey sweet potatoes were brought from Ohio two years ago. They flourish here, and are hardy growers. We take the vines, coil them, cover, leaving several inches; then in a few months you may have fine large tubers, such a blessing. Our stand-bys, the Irish potatoes, are poor producers,

and bring 4 cents per pound. The sweet potato slip bears in less time. The people are all busy, getting their lands cleared. They slash them down, take out valuable timber, then fire them. This burns up the vines, seed-timber, leaving the ground clear, ready to plant, which is then planted with the hoe and hand planters, as small stumps are too numerous. The savannah or prairie land must be plowed, which is hard work and expensive.—Mrs. Blosser in the Herald and Presbyterian, Cincinnati, Ohio.

For a High School in La Gloria.

La Gloria is petitioning the Department of Public Instruction to allow for the salary of an additional teacher for the higher grades. There are over forty American children in the school at La Gloria. The school building is a large, model one, built by the colony itself, and attended by both Cuban and American children. The department provides two teachers, one American and one Cuban. The appropriation for a teacher will give advanced scholars something of a high school course. The colony also asks for the extension of the new road, recently completed from Viaro to La Gloria, on to Camaguey.

"Ten Days in Cuba."

Mr. Duncan O. Bull, the general manager of the Cuban Realty Company, Limited, is preparing for a vigorous campaign for the Bartle colonists this winter. He further advertises to send free of charge to any address a copy of a new book published by Hon. Nicholas J. Whalen, Speaker of the Michigan Legislature, which gives an interesting account of his ten-days' trip which Mr. Whalen made to Cuba, in company with Senator Snell, W. B. Wood of Detroit, and others. After returning from Cuba Mr. Whalen published a series of articles in his newspaper descriptive of his trip. He is a fluent and pleasing writer and describes the various colonies and points of interest which he visited, with an accuracy and detail that is at once instructive and entertaining. The first edition of 5,000 copies is practically exhausted.

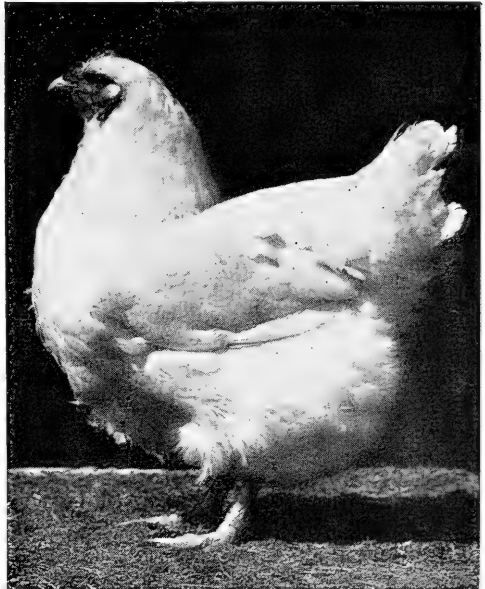
Cuban Fruit at Auction.

ORANGES AND GRAPE-FRUIT.—The offerings in Cuban oranges sold in a range of \$1.70 to \$1.95 per box. The sale included about 45 boxes. There were a few lots of new crop Cuban grape-fruit that went out readily at from \$6.25 to \$7.87½ per box for the fancy, and \$2.12½ to \$3.87½ for the choice. The fancy stock was taken freely, and the high prices paid indicate that there are

buyers here who are seeking good grape-fruit.

CUBAN PINEAPPLES.—There were about 70 crates of Cuban pines sold with 24s bringing \$3.50; 36s, \$2.50, and 42s, \$1.12 per crate. There are for purposes of market reporting no Cuban pines offered from store. The few lots available being taken up about as fast as they arrive.

CUBAN BANANAS.—The situation in Cuban bananas is difficult to figure out. The market has no established basis on which to operate. Most of the stock is sold at the auction sale and the prices all along have been on an exceedingly low level. Some Cuban fruit of fair weight sold this week as low as 15c. per bunch, and a few lots brought over 50c. per bunch, it is stated.—New York, September 11, 1908.



"Peggy," a Crystal White Orpington hen, born and raised in Kansas City, and her portrait is being painted to hang in the Missouri State House in Jefferson City. She is valued at \$5,000, and five of her chicks were lately sold for \$7,500. She is ninety-seven and three-quarters perfect of her type.—Collier's Weekly.

To Get Rid of Charbon.

J. S. Buckley, Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, says there is no other way to get rid of charbon. Stock should be vaccinated, and infected stock be kept out of the pasture and away from the healthy stock. If that is done there is no danger of spreading the disease.

The Young Man's Chances.

The bright young man who goes out to Cuba at this time and grows up with the country cannot fail to find many available avenues leading to the accumulation of a moderate fortune. Of course, there is an unlimited field for the profitable investment of capital, of which Americans have already availed themselves to the extent of \$100,000,000 or more. But the prospects of the young man with only scanty means are good. He will find in town or country numerous channels for the exercise of American enterprise and energy. Of the 5,000 or 6,000 citizens of the United States at present permanently residing in Cuba it is safe to say that 90 per cent. arrived with but a few hundred dollars in their possession. Practically all are doing well and making a living under much easier conditions than they could at home. The climate is not at all trying to our people, and no class in the country work as hard as the average man in the United States. A young man cannot do better than put in two or three years of preliminary residence. During this period he can learn the language, the customs of the people, the methods and opportunities of the trade and land values. I would advise as great a range of occupation and locality as possible. A single man can obtain a job in Havana without much difficulty, and in the crude state of the city's utilities a wide-awake American is almost sure to see some opening for the exercise of enterprise. He may readily find an opportunity to cultivate the land or tend the orchard of a non-resident owner. In that manner he can learn whether the life is attractive to him and what

prospects of profit it offers. He may work for one of the large railroads or other large corporations and gain a very useful experience.

The fact that so large a proportion of the industrial and commercial interests of Cuba are under the control of Americans and supported by American capital, added to the probability of its soon coming under the flag, makes the Island the most favorable country in the world for the emigration of our people, who before the close of the present half century are going to find themselves a little bit crowded. With the exception, perhaps, of the Dutch possession of Java, there is no spot on earth so fertile and full of promise as the Island of Cuba. It must ultimately contain a large population, and without doubt can support 20,000,000.—C. H. Forbes-Lindsay in the *Gulfport (Miss.) Journal*.

Cuban Fruits in the London Market.

A consular report says, "there is large belief among purchasers that it is very difficult to get the Cuban products to the London market, but as fruits and vegetables are shipped from other countries and large distances, shippers in Cuba should make an effort to try and reach this market where they can dispose of their products advantageously."

High Prices for Cuban Grape Fruit.

Sixty boxes of Cuban grape fruit sold at auction September 3. The high price was \$8.25 and low \$3.25. The bulk of the offering went out close to \$6.



Home of an American Colonist, Mr. W. G. Kiser, Candelaria, Pinar del Rio Province.

SUGAR REVIEW.

Specially written for The CUBA REVIEW by Willett & Gray, of New York.

Our last sugar review for this magazine was dated August 11.

At that time the sugar markets of the world were considerably higher than at present. Cuba Centrifugal sugar of 96° test was 4.08c. per lb. duty paid, and is now 3.90c. per lb., a decline of .18c. per lb.

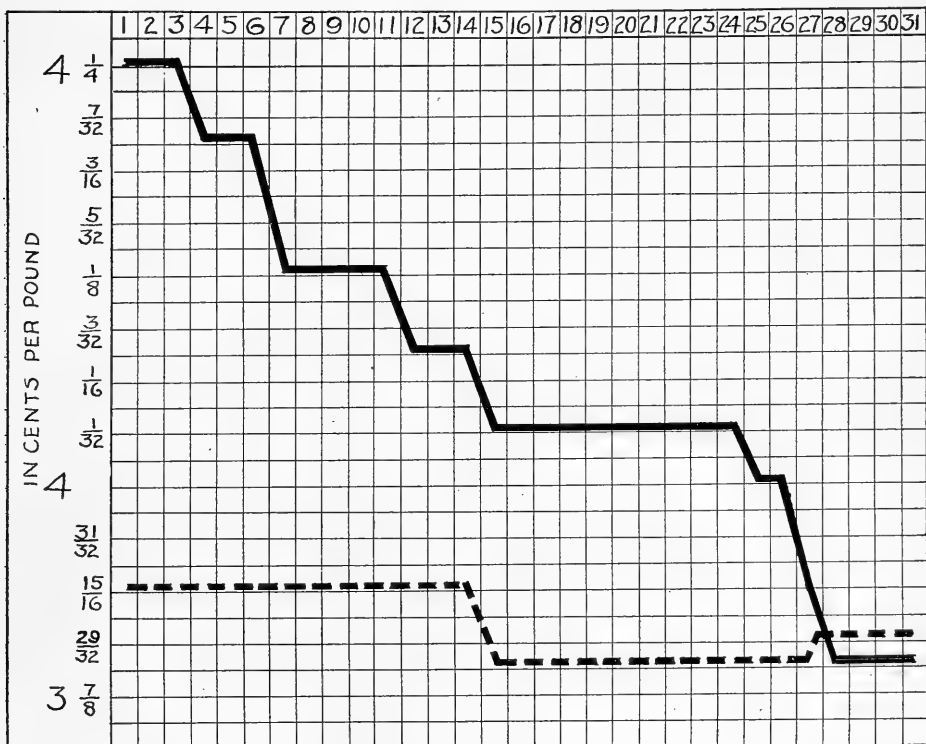
Beet sugar was 10s. 0¾d. per cwt. f. o. b. Hamburg, and is now 9s. 8¼d. after 9s. 5¼d. at the lowest.

Centrifugals maintained the 4.08c. quotation until August 22, when the present decline began, and values fell to 4c. per lb., remaining there to August 28, when 3.90c. was touched. On September 3 a rally to 3.96c. was made, but lost on the 9th by a return to 3.90c., the present quotation.

The course of the European beet sugar market was from 10s. 0¾d. to 10s. 1½d. to 10s., to 10s. 1½d., to 9s. 5¼d., to 9s. 9d., to 9s. 6d.

The cause of the downward trend of the sugar markets during this period was the favorable reports received from all growing sugar crops of the world. The weather for the European beet crops has been steadily favorable. Cuba has reported encouragingly. Louisiana promises the largest crop in years. Brazil has a much increased crop and will invade the United States markets for the first time in several years to any extent. Java has increased its crop estimate to 1,100,000 tons, and some 75,000 tons of this crop are still afloat and unsold available for the American market, filling any gap that may have been thought to require buying of beet sugars in Europe.

The American beet crop is under improved weather conditions and gives promise of good outturns for the campaign, which has already made abnormal progress in California and will begin this month and next in the States of Idaho, Washington, Utah, Montana, Colorado, Michigan, Wisconsin, and others, with every promise of a successful year.



CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR 96° TEST.

Prices at New York for August. Solid line, 1908. Broken line, 1907.

The future points, therefore, to an abundant supply of sugar and to no unusual course of values, as the requirements for consumption should be as great or greater than ever.

The refined sugar markets during the period under review have proved most satisfactory, all refiners having business sufficient to keep them sold ahead of deliveries, and with the promise of a continuance of the good demand through the present month at least.

The fruit crops are abundant and much canning of these crops is now in full progress.

Altogether, the sugar situation is full of promise for satisfactory results for the coming campaign without any sensational or abnormal experiences up or down.

New York, September 11, 1908.

REVISTA AZUCARERA.

Escrito expresamente para la CUBA REVIEW por Willett & Gray, de Nueva York.

Nuestra última revista azucarera para esta publicación, estaba fechada el 11 de Agosto. En aquel día las cotizaciones del azúcar en todos los mercados del mundo eran más altas que el presente. El azúcar centrífuga de Cuba, polarización 96° se cotizaba á 4.08 cents. la libra, incluso los derechos, y ahora se vende á 3.90 cents. la libra, lo que representa una baja de 18 centavos en libra.

El azúcar de remolacha se cotizaba á 10s. 0¾d. el quintal, entregado á bordo en Hamburgo, y ahora se cotiza á 9s. 8¾d., habiéndose vendido á 9s. 5¾d., que fué el precio más bajo.

Los centrifugas mantuvieron el precio de 4.08 cents. hasta el 22 de Agosto, que fué cuando comenzó la baja actual, llegando á cotizarse á 4 cents. la libra, á cuyo precio se estuvo vendiendo hasta el 28 de Agosto, fecha en que la cotización bajó á 3.90 cents. El 3 de Septiembre hubo una reacción y se hicieron ventas á 3.96 cents., pero el precio volvió á bajar el día 9, cotizándose otra vez á 3.90 cents., que es el precio pedido al presente.

El curso de las cotizaciones del azúcar del remolacha europeo fué: de 10s. 0¾d. á 10s. 1½d.; á 10s.; á 10s. 1½d.; á 9s. 5¾d.; á 9s. 9d. y á 9s. 6d.

La causa de la baja en las cotizaciones de los azúcares durante dicho período, fueron las noticias favorables recibidas de todos los centros productores de azúcar del mundo. Para las siembras de remolacha europea el tiempo ha continuado siendo muy favorable; las noticias de Cuba son buenas; en Louisiana se espera la mayor cosecha obtenida en muchos años; Brasil tendrá una zafra mucho mayor y se prepara á invadir los mercados de los Estados Unidos por primera vez en muchos años de manera notable; en Java se ha aumentado el cálculo de la zafra á 1,100,000 toneladas, de las que unas 75,000 toneladas se hallan á flote y sin vender, disponibles para el mercado americano para cubrir cualquiera deficiencia que hiciera pensar en la necesidad de comprar azúcar de remolacha en Europa.

La cosecha de remolacha en América, que ahora tiene buen tiempo para su crecimiento, promete ser de bastante importancia para la zafra que ya ha hecho progresos anormales en California, y que comenzará durante este mes y el próximo en los Estados de Idaho, Washington, Utah, Montana, Colorado, Michigan, Wisconsin y otros, con indicaciones de una abundante producción.

Por lo expuesto se ve que debe esperarse una gran abundancia de azúcar y una anormal fluctuación en las cotizaciones, pues la demanda para el consumo habrá de ser tan grande ó mayor que nunca.

La demanda de azúcar refinado durante el período que comprende esta revista, ha sido en extremo satisfactoria, pues todas las refinerías han realizado ventas para entrega en el futuro, con indicaciones de que la demanda continuará activa durante lo que queda de mes, á lo menos.

Las cosechas de frutas son abundantes, y ya se hallan en toda actividad los trabajos en las fábricas de frutas en conservas.

En conjunto, la situación azucarera abunda en promesas de resultados satisfactorios en la próxima zafra, sin ningunos acontecimientos de sensación ó anormales de alta ó baja.

Nueva York, Septiembre 11 de 1908.

Manuring of Sugar Cane Lands.

The results of experiments into the effects of long-continued manurings of sugar-cane lands with sulphate of ammonia and with nitrate of soda in the West Indies, and whether better results would not be obtained by the substitution of one nitrogenous manure for the other, show that the substitution of nitrate of soda on non-limed land for

a reduction of the increased yield, due to the nitrogenous dressing, from 12.1 tons to 10.3 tons, while the substitution of sulphate of ammonia for nitrate of soda on the nitrate fields increased the yield from 8.6 tons to 9.2 tons per acre. On limed soils the substitution of nitrate of soda for sulphate of ammonia reduced the yields due to nitrogenous manuring from 11.8 tons to 8 tons per

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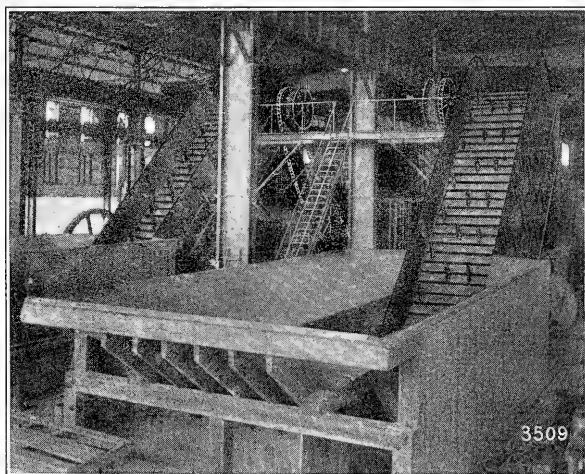
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acre, while the change of sulphate of ammonia for nitrate of soda on the nitrate plots practically did not affect the yield. These are the results of only one series of experiments, but the apparent ill-effects of long-continued nitrogenous manurings were far more noticeable when nitrate of soda had been continuously used than where sulphate of ammonia had been, and indicated that on very heavy clay soils, under tropical meteorological conditions, the deflocculation caused by long-continued dressings of nitrate of soda is likely to prove more injurious to the soil than is the souring action of sulphate of ammonia. The results also suggest that the injurious effects of nitrate of soda are more marked on limed land than on non-limed land, probably due to the liberation of free alkali in the soils during the deflocculation caused by the nitrate of soda. Where soils have been manured continuously for from thirty to fifty years with sulphate of ammonia, its souring action may have become marked, and decreases in yields may have resulted therefrom. A cure for sourness lies in an application of lime, and not solely in changing the use of sulphate of ammonia to one of nitrate of soda. Manurial experiments with phosphates showed results that confirm the conclusion arrived at, that if a heavy clay soil in British Guiana yields more than .008 per cent. of phosphoric acid to 1 per cent. citric acid solution under conditions of continuous shaking for five hours, manuring with phosphates in all probability will not produce commensurately increased yields of sugar-cane.

The manurial experiments indicate that a normal application of farmyard manure plus nitrogenous artificials is to be recommended, and that such manurial treatment gives better results than those given by additional applications of farmyard manure to the normal quantity applied on the estates. The application of phosphatic and potassic manures had given varied results, and, in some instances, notable increases of yield were recorded.—Tropical Life, London.

Soils and Fertilizers for Cane in Hawaiian Sugar Districts.

The analysis of the various soils shows a rather marked deficiency of potash and lime. This probably applies not only to the total quantity of plant food, but to the available amounts as well. Most of the soils show a comparatively large amount of nitrogen, which, however, is not always available for absorption by the stools. The same may be said of phosphoric acid, the application of which in the form of a fertilizer increases the

yields of crops. The use of fertilizers has greatly increased, and the practices as regards their use have undergone considerable change during the development of the sugar industry. Where formerly planters used to call for an application of fertilizers containing 4 per cent. ammonia (regardless of its source), 5 per cent. potash, and from 8 to 10 per cent. available phosphoric acid, the demand is now for a fertilizer containing larger relative amounts of both potash and nitrogen. The opinion that the use of fertilizers has been profitable is confirmed by the fact that not only has the total percentage of sucrose increased where a fertilizer has been used, but the tonnage per acre increased during six years from 6,300 lbs. of sugar per acre to 4½ tons (10,080 lbs.) per acre. Due credit applies in this gratifying increase to the more careful cultivation practiced.—F. T. Crawley, in Louisiana Sugar Planter.

Cane Under Irrigation.

Director J. F. Crawley, of the Agricultural Experiment Station of Cuba, has prepared a table showing the rainfall of the island and this is being tabulated.

When this table is in the hands of the planters of sugar cane, it will be the means of showing them how necessary it is to

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have irrigation in many cases, if they want to be absolutely free of the loss attendant upon the continued drouths.

Regarding this important question the American Beet Sugar Gazette has this to say. Its correspondent recently visited the Cuban Agricultural Station, and in two fields lying side by side, he found that "unirrigated cane can hardly be compared with irrigated. The former is thin, of only medium height and lacks the healthy green color which characterizes cane in good condition, while the latter was thick, and with stalks eight feet high. He says further: "No preference

has been shown in any way toward these two fields except in the matter of water. Ground was prepared and fertilized equally. The quantity of water necessary to bring about these conditions is not as great as might be imagined. Comparatively speaking only a little water was needed. This was obtained from a three-inch pipe at one end of the field. The water was let into a ditch about two feet deep and run by gravity through the field. This demonstration by the experimental station will result in similar methods by such planters as have a practicable water supply.

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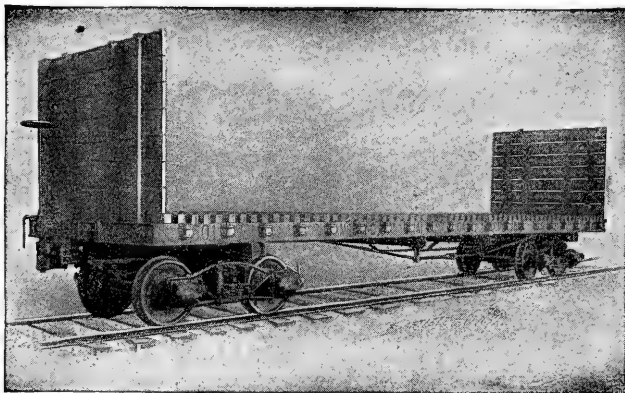
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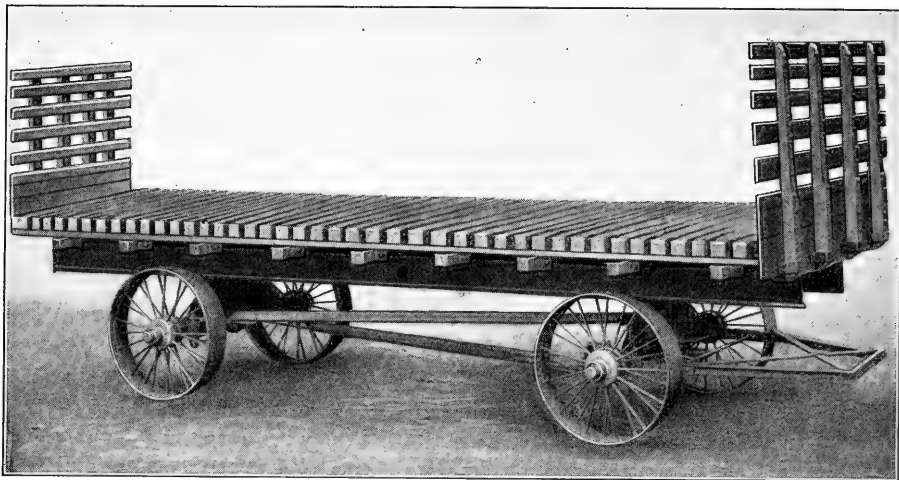
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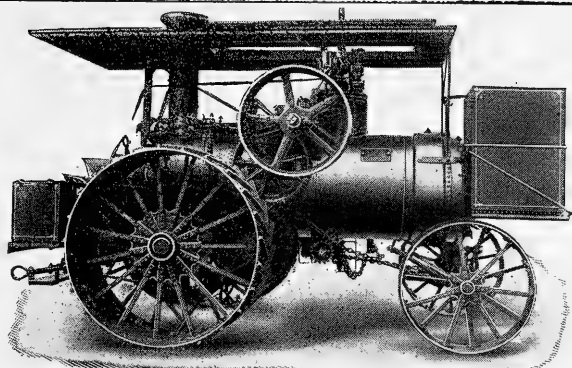
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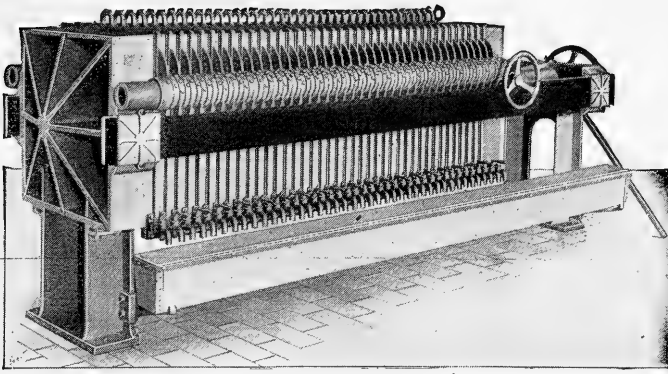
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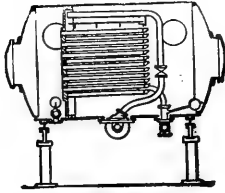
BERNABE SANCHEZ E HIJOS	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nuevitas
J. L. DAUTERIVE	-	-	-	-	-	-	Antilla (Nipe Bay), Oriente
M. J. CABANA	-	-	-	-	-	-	Camaguey
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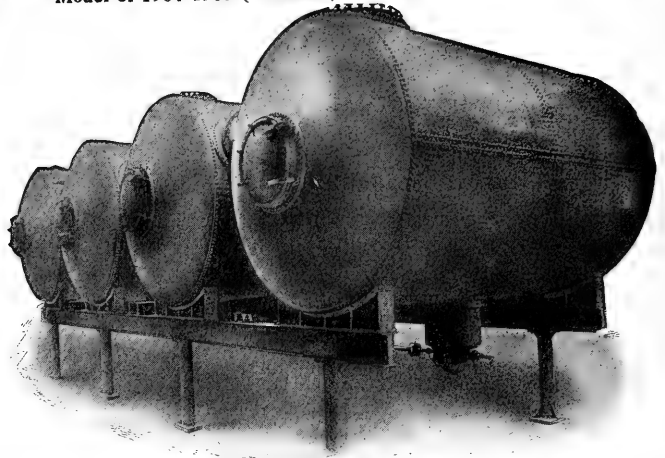
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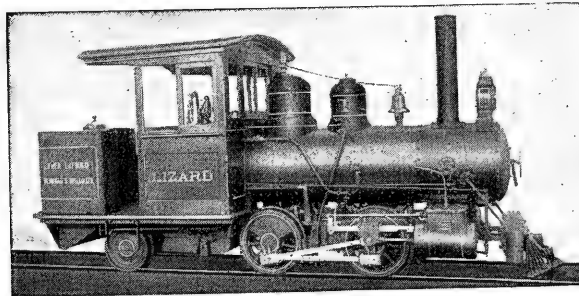
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SPECIAL

In this issue

Cocoanut Bud Rot

By JOHN R. JOHNSTON

Scientific Assistant United States Department of Agriculture

BUCKEYE NURSERIES

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First Prize for citrus fruits Havana Exposition, 1908.

The La Gloria Transportation Company's fine mail and passenger steamer connects with Munson Line steamers at Nuevitas. Sailings Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Boulevard Completed. The Cuban Government has completed a fine macadamized boulevard from the townsite to Port Viaro, costing \$80,000.

La Gloria is All its Name Implies.

Not a promoter's dream but an assured fact. Our West Canasi tract, just opened, is the finest orange land in Cuba. We have also a few choice town lots for sale.

Send for our new booklets showing pictures of homes and plantations, and giving terms and conditions.

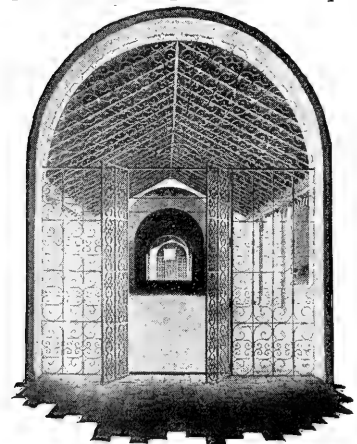
Cuban Land and Steamship Company
32 Broadway, New York City



Sugar Plantation—Cuba Railroad.

The Cuba Railroad

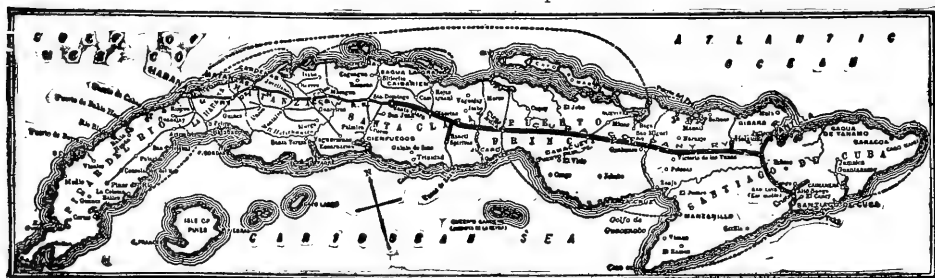
This new line completing the railroad connection between Havana and Santiago, and Antilla, on the Bay of Nipe, is of standard gauge and similar in its construction and equipment to the better class of northern lines. All of its important bridges are of steel and masonry, and the line generally is rock-ballasted. The main line passes along the center of the eastern and wider half of Cuba, and opens up a matchless and most picturesque agricultural region, and passes through the tropical forests of mahogany, cedar, lignum vitae, ebony and many other trees, hung with vines and millions of orchids. Palm trees of magnificent aspect and great variety abound everywhere. The famed Parana and Guinea grasses, covering most of the open districts and standing from six to twelve feet high and green the year round, together with frequent running streams, make this an ideal cattle country. No food has to be put up and no shelter is required. The rich soils everywhere are adapted to sugar, tobacco, cotton, corn and an endless variety of products. The swamps which occur at places along the coasts of Cuba are absent from the interior, which is high, dry and exceptionally healthy. The trade winds blow across Cuba every day, and bring to all parts fresh sea air; the extreme heat of northern summers is consequently unknown and the humidity of other tropical countries is also unknown.



A Corridor, Hotel Camaguey.

The Cuba Railroad Company's **Hotel Camaguey**, at Camaguey (formerly Puerto Principe) is by far the most popular resort in Cuba, Spanish in style, and provided with bath rooms and other modern conveniences, and is first-class in all respects.

This old city has about 40,000 inhabitants, is picturesque and is situated in a beautiful and remarkably healthy district. The hotel is especially favored by those wishing to spend some weeks or months in a matchless sub-tropical climate.



Map of The Cuba Railroad

THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine, 82-92 Beaver Street, New York

MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINE, Editors and Publishers

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Advertising Rates on Application

Vol VI.

OCTOBER, 1908

No. 11

Contents of This Number

The cover page shows a part of beautiful Colon Park, in Havana.

Political matters are becoming intensely interesting prior to the Presidential election, and the various features of it are described on pages 7 and 8.

Havana's new sewers and paving contracts, together with other Government news items, on pages 9 and 10.

Almendares River Bridge and Cienfuegos Water Works, and an illustration of the former, is on page 10.

Cuban teachers' salaries and a view of a Cuban public school interior are on page 11.

Very interesting and instructive United States newspaper comment appears on pages 11 and 13.

Further important information regarding Cuban trade regulations, prepared under the supervision of the Cuban Consul's office in this city, on pages 14 and 15.

Patents and trade-marks in Cuba, new post-offices, cable money transfers, and other matters of commercial interest, on pages 16 and 17.

Status of the Isle of Pines, coming automobile and horse races are on page 18.

Details of what a Cuban road costs will be found on page 19.

Railroad matters, showing earnings and improvements, on page 20.

Tobacco statistics, with an interesting scene of the packing department of an Havana cigarette factory, are on page 21.

Trained Goats Bring High Prices in Cuba; an interesting article, on page 22.

Further information regarding the budrot of cocoanut plants, especially written for The CUBA REVIEW by John R. Johnston, Scientific Assistant, United States Department of Agriculture, is to be found on pages 23 to 26, inclusive.

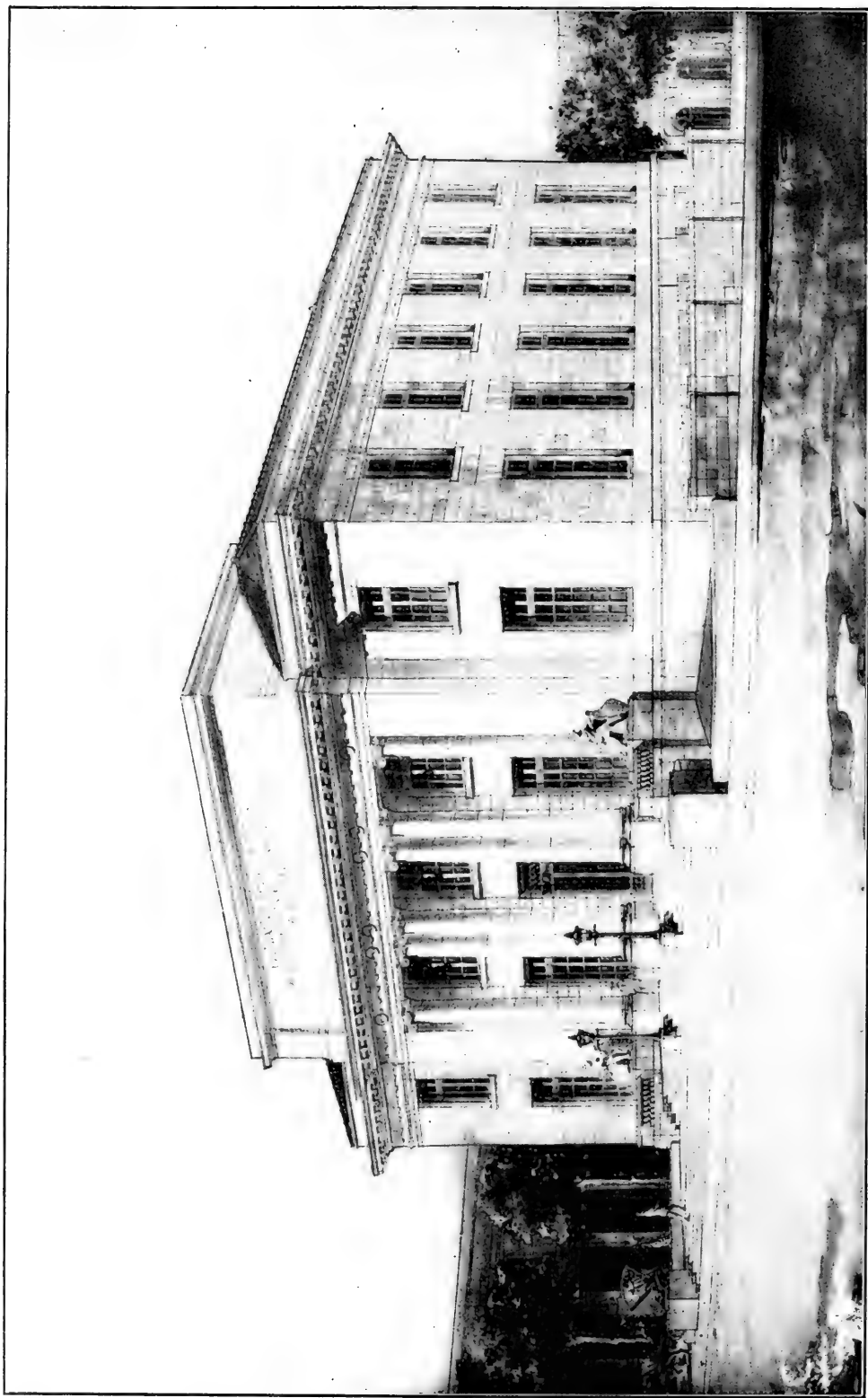
Cuban fruit prices in New York on page 26.

Willet & Gray's valuable sugar review to date, on pages 28 and 29.

The same article in Spanish will be found on pages 30 and 31.

Handsomely illustrated throughout.

Profusely illustrated throughout.



PROPOSED HALL OF JUSTICE IN PINAR DEL RIO.

The building site cost \$15,000. Building (contract price), \$120,000. Work has been under way for three months by the Department of Public Works, Bureau of Civil Construction, under the supervision of Colonel William M. Black, Supervisor of Public Works. The building will house the Audiencia of Pinar del Rio, (Provincial court for trials, civil and criminal cases) Court of First Instance of City of Pinar del Rio, Court of Instruction (Examination Judges) Municipal Court.

THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA."

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Volume VI.

OCTOBER, 1908.

Number 11.

POLITICAL MATTERS IN CUBA.

A Negro Party Formed—Liberal Divisions and Dissensions, Etc.

November 14 will be a momentous day in Cuba, when her people will hold elections for President, Vice-President, Representatives and Senators. It is the climax of the last few years of preparation, and on its result will hang the destiny of Cuba.

The situation is becoming most interesting, and as election day approaches the apathy among Cubans so noticeable in the August elections, when some forty per cent. of the voting population refrained from voting, is disappearing and a vital interest in election affairs is taking its place. Despite the formation of the negro party and party dissensions and divisions, the issue remains between the followers of Gomez and Menocal for the Presidency, Vice-Presidency and Senate. The same two parties are now against each other and the negroes for the House.

The prospects seem to favor an extremely close election for the Presidency of Cuba, and resulting discontent, no matter which party wins, is predicted by those in Washington familiar with Cuban affairs. Disorders have taken place from time to time in various places, and these have emphasized the necessity of retaining a part of the United States forces in and around Havana and other places after the new President shall have been installed, until his authority is firmly established.

In Sancti Spiritus, Santa Clara Province, a conservative meeting was the occasion of a riot, during which knives and clubs were freely used, and many injured, one conservative mortally, by a policeman. The disturbance had been anticipated, and Gov. Magoon was petitioned a week previous for the protection of the Rural Guard, the police force not being considered reliable, owing to their political affiliations. Sancti Spiritus is the home of Gen. Gomez, the liberal candidate for President of Cuba, and the mayor of the town and the police are likewise liberals. The same evening a meeting of the new negro party in Havana was broken up by disturbing liberals, but, all things considered, the disorders due to political animosity have not been frequent.

It might be well to recapitulate the main results of the August elections as partly indicating the trend of popular thought regarding the two parties.

The conservative candidates are Gen. Mario Menocal for President and Rafael Montoro for Vice-President. The Liberal party fused after the August elections, when the strength of the conservatives became strongly evident in all of the provinces, and united on Gen. José Miguel Gomez and Alfredo Zayas for President and Vice-President, respectively. The united strength of the two liberal factions in the August elections was 156,841, while the conservatives polled 105,718. Out of 82 mayors, the conservatives elected twenty-nine and the combined liberals fifty-three. The latter also secured more votes for Governors than the conservatives in all the six provinces of the island. The conservative vote exceeded the combination vote in thirteen municipalities, and in other cities it exceeded the combined liberal vote and the Independent vote. It would seem that if the liberals combined as effectually in the November elections as in those of August, their ticket would prove victorious, as the total conservative vote only exceeded by 11,477 the votes of the Gomez faction alone. The formation of a negro party

early in the month, under the leadership of Gen. Estenoz, threatened to complicate political matters, as both parties were bound to lose votes, the liberal party most of all, but the new party withdrew their presidential candidate, confining themselves to naming Representatives and Senators only.

*A Negro
Party
Formed.*

A feature of the campaign thus far was the formation early in September by the negroes of Cuba of a political association called the Agrupacion Independiente de Color, under General Estenoz. In the beginning the new organization had determined to present a full ticket, from President down, to the country, but owing to the fact that the electoral law required a certain number of electors within a certain time, the candidate for President was withdrawn and the new organization will have candidates in the field for representatives and senators only, all negroes and mulattoes. The party early in October joined the National Independents, which likewise have withdrawn from the Presidential contest, and which will support the Liberal candidate, General Gomez, during this campaign only. There are very few negroes in the Conservative party, while the ranks of the Liberals are filled with them. Hence the Conservatives believe the new negro party will draw many votes from the Liberals.

In view of the attitude of the negroes, the liberals have selected many negro candidates.

"Did the negroes possess a little more genius for organization," says the Telegraph, "the movement would be menacing, indeed, to Cuba, for they are undoubtedly strong enough to command a large share of public support. They start out with one advantage over either of the older parties, and that is that the party has a clearly defined issue at the outset, namely, THE JOBS."

Appointments of candidates for senators and representatives are creating further divisions among the liberals. The independent liberal group, headed by Senor Govin, editor of El Mundo, which recently joined the coalition liberal forces, will again separate. Juan Gualberto Gomez is the head of more dissatisfied liberals, and still others mixed up with the labor element are grouped under the leadership of General Velez. All these divisions, it is pointed out, will aid in the election of the candidates of the conservative party. On the other hand, liberal combinations among the municipal councillors have resulted in the election of a liberal president in nearly all of the city councils throughout the island, the combined

liberals easily defeating the conservative candidate, which shows that if the liberals unite on the national candidate the conservatives may meet with defeat.

The liberals assert they will obtain fifty-seven presidential electoral votes out of a total of 107. They base their calculation on the result of the last municipal elections and the majority they obtained in Havana, Oriente and Camaguey.

*Elected
Officials
Take
Office.*

Six provincial governors, eighty-one mayors and 1,248 provincial councilmen, who were elected August 1, were inducted into their various offices October 1. The new provincial and municipal laws became effective at the same time.

The American army officers who were acting as provisional governors went back to their military duties.

*Additions
to the
Voters' List.*

Cuba's Official Gazette of September 23 publishes the names of 5,000 native Spaniards who have recently become citizens of Cuba.

The majority of these men were in Cuba when the Treaty of Paris was signed and who became citizens of Cuba by reason of the fact that they did not at the time swear allegiance to Spain.

The listing of these citizens as voters has been greatly facilitated by recent decrees of Governor Magoon and the political parties are thus enrolling a large number of voters who did not count during the past provincial and municipal elections.



Julio de Cardenas y Rodriguez, again elected Mayor of Havana.

GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES, NEW LAWS, CONSULATES, TAXES, ETC.

Havana's Crude Systems of Waste Disposal.

Probably no other civilized city in the world has a more inadequate or unsanitary system for the disposal of house wastes and domestic sewage than the city of Havana. In the main part of the city rectangular stone drains serve both for house sewage and rains. These drains are mostly constructed with sides, bottom and top of soft stone, the bottom in many cases not lined and without mortar in the joints, allowing the sewage to leak away. These drains do not follow any system of grades, and in most cases the fall is slight with consequent decomposition of sewage, forming accumulations which must regularly be removed at large expense. During heavy rainfalls these drains are inadequate to carry off the rain water and consequently many parts of the city are flooded. In the suburbs provision for the disposal of domestic wastes is even more unsanitary, cesspools, street gutters and brooks serving the purpose.

It is only the fact that the Havana water supply has been kept uncontaminated that no serious epidemics have occurred from these unsanitary conditions in the city and suburbs.

A New Modern System Begun.

The new sewerage system on which work has begun is based upon a population of 600,000, with 200 people per acre for the old part of the city and 80 people per acre for the suburbs. An allowance of 150 gallons of water per capita per 24 hours, with 50% additional for maximum consumption, is made for the maximum flow in the sewers, and 150 gallons per acre per day was allowed for ground water seepage. As the present consumption of water in the city of Havana is 125 gallons per capita, this being high as compared to American and European cities, it follows that the system will be ample for future needs of the city.

The general plan also contemplates taking eventually the sewage of Casa Blanca, Regla and other nearby towns.

All sewage will be brought to a collecting well at the foot of O'Reilly street, Havana, and by means of one or two siphons carried to the general pumping station at Casa Blanca. The capacity of the centrifugal pumps to be installed there is 138,000,000 gallons per day. From the station the sewage will pass through a tunnel to a point north of Morro Castle and then 600 feet into the gulf.

Another pumping station in Vedado will take care of the low areas of that section.

Street Paving.

The bid submitted and accepted for the paving of the city of Havana was

\$5,185,919, and will comprise
500,000 sq. meters brick paving
400,000 " " block and sheet asphalt
50,000 " " Medina sandstone and
granite block
90,000 l.m. curbing.

Streets to be paved are at the discretion of the chief engineer.

The work will not begin until the sewerage work is well under way, and the contractor must keep all streets in repair for a period of five years after completion.

The specifications are very strict regarding the manner in which the work is to be carried on and little danger will result to the public health from open trenches or old sewers. All dirt excavated will be covered with lime or other disinfectant and all old deposits removed after being thoroughly disinfected.

Chief Engineer Daniel McComb is in charge of the sewerage and paving of Havana.

Many New Laws.

Decrees will be issued by the provisional government of Cuba before the end of the American occupation, more clearly defining the powers of the Cuban government in its relation to the provincial governments. Many old Spanish political laws will be superseded by statutes more applicable to rules and usages of a republican form of government and to present-day needs. Many laws will be entirely done away with, and to have in operation practically a new set of laws, established since the formation of the Cuban Republic. Col. Crowder is hard at work drafting these decrees.

Tax on Unimproved Real Estate.

Governor Magoon has ordered that the Provincial and Municipal Organic Laws adopted by the Law Advisory Commission should go into effect on October 1, and a law of municipal taxation which forms an appendix to the Municipal Law is also declared effective. Among the leading points in these laws is a clause declaring a tax on unimproved real estate within the municipalities. Heretofore tax has been levied on improved real estate only.

New Consulates.

A decree issued September 21 by Governor Magoon creates a Cuban general consulate in Holland, with residence at Rotterdam. Mario Garcia Velez is appointed consul. The honorary consulates at Rotterdam and Amsterdam have been abolished. Calixto Enamorado, Consul to Montevideo, goes to Genoa, Italy, the post recently occupied by Mr. Velez, and Pedro Mendoza Guerra goes to Montevideo.

*The
Almendares
River
Bridge.*

The plans and designs of the new Almendares River Bridge are by William Barclay Parsons, who will supervise the work for the Provisional Government. The bridge is being constructed by the Government of the Province of Havana. Appropriation was for \$200,000 and contract was awarded to Champion & Pascual of Havana for \$179,823. The bridge will be 750 feet long and 45 feet wide, all of reinforced concrete, with four arches, and will be the first viaduct concrete structure of its nature to be erected in Cuba and the second largest on the island, the bridge which is being constructed over the Yaybo River in Sancti Spiritus being the largest. Under the contract the structure must be ready by June 1, 1909. Work was begun on September 11 last.

Governor-elect Ernesto Asbert of Havana wants the bridge constructed by the federal government, instead of by the province, as the province is very short of funds at the present time, and the great expense called for by this bridge would deplete the treasury very seriously.

*Quarantine
Removed.*

The Public Health and Marine Hospital Service removed, October 1, the quarantine which had been established against Havana. The quarantine against the Province of Santiago still remains intact.

On October 2 the Texas State Health Department likewise removed the quarantine against Havana and other Cuban points, except Santiago and Cienfuegos.

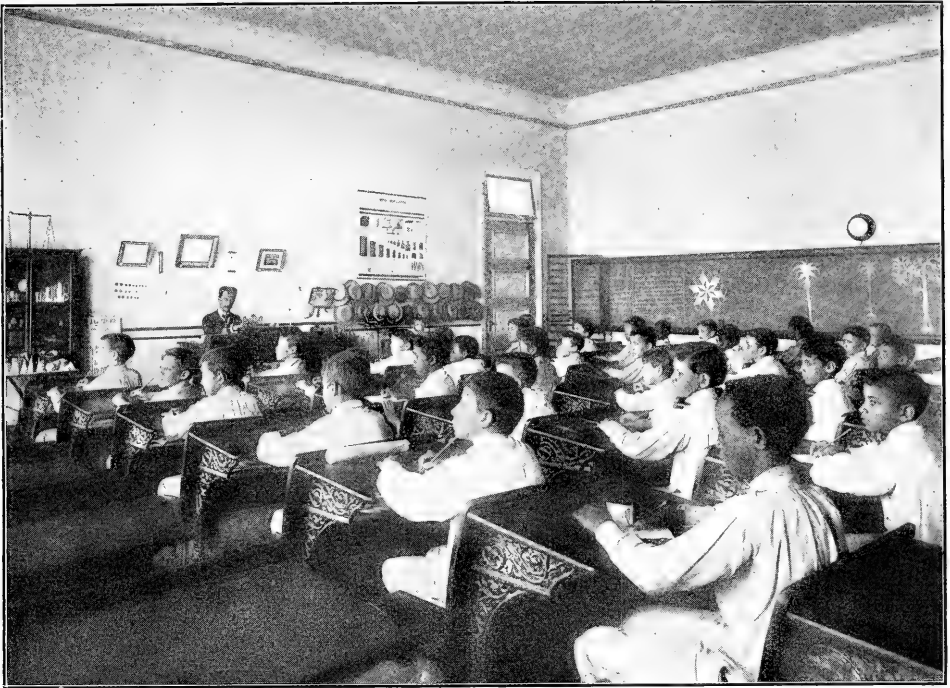
*Cienfuegos
Protests.*

On September 21, the Cienfuegos city council notified Governor Magoon that it had appealed to the Supreme Court against the action of President Roosevelt, by which Cienfuegos is required to pay three-fifths of the cost of the Cienfuegos sewerage construction, the contract for which was awarded to Hugh J. Reilly of New York. The appeal is based on the ground that the city has not the supervision of the work, but that this has been handed over to the State.

On October 6, Governor Magoon revoked the resolution taken by the Cienfuegos municipality on September 17. This resolution was to withdraw the city's offer to defray three-fifths of the expenses of completing the sewerage and the water works of the city. In commenting on this work, Fire and Water Engineering of New York says: "At Cienfuegos, as was the case with all other cities under Spanish rule up to the time of the Spanish-American war, the need of an ample supply of wholesome water both for domestic purposes and for fire protection was a crying one, and was called for, if only for sanitary reasons. The improvement will go on and be brought to a happy end, all the more that the plans have been made in accordance with the dictation of economy and efficiency, and, under existing conditions, no better contract could have been made. Governor Magoon, instead of being censured by a portion of the community, deserves praise for approving the contract for the construction of an aqueduct and appurtenant works to supply the city of Cienfuegos, Cuba, with water."



Drawing of the new bridge over the Almendares River near Havana. See description on this page.



Assembly Room of a public school in Sagua la Grande, Province of Santa Clara.

Cuban Teachers' Salaries.

The salaries of Primary School teachers in Cuba for the coming year, as fixed by Col. R. L. Bullard, supervisor of the Department of Public Instruction, are as follows: First class district, City of Havana, \$70.11 per month. Second class, cities of Pinar del Rio and Matanzas, \$50 per month, and the same amount for Cardenas, Santa Clara, Camaguey, Cienfuegos and Santiago. For the second class districts in Guanabacoa, Sagua la Grande, Sancti Spiritus, Trinidad and Manzanillo, \$47 per month; rural school \$44 per month.

The salaries of the secretaries of the various boards of education, as follows: Those having from 1 to 20 schools, \$50; from 21 to 30 schools, \$55; more than 30 schools, \$62.59 per month. The secretary of the Havana board, \$150. Those of the other provincial capitals, including Cardenas and Cienfuegos, \$100; and those of the other towns, \$83.33 per month.

Governor Magoon has appointed Mr. James Page, at present attached to the Department of Public Works as engineer for the government at Cienfuegos, where the Reilly interests are constructing water-works and sewer system for the city.

A Clever Cuban Engineer.

New York's high pressure system started four years ago for fighting fires, which uses either fresh water from the city mains or salt water from the North and East rivers, will soon be in operation.

The system was designed by Mr. I. M. de Varona, the chief engineer of the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity. This gentleman was born in Matanzas, Cuba, and is the only Cuban occupying an important place in New York city's government. He was chief engineer of the Brooklyn Water Department for several years, and was appointed to his present position because of his ability in handling the complex problems of a great city's water supply.

The Kingston, Jamaica, Daily Telegraph printed a story recently that Chinese smuggled into Cuba from Jamaican ports are being carried across on small coasting boats. The local courts have taken cognizance of the matter.

The Havana City Council has appropriated \$30,000 for next year's carnival and has asked the State to donate an equal amount for the festivities.

Spurious money in the shape of American gold coin and currency, is circulating freely in Havana, according to the Post.

UNITED STATES NEWSPAPER COMMENT.

North, East, South and West Opinions on the Elections, Past and to Come, Ultimate Annexation, Etc.

Since so much depends upon the moderation of the minority it is better for the present that Cuba should have a conservative minority and a radical government than the reverse. The future of the island republic rests really upon the wisdom of its political minority.—Pittsburg (Pa.) Gazette-Times.

Another suggestion of revolution in the Gem of the Antilles would surely lead to perpetual control by the United States.—Troy (N. Y.) Record.

Cuba is on the way to solid nationality and self-government.—The Presbyterian, Philadelphia, Pa.

The powers that shape Cuba's destiny have decided, it appears, that if the Cubans cannot govern themselves now, after all the training they have received, they will never be qualified for self-government.—Key West (Fla.) Advertiser.

have been made and contracts for expensive public works have been let without authority.—Buffalo (N. Y.) Courier.

To abandon the country to the control of a people who are not particularly anxious to control it, and who have thus far been unable to control it, would seem a mistake, but if self-rule fails under the new trial, the United States will take permanent possession of the island.—Christian Standard, Cincinnati, O.

The negroes in Cuba have called a mass meeting and propose to take charge of the government of that island. If they do, how long before the white Cubans will come to us and why should not our negroes pass over the gulf stream to find an island of their own? Meantime, will Cuba go backward as Hayti has done?—Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.

In appearance General Gomez is short, stocky, swarthy, full of nervous strength and of quick, positive manners. He has a strong face, a cold gray eye, a stubby mustache and wears his hair pompadour. He does not speak English.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Unless all precedent goes for nothing, the advent to power of a Cuban administration whose popular backing is furnished almost exclusively by the ignorant mongrel element will be signalized by such concessions to that element, and by such arrogance by its representatives in minor offices, as will mean disaster to business interests and a breakdown in the Cuban finances.

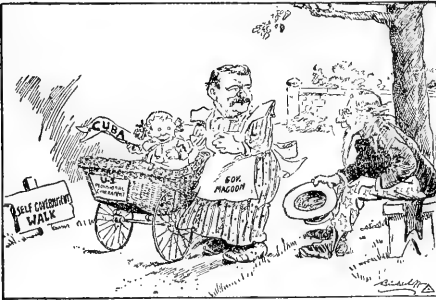
The Liberal "outs" will soon be at loggerheads with the Liberal "ins," and very probably will be found organizing fresh revolutionary movements, joining the Conservatives to that end.—St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press.

That there are several parties, that contests should be close in localities, and that they present some "surprises," are circumstances more encouraging to the hope that we shall really "get out of Cuba" in February, than if they had gone one way.—Pontiac (Mich.) Gazette.

Should Menocal be chosen President, there would be hope of the stability of the reconstituted Republic—a hope that would be wholly lacking should any one else now in the field be elected.—Nation, N. Y.

Cuba will use the Australian ballot, but if the election doesn't suit the revolutionist he will resort to the old-fashioned bushwhacker bullet.—New Brunswick (N. J.) News.

ABOUT READY TO WALK.



—Brinkhoff in Cleveland

Uncle Sam: "Say, Maggie, let's see if she can go it alone."

Vociferous Liberals have threatened that if the Conservatives were elected they would start a revolution. The United States is not going to stand any more of the revolutionary foolishness in Cuba. Having through our intervention been freed from the Spanish yoke and given a chance to build up a respectable government, the Cubans have no choice but to make good.—Springfield (Ill.) Journal.

When the provisional government was established on September 29, 1906, by Secretary Taft, the Cuban treasury had on hand \$13,625,539. Since that time the surplus named in addition to \$70,000,000 or more of revenues has been expended, and obligations have been incurred which will have to be met by bond issues. There has been not only indefensible extravagance, but a startling and wanton exercise of arbitrary power. Valuable concessions

UNITED STATES NEWSPAPER COMMENT. (Continued.)

Gov. Magoon's Policies Must be Adhered to—Cuba's Ultimate Fate Still in the Balance, Etc.

The administration is determined that before the American troops evacuate and the new Cuban government is given full swing, iron-clad pledges be given by the Cubans that the governmental policies inaugurated by Governor Magoon, and the laws and regulations he has put in force, will be adhered to and carried out consistently and in entire good faith.—Philadelphia (Pa.) Record.

The result of the coming elections is all guesswork and only one prediction can be made with any reasonable degree of confidence. It is that whatever party gets into power the best class of Cubans will before long be wishing that the Americans had retained control.—Philadelphia (Pa.) Inquirer.

Should the relation of parties be then, as it is apparently now, General Menocal will be the first President of re-enfranchised Cuba. He will, no doubt, when the American troops are withdrawn, have to meet a situation like that which caused the abdication of President Palma, but it is thought that he is the man to meet it without flinching.—The Churchman (N. Y.).

It is an open question as to whether Uncle Sam won't have to adopt the island, after all. In time, like the Philippines, it would become a most valuable asset to this country, and from its geographical location less difficult to govern.—Brooklyn (N. Y.) Times.

The returns from the recent elections in Cuba show that about sixty per cent. of the voters went to the polls. As compared with some of our Southern states, Louisiana for instance, the Cubans seem much more fully qualified for self-government so far as voting is an indication.—Boston (Mass.) World.

It is perhaps only a question of time when the United States will be forced by circumstances made by the Cubans themselves, to take over the island by annexation or some other process. There appears to be no disposition on the part of leaders of either of the political parties of the country to annex Cuba, but if it shall develop that the Cubans cannot maintain a stable government by themselves, the United States government may have to annex the island in self-defense or as a matter of self-preservation.—Albany (Ga.) Herald.

As soon as Cuba is capable of self-government she will be given a trial.—Seattle (Wash.) Times.

The United States will have made the magnificent record, opposed to all precedent in dealings of great nations with inferior ones, of having rescued a suffering and weak people from their oppressors, relinquished possibilities of vast gain for itself, spent time and money in putting the weaker nation in a condition to profit by its independence and then presented it with its national freedom as an unforced gift. — Baltimore (Md.) American.

Whatever our government may decide to do in the premises, Cuba is certainly giving evidence of conservatism and good sense.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Cuba's ultimate fate is still in the balance. The real test will come when the final detachment of United States troops leaves Havana.—Providence (R. I.) Journal.

Most Americans believe that under no circumstances should Cuba be annexed; and they are right. The Cubans will work out their own political problems with patience and time enough.—Boston Advertiser.

It is not unlikely that the Pearl of the Antilles will still have a setting of Uncle Sam's bayonets even after the limit fixed by President Roosevelt. — Philadelphia (Pa.) Ledger.

Few things have been done by "level-headed" Americans of greater value to mankind than the simple demonstration in Cuba, that human life in the tropics may be quite as healthful as in the temperate zone.—Philadelphia (Pa.) Bulletin.

Balloting is a new experience to most men in Cuba. It was not to be expected that all would avail themselves of the opportunity to vote. A large percentage of the voters in this country do not cast their ballots even after the most heated of campaigns. — St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press.

The American control being withdrawn and the Cubans left to themselves to hold elections, will there not be another sudden and panicky call for American interposition to save the peace? We look for just that to happen.—Salt Lake City (Utah) Tribune.

The ignorance of the Cubans unfits them for admission to American citizenship; nor do we need any more sugar and tobacco land. The race problem alone should make us refrain from attempting to assimilate any more aliens of the tropics.—Jamestown (N. Y.) Post.

CUBAN TRADE REGULATIONS.

Further Official Instructions Regarding Consular Invoices*—Valuable Information for Shippers and Manufacturers Sending Goods to the Island—Costly Mistakes Avoided.

(This information is furnished exclusively to The CUBA REVIEW by Victor Hugo Barranco, Attache, Consulate General of Cuba in New York, U. S. A.)

Importation of Dynamite, Fire-arms, Etc.

The importation into Cuba of dynamite, gunpowder and similar explosives is prohibited, unless the importer is able to produce a special authorization for landing issued to him by the Secretary of State of Cuba. The same applies to the shipment of cartridges (of over 22 calibre), rifles, and all other kinds of fire-arms.

Shot guns, shipped solely for sporting purposes, which do not exceed 22 calibre, and cartridges of the same calibre (or under) are allowed to land without a permit, but it is imperative to state on the consular invoice, and on the bill of lading, along side of the item: "For sporting purposes," thus avoiding trouble with the custom authorities in Cuba.

NOTE:—If, when the shipper receives an order from his customer in Cuba, either for explosives or fire-arms, he would immediately make application direct to the Secretary of State at Havana, for a shipping permit, it would save him a lot of delay and expense. But no, the majority of the Commission houses in this city—when they receive such an order from Cuba—think that all they have to do is to rush into the Consulate two or three days before sailing day, and secure a permit from the Consul. The result is that the Steamship Company refuses to accept the goods, and they then remain on the dock for several days, or sometimes weeks, before they receive a permit from Cuba, or before there is another steamer.

Goods Shipped to Cuban Ports Where There is no Cuban Custom House.

Merchandise shipped from the United States, and consigned to parties residing in a seaport in Cuba where there is no Cuban custom house, is not allowed to land without a written permit issued by the collector of customs of the nearest port. It is advisable for shippers, when they have an order to ship goods to those ports where there is no custom house, to first secure a permit before shipping, thus avoiding trouble with the authorities in Cuba?

Automobiles.

Tourists visiting the island taking their automobiles, with the object of remaining for a short time, are required, in order to avoid delay in the entry and clearance of the machine at the Cuban custom house, to take out Consular certificates, from the port of shipment, giving the actual value of the machine, and

stating on the Consular invoice that it is to be re-exported, in whatever length of time the case may be; also being sure to state whether it is an American or foreign car. The duty on automobiles imported into Cuba is 25% ad valorem, but if the machine is re-exported within three (3) months after the date of importation, 75% of the amount paid is refunded. A bond can be given to the collector.

The same rule applies to automobile firms or persons taking automobiles to Cuba, with the intention of doing business with them for the period of three (3) months.

Personal Effects.

Several inquiries are made daily at the Consulates, by persons contemplating going to Cuba, in regard to their personal effects, and whether or not a Consular invoice is required.

This question is explained as follows: Wearing apparel, toilet objects, and articles for personal use, bed and table linen, books, portable tools and instruments, theatrical costumes, jewels, and table service bearing evident trace of having been used, imported by travelers in their luggage in quantities proportionate to their class, profession and position, enter free of duty. No invoice is required.

NOTE:—The collector of customs may exact a bond for the exportation of these articles when deemed necessary by him.

Commercial Travelers Taking Samples Into Cuba.

Many business houses in the United States are under the impression that in order to send their salesmen to Cuba with samples, to introduce their goods throughout the Island, they must secure from the Cuban Government a license, and go through a lot of "red tape" with the Cuban customs authorities when they arrive there. This is erroneous, as no license is required. All that the salesman need do when he arrives in Cuba, is to make a declaration before the collector, stating the length of time he is going to remain there, and also stating the value of the samples. No Consular invoice is required, unless samples are shipped as freight.

Samples carried by commercial travelers pay duty in Cuba subject to a refund of 75% of the amount paid if

* The first article was printed in the June, 1908, issue of the Cuba Review.

re-exported within three months after the date of importation, and if upon presentation at the custom house for re-exportation said samples are positively recognized and identified as being those upon which duty has been paid, and provided further that the appraised value of said samples shall not exceed \$500.

NOTE:—The following are admitted free of duty: Samples of felt, wall-paper, and tissues, when they do not exceed 40 centimeters in length; also samples of trimmings in small pieces of no commercial value or possible application. Standard text-books for the use of schools, etc. Salesmen taking lithographs, posters, manufacturers' catalogues, calendars and folders, for advertising purposes only, having no commercial value, and designed for free distribution, are informed that these samples are also admitted free of duty.

Free List Additions to the Cuban Tariff. (Gaceta Oficial, September, 1908.)

Moving Pictures.

Moving picture machines, and all their accessories, imported into Cuba, by individuals for the sole purpose of giving public exhibitions, are admitted free of duty, as are also trained animals, portable theaters, panoramas, wax figures and other similar objects for public entertainment, and which are imported temporarily for not longer than three months, unless extension be granted by the collector of customs, provided bond be given.

NOTE:—There is to-day in Cuba, a good field for the enterprising "Yankee" in which to give public moving-picture exhibitions. There are at present many Americans touring the Island giving such exhibitions.

Tobacco Imported to the U. S. and Returned.

All tobacco imported into the United States from Cuba, and which for any reason is returned, in order to avoid the paying of duty in Cuba on its arrival, it is necessary to accompany, together with a Consular invoice certified to by the Cuban Consul, the landing certificate signed by a deputy collector of customs of the United States, duly legalized by the Cuban Consul—in whatever port the shipment is made.

Simple Instructions for the Establishing of a Company in Cuba.

Foreign associations which desire to establish themselves or create branches in Cuba, shall present and have recorded in the Registro Civil de la Habana (Civil Register of Havana), besides their statutes and the documents prescribed for by the Cuban authorities, the certificate issued by the Cuban Consul in whatever country the corporation is organized—stating that said companies have been incorporated and authorized according to the laws of the

respective countries. A copy of the certificate of incorporation and also that of the by-laws of the company, are required to be legalized by the Cuban Consul in whatever country the corporation is organized, before it can be valid in Cuba. The fee for registering in Havana is \$10 U. S. gold.

For Registering of a Trademark in Cuba.

Persons or corporations desiring to register a foreign trademark in Cuba—in order to insure its protection—must make written application to the Hon. Secretario de Agricultura, Industria y Comercio, Havana, Cuba, accompanying a certified copy of the foreign registration duly legalized by a Cuban Consul in whatever country the certificate of trademark is issued. The registration fee is \$12.50 U. S. gold.

For the Protection of a Patent in Cuba.

Persons or corporations desiring to register a foreign patent in Cuba—in order to insure its protection—must make written application to the Hon. Secretario de Agricultura, Industria y Comercio, Havana, Cuba, accompanying a certified copy of the foreign registration duly legalized by a Cuban Consul in whatever country the certificate of patent is issued. The registration fee is \$35 U. S. gold.

Free List of Beekeepers' Supplies.

The following list is given of beehives and beekeepers' supplies which enter free of duty in Cuba:

Wooden beehives with grooves in the corners; squared honey-comb boxes; small wheels for cutting honey-comb; tin honey extractors; extractor frames; honey knives, straight and triangular; "Navajon," apparatus for extracting new honey and making syrup for the bees; Swiss wax extractor (Root); Swiss wax extractor in the sun (Doolittle); Swiss wax extractor in the sun (Boardman), perforated zinc for separating beehives (Tinker and Root) department for queen bee and drone; honey-comb frames; hot smoking apparatus (Corneil), hot smoking apparatus (Crane), cold smoking apparatus (Clark), cold smoking apparatus (Bingham); brushes for cleaning beehives; net for closing bees; swarm catchers; veil wax protectors; globe wax protectors; boxes for shipping beehives with apartments; wire apparatus for taking out beehives; pasteboard boxes for honey-combs; tanks to keep syrup for bee nourishment; apparatus apparatus for catching queen bees and for protecting queen bee's cell (West); apparatus for catching queen bees and transferring them to their cells (Muller).

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Patents and Trade-marks in Cuba.

Some years ago the attention of the authorities and of the merchants of Cuba was called to extortions by individuals who had registered trade-marks which had not been registered, or which had lapsed, and through negligence had not been renewed. Many merchants and manufacturers were forced to pay large sums to these unscrupulous people, many of whom had grown rich in the business, without being able to procure a remedy within the law.

The Cuban trade-mark law does not provide for notice of expiration to the beneficiary, and the patent law, without investigating whether prior rights exist before giving the concession is the cause of costly lawsuits, for anyone without labor and almost without cost, can patent an article that another manufactures, or which is in general use, and with it secure the right to prevent its manufacture and even to prosecute all those who handle it, obliging the real owners to adopt expensive legal measures before they can sell their own goods.

It may be said, however, that on proving a prior right justice is secured, but all people do not like lawsuits, no matter how righteous their cause, and they avoid litigation by paying large sums to those who have stolen their trade-marks or infringed their patents.

To reform these laws so as to prevent abuse of this kind, it would be desirable to create a government commission to examine all petitions for patents and trade-marks, and advertise them in order that those who have prior rights may be informed and have time to present their own claims. The patent law should grant registration only to the rightful claimants. To avoid lawsuits originating from the false registry of trade-marks, names, etc., an intelligence office examining all petitions for registration and recording all trade-marks. There is no association better adapted for this work than the Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Navigation of Cuba.—Avisador Comercial, Havana.

New Post-offices.

On September 15 a post-office was opened at Campo Florido, in the province of Havana.

A new money order station has been established at Mayajigua, Santa Clara province.

A new post-office has been established in the province of Camaguey, at San Miguel.

A new telegraph office was opened July 16 at Santa Cruz del Norte.

A money order department has been added to the post office at Arcos de Canasi in the same province.

Further new offices have been established at Managua, Arroyo Arenas and Caimito, all in Havana province. The

two former have been equipped for limited telegraph service.

Travelers and Their Samples.

Under Spanish laws commercial travelers on entering Cuba were licensed to transact business. During the first intervention the matter was decided by the different municipal councils, who on the payment of a prescribed fee, were allowed to do business for one month. Although there has been no repeal there is now no fee charged or collected.

Certain samples are admitted free under the Cuba tariff and these are:

Sec. 326. Samples of felt, wall paper, and tissues, when:

(a) They do not exceed 40 centimeters in length, measured in the warp or length of the piece, even when such samples have the entire width of the piece. The width shall, for tissues, be determined by the list, and for felts and wall paper by the narrow border which has not passed through the press.

(b) Samples not having these indications shall only be admitted free of duty when they do not exceed 40 centimeters in any dimension.

(c) In order to avoid abuse, the samples declared for free entry must have cuts at every 20 centimeters of their width, so as to render them unfit for any other purpose.

Sec. 327. Samples of trimmings in small pieces of no commercial value or possible application.

In the case of other samples only a partial remission of the duty is provided for in the following note to Section 327 of the tariff:

Note.—No other samples than those provided for in Sec. 326 and Sec. 327 are admitted free of duty; provided that ordinary and usual commercial samples, imported by bona fide commercial travelers in their baggage, after examination and identification by the customhouse, upon re-exportation within three months after the date of their importation, are entitled to a refund of 75 per cent. of the duties paid thereon, if upon presentation at the customhouse for re-exportation said samples shall be positively recognized and identified as being those upon which duty has been paid, and provided further that the appraised value of said samples shall not exceed \$500.—U. S. Consular Report.

The First Textile Factory.

The first textile factory to be installed in Cuba is to be opened within a short time in Matanzas. The owner, an American, proposes at first to manufacture stockings and later import cotton for the manufacture of cloth.

Many Texas farmers who raise hogs report excellent results in feeding peanuts. Very little if any of the crop is ever threshed, the general practice being to bale the vine and nut together.

Cable Money Transfers.

The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company announces that the company will accept money to be transferred to the following places in Cuba via New York-Havana cable: Havana, Caibarien, Camaguey, Cardenas, Cienfuegos, Manzanillo, Matanzas, Mayari, Sagua and Santiago.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS AND GENERAL NOTES.

New York Mahogany and Cedar Prices.

Mahogany.—There was very little movement during the past month. The receipts, although larger than those of the previous month, were below the average, and have been sold, together with a small part of the stock that was on hand, the stock in first hands remaining practically the same.

Cedar.—There was a marked falling off in the number of ports represented last month. All of the wood received has been sold, together with a small part of the stock that was on hand, reducing the holdings in first hands to a much smaller amount than they have been in

some time past.—George F. Herrman, October 1, 1908.

Custom House Revenues.

Custom House revenues during the month of September, 1908, were \$1,565,556.31, and the revenue from all sources in the same period amounted to \$2,144,996.53.

The revenues of the present fiscal year amount to \$7,423,520.24, and the total expenses in the same period were \$10,010,461.69.

On September 30 the balance on hand in the Treasury of Cuba was \$4,541,135.39.—El Avisador Comercial, Havana.



THEATRES OF CUBA.—Teatro la Caridad at the City of Santa Clara.

Cuban Theaters.

The theaters present some interesting points of contrast when compared with those in the United States. The buildings are regular palaces, having been built under the Spanish rule when money was no consideration, but the scenery used is of paper and fire extinguishers are unknown. The sets are

nailed to the stage, instead of being screwed on with large screws, as in our theaters. Moving picture shows have an immense following, as have the vaudeville entertainments. Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Clark of Findlay, Ohio, will arrive in Cuba this month and open up ten or twelve moving picture shows in the various large cities of the island.

GENERAL NOTES—(Continued).

Isle of Pines—Coming Automobile and Horse Races—West India Hurricanes, Etc.**Status of the Isle of Pines.**

The status of the Isle of Pines will have to be settled definitely within the next twelve or eighteen months. That island is just about the size of Rhode Island. It is highly productive of fruits and vegetables and is dominated now and has been for the past eight years by people who have gone there from the United States.

The Cuban government has claimed that the island still belongs to it. But the late Senator Morgan of Alabama maintained stoutly to the day of his death that the Isle of Pines was ceded to the United States in the Paris treaty by Spain just as Porto Rico and other islands were. For some cause a combination among the Republicans in the Senate would never permit this matter to come to a settlement.

Senator Morgan was the staunch friend of the Americans who have invested their money in the Isle of Pines, and their committee sent to Washington to demand recognition used to make his committee room their headquarters. Senator Morgan, if he was unable to have the status of the island fixed managed to prevent any action which gave Cuba the right to dominate affairs in the Isle of Pines.

It is said that the finest oranges and pineapples sent to our markets are grown on the Island of Pines. The oranges are so solid and juicy that they are said to average about 95 pounds to the box. Americans own most of the groves.—Washington despatch to the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

Studying West Indian Hurricanes.

The observatory of the Jesuit Fathers at Belen, in Havana, has recorded atmospheric conditions and for thirty years has studied cyclones. In doing this a work of enormous value to humanity at large and to the shipping world in particular has been done. Father Viñes in 1877 published his "Inquiries Into the Question of West Indian Hurricanes," which became the keystone of all future knowledge on the subject. When the exactitude of his forecasts had been proved, the Spanish government, the great steamship companies, the cable lines and the chambers of commerce issued orders that captains on their arrival in port should transmit to the observatory notes of any observations of meteorological interest which had occurred during the voyage.

Father Viñes died in 1893, but the records are still taken with the same exactitude, the forecasts are still made from the barometric readings and cable observations, and the results cabled all over the Caribbean and the Gulf.

On September 18, Havana's City council finally decided to include in the coming year's budget the sum of \$10,000 to aid the Belen Observatory.

Automobile Course Ready.

With the construction of a small piece of road from Guayabal to Caimito, the much-needed circular course of 28 miles from Havana for automobile races has been completed. The course now leads to the main road to Guanajay, turning before reaching Artemisa to Guayabal and thence to Caimito, reaching the main road near this point.

The new stretch of road has been built at the request of farming interests in the neighborhood of Caimito and the repeated requests of the automobile interests who have long wanted a course for their annual meetings.

It is expected that races will be held next February.

Horse Racing in Cuba.

Many of the owners racing on the Northern circuit have made plans of shipping their stables to Cuba. Most of them will go via New York and Baltimore. F. W. Gerhardt, one of the official handicappers of the Ontario Jockey Club, and also clerk of the scales here, has been selected as secretary of the Cuba Jockey Club.—Buffalo (N. Y.) Express.

Immigrants Needed.

"Cuba," says the Havana Telegraph, "has an area four-fifths as large as England, but a population of but 2,000,000 to England's 34,000,000. Cuba's arable area is equal to that of Java, which supports a population of 20,000,000. In view of these facts can there be any doubt that Cuba's greatest need is immigrants?"

Baracoa, on the Northeast coast, suffered severely on October 3 and 4 from a heavy storm. The custom house, which was in the course of construction, and many other buildings, were destroyed. Many banana plantations and fruit groves were badly damaged.

The United Electric Company of Cuba has been authorized to install for public lighting purposes an electric plant in the town of Placetas, Santa Clara province, and another has been authorized at San Luis, Pinar del Rio.



Bee keeping in Cuba. An apiary of an American colonist near Matanzas. See free list of supplies admitted into Cuba, on page 15.

Contract Prices on Road Work in Cuba.

The road, which was telford-macadam, four miles long, was situated on the main road from Havana (the capital of the province of the same name) to Batabano (the seaport on the south coast), in the province of Havana. It was three miles from Benucal, situated on the United Railways of Havana and "La Salud," situated on the Western Railway of Havana, lay two miles to the south. Both towns were connected with the work by a telford-macadam road.

The cost of materials and labor was as follows:

Portland cement, \$3.50 per bbl.
Soft coal, \$20 per ton.
Labor, \$1.20 per 10-hour day.
Foreman, \$75 per month.
Sub-foreman, \$1.50 per day.
Timekeeper, \$1.50 per day.
Machinist road roller, \$3 per day.
Rent to government for road roller, \$10 per working day.
Rock crusher, including coal and engineer, \$7.50 per day.
Mule carts with driver, \$2.50 per day.
Ox carts (1 yoke), \$2 per day.
Four-ton road roller, with three yoke of oxen, \$3.50 per day.
The longest haul for rock was 1.5 miles.

The contract prices were as follows:

9,180 cu. yds. earth excavation at 19.5 cts.	\$1,790.10
1,021 cu. yds. rock excavation at 56 cts.	571.76
26,726 cu. yds. embankment at 28 cts.	7,483.28
4 miles telford-macadam (6 ins. telford, 4 ins. macadam), at \$6,030 per mile	24,120.00
16,404 lin. ft. moving and rebuilding dry rubble stone fence 3.5 ft. high at 49 cts..	1,476.36
27,559 lin. ft. 7-strand barbwire fence at 7 cts.	1,929.13
131 lin. ft. (22.5 ins. diameter) cement pipe at \$3.60	479.46
1 reinforced concrete culvert (1 meter or 3.29 ft. by 7.50 meters) or 23.66 ft.	450.00
1 cement and brick section house for two families of road-menders	4,600.00
Total	\$41,900.09

The contractor made a profit of 8 to 8.5 per cent. on the entire contract. Mr. Chas. McKercher, assistant engineer, department of public works, Camaguey, Cuba, was engineer in charge of the work, and we are indebted to him for the information given above.—Engineering-Contracting, Chicago.

RAILROADS AND FINANCIAL.

Report of the Cuba Company—Earnings of the United Railways of Havana, the Havana Electric Co., Etc.

Cuba Railroad Annual Report.

In the annual report of the Cuba Railroad Company to June 30, 1908, the gross earnings were reported as \$2,039,467.95, the operating expenses as \$1,318,180.36, and the net earnings as \$721,287.59. The surplus was \$1,093,286.66.

Sir W. C. Van Horne, president of the company, says in his report:

"The year was an unfavorable one for business in Cuba, owing mainly to the serious shortage in the sugar crop, resulting from the drought of a year ago—a shortage of more than five hundred thousand tons as compared with the preceding crop. The natural effect of this heavy loss in Cuba's chief product was aggravated by the financial conditions which prevailed in the world during the year and which added to the difficulties of the planters by cutting off their usual sources of money for the harvesting and handling of their crops. The direct losses fell chiefly upon the western and older half of the island, but all of Cuba was affected by the scarcity of money and the withholding of usual credits. In these circumstances your directors have much gratification in being able to report increases, although small, in earnings and profits. The districts served by your railway suffered but little from last year's drought and the growing crops at the present time are most promising. The cultivation of the lands in the vicinity of the railway is constantly extending, and the new towns are growing rapidly."

Santiago de las Vegas, in Pinar del Rio province, on the line of the Western Railways, will have a new concrete station, 25 x 90 feet, soon. The railway company intends to erect many more such stations, and it has installed at its Cristina yards a plant for making concrete blocks.

New stations will also be built at Candelaria and San Cristobal.

September Havana Railways Earnings.

United Railways of Havana and Regla Warehouses, 1908-1907.

Earnings week ending September 5 were £12,243, a decrease of £2,002 in earnings as compared with 1907.

Earnings week ending September 12 were £12,846, a decrease of £651 as compared with 1907.

Earnings week ending September 19 were £12,037, a decrease of £2,925 as compared with 1907.

Earnings week ending September 26 were £11,719, a decrease of £862 as compared with 1907.

United Railways of Havana, 1908-1907.

Earnings up to the week ending September 5, 1908, were £114,564, a decrease of £19,868 in the current economic year of 1908-09.

To the week ending September 12, earnings were £127,410, a decrease of £20,519.

To the week ending September 19, earnings were £139,447, a decrease of £23,444.

To the week ending September 26, earnings were £151,166, a decrease of £24,306 in the economic year.

Havana Electric Railroad Co., 1908-1907.

Week ending September 6, earnings were \$37,600.40, an increase of \$1,661.65 over the same week in 1907.

Week ending September 13, earnings were \$36,581, an increase of \$1,396,000 over 1907.

Week ending September 20, earnings were \$34,918.20, an increase of \$1,113.35 as compared with last year.

Week ending September 27, earnings were \$33,781.70, an increase of \$1,143.50 as compared with the same week in 1907.

Total receipts to date, the earnings were \$1,405,403, an increase of \$92,281 during the fiscal year 1908-09.



Branches of the National Bank of Cuba, fifteen in all, throughout the Island.
(The area of Cuba is equal to that of the State of New York.)



Cigarette manufacturing in Havana. A scene in the hand packing department of the "El Siboney" factory. The conveyor is seen going at full speed. It also shows the different style in the package, showing different brands of cigarettes that are manufactured by the company. The girl to the right has a number of stamps in her hand ready to attach to the packages. This stamp is placed on all boxes of cigarettes which are made for local consumption, and represents the tax levied on manufactured tobacco under the \$35,000,000 army loan. Standing against the wall are to be seen packages of cut tobacco. This class of tobacco is more for export than for local use.

CUBAN TOBACCO.

The quality of this year's tobacco crop is reported better than for many previous years, according to El Tobacco, the raw tobacco sales for 12 months ending September 3 amounting to 25,976,200 pounds, the largest ever recorded for the same period.

"The exportation of raw tobacco during August amounted to 108,480 pounds more than for the same month in 1907. Exportation of manufactured cigars has decreased.

Italy's Imports.—Imports of leaf tobacco by Italy from Cuba in the last two fiscal years are as follows:

1904-5.	
Quantity, pounds.....	55,000
Value	\$21,700.
1906-7.	
Quantity, pounds.....	72,000
Value	\$37,500
Price per 100 pounds:	
1904-5.....	\$39.17
1906-7.....	\$56.68
—U. S. Government Report.	

Heavy Tobacco Receipts.

No two months' receipts from the country for the past five years surpass that of August and September in 1908.

Packers were unusually active in getting their goods to market, for several reasons. One was that many buyers were in Havana and there was a good chance of making a sale. Some say, too, that packers are anxious to get their packings into Havana before the Cuban election, when there may possibly be trouble in the country. The numbers of bales received were as follows:

	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
August ..	72,871	110,273	75,691	79,657	91,305
September	84,763	68,536	40,173	85,825	123,013

Total ..157,634 178,809 115,864 165,482 214,318

Business in the Havana cigar factories continues about the same. Orders are not too much in evidence, and some factories are making a very small number of cigars. Some, however, are getting in better orders, and expect soon to be able to increase their forces.

Receipts of tobacco in bales from the country since January 1 were as follows: Vuelto Abajo, 203,912; Semi-Vuelta, 12,711; Partido, 28,163; Matanzas, 413; Santa Clara (Remedios), 108,080; Puerto Principe, 469; Santiago de Cuba, 8,449; total, 362,197 bales. — Havana, Oct. 9, 1908. Tobacco Leaf, N. Y.

GOAT TEAMS OF CUBA.

Trained Animals Bring High Prices—Great Demand for Goat's Milk in Cuba—Elaborate Outfits for Children's Use.

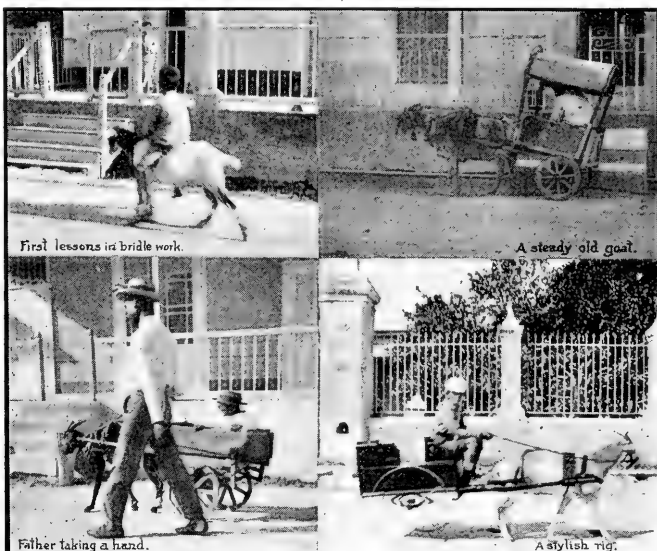
Cuba is a wonderful country for goat teams. There are all kinds of vehicles, of miniature proportions, hauled along the roads by well-trained goats. One would hardly believe that the goat could be made to do such good work in harness. People who come to Cuba from other lands, and go out through Vedado, or Marianao, meet numerous little outfits drawn quite speedily and steadily along the streets just like any of the horse and cattle vehicles. There are also a number of goat teams in the city of Havana. Suitable goats are selected while young and efforts made to train them to the harness. Often the youngster is permitted to run alongside of the father or mother at first, the same as the young colt is permitted to follow along with the mother in the hitch up. Sometimes it is secured to the shafts alongside of the parent. Some of the goat trainers depend a great deal upon the boys to assist them. The latter ride upon them and succeed in subduing them after a few days.

There are thousands of goats to select from, due to the great demand for goat's milk in Cuba. There are goat milk industries which thrive exceedingly well, and the trainers go to these people to obtain promising young stock for the shafts. Market people and bottle collectors, of course, utilize any kind of goats for hauling their junk wagons through the streets, and these can be purchased for a few dollars each, but the perfectly trained goat has a regular market value.

Poor people are relieved of much labor by goats in hauling their stock. The washerwomen for the troops stationed in Cuba come with great piles of laundry heaped on a goat rig, the patient animal standing at the gate while the goods are removed. There are also peddlers of wares who go through the streets with heavily laden little wagons which are hauled by these animals.

The reader would be surprised, if he were to visit some of the places where the goat teams are kept. Miniature stables as neatly fitted as one could wish are common. Many

of the Cubans do not take much care of their goats, and when not using them permit them to ramble through the junk piles of the yard, seeking refuse to eat. Others who use them continuously give them the best care, forage being purchased regularly



First lessons in bridle work.

A steady old goat.

Father taking a hand.

A stylish rig.

Courtesy of Harness, N. Y.
GOATS IN CUBA AND THEIR VARIOUS USES.

and fed to them at the right time, developing animals that are sleek and trim.

The goat vehicles are exceedingly elaborate, being constructed with ordinary box bodies, fitted with two or four wheels.—Harness (N. Y.).

Goat's milk is especially beneficial for invalids, child-Richer Than dren and cookery in general.

Cow's Milk. It has the peculiar advantage of being odorless unless contaminated by foreign substances. It is, again, absolutely free from the germs of tuberculosis, and is rich in nutritive qualities, and is more easily digested than cow's milk. The flavor generally associated with goat's milk is due to the fact that the animals have not been kept scrupulously clean, and also to the fact that goat's milk is affected, as is cow's milk, by the character of the feed. When goats are as carefully herded as cows and their feed as closely watched their milk loses this foreign taste and is difficult to distinguish from cow's milk. The only difference is that goat's milk is richer, thicker, and slightly sweeter, since it contains a larger percentage of sugar and cream and less water.

BUDROT OF COCONUT PLANTS.

United States Department of Agriculture—Bureau of Plant Industry—Laboratory of Plant Pathology.

Washington, D.C., Sept. 16, 1908.

Editor The Cuba Review,
New York City.

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 9th inst. has been received, and in reply I would say that while I am not prepared to give full recommendations as to a method of treatment for the coconut budrot disease, yet, from my two years studies in Cuba, Jamaica, Trinidad and Demarara, I have received several ideas which it seems advisable to bring immediately to the notice of the many planters who are attempting to save their profitable coconut groves from total destruction.

It would appear that both the scientific workers and the planters use little patience in determining the early symptoms of the disease. The general consensus of opinion is that the early signs of budrot are the falling over of the central folded and undeveloped leaves,

and, as a sort of secondary consideration, the premature falling of the nuts and browning and falling of the leaves. The idea foremost in mind when speaking of budrot is that the center of the crown of the tree, or the heart, or cabbage, as it is variously spoken of, is affected by a vile-smelling, soft putrefaction of the tissues. Various methods are recommended to cure the trees of this condition. One writer advises applying copper sulphate to the crown until the tree is cured, but not explaining the effect of the copper sulphate so as to enable the worker to apply it intelligently, and to know whether it is doing any good or not. So the chances are that he would keep on applying the chemical until the tree was dead, for, as a matter of fact, copper sulphate could cure a diseased tree *only under very limited conditions*. The same criticism holds true for any other chemical that has been recommended for application to the crown of the coconut



(Reproduced by permission of the Estacion Central Agronomica de Cuba.)

Cocoanut tree hopelessly affected by the budrot. The youngest, undeveloped leaf held out by the man in the top is rotten, and the lower leaves are turning yellow. Stumps of dead trees are shown each side.



(Reproduced by permission of the Estacion Central Agronomica de Cuba.)

Two cocoanut trees which have died from the budrot. On the affected tree on the left the leaves are beginning to turn yellow.

tree affected with budrot. Various writers strongly recommended flaming the trees, but with their recommendations give so little explanation of the expected effect of the treatment, that unless used by an expert, it is worse than none. Some planters, curiously enough, flame the base of the tree instead of the crown, as is customary, and, I must say, with almost as much reason. Still another recommendation is to dig a trench about two feet deep around the trees, presumably to better the drainage. There is no doubt that this, in some coconut groves, would better conditions, but the absurdity of it as a treatment for budrot is evident when so many cases of the disease are found on hillsides and hilltops, with perfect drainage.

It is far from my wish to discourage workers on the disease from an attempt to discover a remedy. It is very possible that in the course of time by happy chance some worker will hit upon a method that will cure a diseased tree with little expense or trouble. I have high hopes of accomplishing that myself. My success or failure will be known later. For the present I wish

to point out certain facts, a knowledge of which I deem essential to success in this direction, but which appear to be either little known or completely ignored.

The so-called budrot disease is one that culminates in the rot of the center of the crown or cabbage. The central leaves *may be* the first ones affected, and if so, the death of the tree is likely to occur within a few weeks, or at most a few months. But, as a matter of fact, *the majority of cases of budrot* begin at the base of the leaves, either on the outside or inside, and may be present many months before attacking the central leaves. I have personally observed the disease to be present in this form for a period of seven months and know that the disease was there when I began my observations, and that it was there when I closed my observations after the seven months' period, and that the middle leaves, the heart of the tree, were in no way affected. New and healthy flower spikes opened and set a good quantity of nuts. In a certain grove, of which I have complete notes, at my last observations, August 5 and 6 of this year, there were altogether 125 trees, of which 40 were per-

fectly healthy so far as I could tell, while the remaining 85 all had the beginning budrot, i. e., the disease at the base of the leaves and swords, but not a single case had yet any signs of the rot in the center of the crown or cabbage. How do I know this is budrot at all? Because when I began my notes on the grove there were 175 trees in all, of which 17 were rotted at the heart, the well-known form of budrot. These rotted ones were all cut down. During the next seven months 34 more trees which had, when I first began, the beginning of budrot at the base of the leaves only, became rotted to the very heart. Because, also, I have seen a tree, one of several, bearing 25 or 30 healthy green leaves with no appearance of yellowing, and about 16 spikes containing in all more than 100 nuts, and 4 or 5 green swords, but with one spike which had dropped all of its nuts (these were about two inches in diameter). The center of the crown was perfectly healthy. It was determined that the tree was diseased at the base of the one spike which was minus its nuts. This spike with its subtending leaf was removed, but no care was taken to disinfect the adjacent portions of the tree. In two weeks the other spikes began to lose their nuts until the tree held scarcely 30 nuts. Twenty-one leaves were removed one by one from this standing tree, and the disease could be plainly seen at the leaf bases, and at the bases of the spikes which were losing their nuts. In this case the disease had not yet reached the central leaves, but observe that in many cases in which I found the rot to be in the center this condition was nearly always preceded by a gradual shedding of the nuts, and the progress of the disease at the base of the leaves. Moreover, in the case of some trees which had healthy central leaves, but whose nuts were gradually failing, I have removed all the lower leaves and spikes up to as high as the lowest healthy-appearing sword, thus leaving three or four green swords and six or seven upright only half-opened green leaves. I pruned the trees in this way and left just an advancing margin of the rot. This infected the healthy sword and in the course of a few days it split and discolored, wilted flower spike emerged instead of a healthy white one. I left this diseased flower spike with the diseased tissues for a week or so and then removed the spike and subtending leaf, but not disinfecting the adjacent tissues. By a slit into the lowermost remaining sword it was seen to be perfectly healthy. In the course of a week it, too, had turned to a chocolate brown. Thus if left the disease would gradually spread from the outside to the inner and softer tissues of the heart which would succumb rapidly to the disintegrating action.

Budrot in its beginning appears as water-soaked areas varying in size from tiny spots to places 7 or 8 inches in length at the base of the leaves or spikes or swords, or on the

upper part of the trunk itself, spreading into the fibrous and moist "strainer" through to the next inner leaf. The progress of the disease in these hard leaf base tissues is slow, but in the soft central leaf tissues it is very rapid.

From this brief sketch of the symptoms and progress of the budrot disease it would seem as though we might more rationally proceed with methods of treatment. For the present I shall leave the methods with the workers themselves. I wish them first to verify the truth of the above observations, for there are many that will doubt if I am working with budrot at all. It may be desirable to add here that my studies have largely been carried on in the tops of the trees, and are not incomplete observations made from the ground, or by the unsatisfactory way of felling the trees. I have ascended the healthy and diseased trees, have noted the condition of the tree when in perfect health, when losing a few nuts, when showing discolored flower spikes, and when rotten to the very heart; have spent hours at the summit of a single tree removing and studying the leaves and spikes one by one, until the center was reached, sometimes healthy and sometimes in a putrid condition, and have spent days and weeks simply studying pruning, inoculating and treating in various ways.

In the light of this knowledge what is the value of application of chemicals to the crown of the tree? They cannot be made to reach all the infected parts. Of what value is flaming? The heat cannot reach all the diseased parts unless it is of such a strength as to kill a tree, and drainage need not be considered as it has essentially to do with the soil conditions, a matter perfectly appropriate in considerations of the general health of the tree, but entirely irrelevant in a study of the budrot.

Not only is applying chemicals to the tree uncertain as a remedy, but unsatisfactory in other ways. If weak chemicals are used the diseased tree may pursue its own way and put forth new leaves and new flowers, and set good nuts, as it often does, although diseased. If strong chemicals are used there is danger of poisoning the trees and making a bad matter worse. In regard to flaming, it is practically impossible to control the amount of heat applied, so that it is usually too strong or not strong enough, but, as I have remarked above, it is useless anyway. If the heat applied is little the diseased tree may, as in case of the use of the chemical, put forth new leaves, new flower spikes and set good nuts in spite of the treatment, a thing it often does to my knowledge. Moreover, flaming is to be studiously avoided for the reason that it chars the leaf base and causes the old leaf or leaf base to hang on indefinitely, furnishing lodging places for debris, and holding too much moisture, exactly a condition to further the interests of the budrot. These recommended methods of

treatment being strictly under ban, permit me to summarize my ideas as to conditions and treatment.

The coconut budrot disease is a communicable bacterial disease, appearing primarily sometimes in the central leaves and which only in the very beginning can be successfully amputated, but but more commonly appearing at the base of the leaves and spikes, as is shown by the falling of the nuts. Progress of the disease in this condition is very slow, and it is possible that by cutting off the lower leaves and spikes, and leaving only the healthy swords and middle leaves the tree will thus be freed from disease and may develop its leaves and flower spikes without trouble. So much for treatment of diseased trees. I would also recommend treatment as to the spread of the disease. It is probable that the disease is naturally carried by insects which pass from tree to tree. The use of some insecticide as Paris green or lead arsenate will serve to reduce or drive out the insects and thus prevent its distribution. Also the placing of narrow bands of cloth soaked with coal-tar around the tree will prevent the ascent of ants and other insects which are

commonly found in the crown of the tree, and which possibly aid in the distribution of the disease.

It is unnecessary for me to go into further detail as to the disease or methods of treatment. If the planters will take pains to acquaint themselves with the early signs of the disease, and will remove the affected portion and wash the cut place with a disinfectant, and then take precautions to reduce the number of insects among the trees, I am confident that coconut growing may still be maintained as a profitable business. The only assistance that the planters will need is not direct aid from the government, but laws and inspection service to enforce their neighbors to keep their groves in as good a condition as they do. This department is, as it always has been, glad to furnish information in detail as to methods that it is believed will lead to success.

Trusting that my suggestions may be of some service, I am

Respectfully yours,

JOHN R. JOHNSTON,
Scientific Assistant.

CUBAN FRUIT PRICES.

Early Fruit May do Best.

Sept. 25. Cuban Oranges.—The few lots of Cuban oranges (new crop) on this market sold early in the week at from \$1.70 to \$2.45 per box. The fruit was only fair in color.

Porto Ricans were indifferently packed. The highest price was \$1.55 to \$1.65 for 200s. A leading dealer said: "All the eastern crops, Cuba, Porto Rico, and Floridas are large and early, and buyers are looking for low prices. By the end of October we shall have an abundant supply of all kinds of oranges and a lower market than last season."

Early shipments are urged, though well-colored fruit will find the best price.

Record Prices for Grape Fruit.

September 25 saw record prices for Cuban grape-fruit in the New York markets. The prices reached for the Cuban stock were \$5 to \$10.87½ per box. A few 54's brought \$9.50 to \$9.87½ per box. The Florida grape-fruit sold at \$3.62½ to \$7.75 per box.

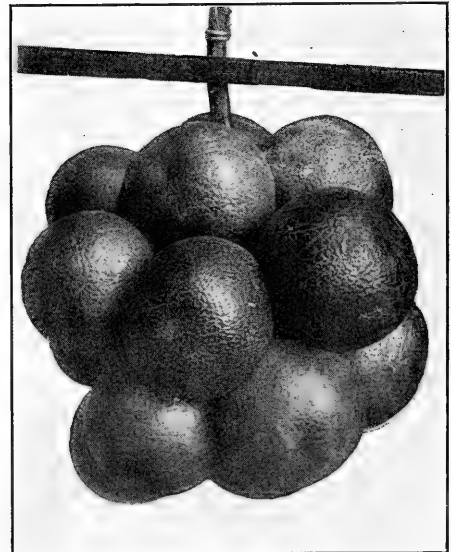
"These are the highest prices on Cuban grape-fruit of which there is a record," said the Fruitman's Guide. "The fact that the stock was not in fine color is a circumstance on which some comment has been made in the trade. There were only a few lots in the offering, and there was an active competition from the hotel suppliers and fancy fruit trade."

October 2 the following prices governed:

Cuban pineapples, 24's, \$4.75 to \$5; 30's, \$4; 36's, \$2 to \$2.50.

Florida pineapples, 24's, \$5 to \$5.50; 36's, \$2.25 to \$2.75.

October 9 again saw large prices for Cuban grape-fruit, the quotations ranging between \$4 and \$9.25 per box, very much in excess of quotations for grape-fruit from other sources.



Sweet oranges of Cuba, 15 on one branch; weight, 10 lbs. 4 oz. Grown at Bahia Honda, North Coast, Pinar del Rio Province.

1907-08 Sugar Crop.

The following are the official figures issued October 2 by the Cpban Department of Agriculture, covering the 1907-08 sugar crop and a comparison with the figures for 1906-07:

	1906-7.	1907-8.
Number of mills working	184	168
Arrobas of cane ground..	1,234,494,406	815,917,247
Bags of sugar produced.	9,947,130	6,757,047
Equivalent in arrobas ..	128,215,274	87,037,840
Reduced to tons	1,452,049	985,711

Duty on Sugar Bags.

By Decree No. 889, of September 9, 1908, the following clause is added to paragraph 127 of the existing customs tariff:

"A."—Bags for packing sugar made of cotton tissues, plain and without figures or twilled, whatever may be the number of threads thereof and the weight per 100 square meters of the component tissue, it being necessary that such bags be marked with the name of the sugar mill for which they are intended and place where the same is located N. W. Kilo, \$0.09.

Note.—The bags above referred to are hereby exempted from the surtax for making up and also from the surcharge

provided for in decree No. 44, of February 1, 1904.

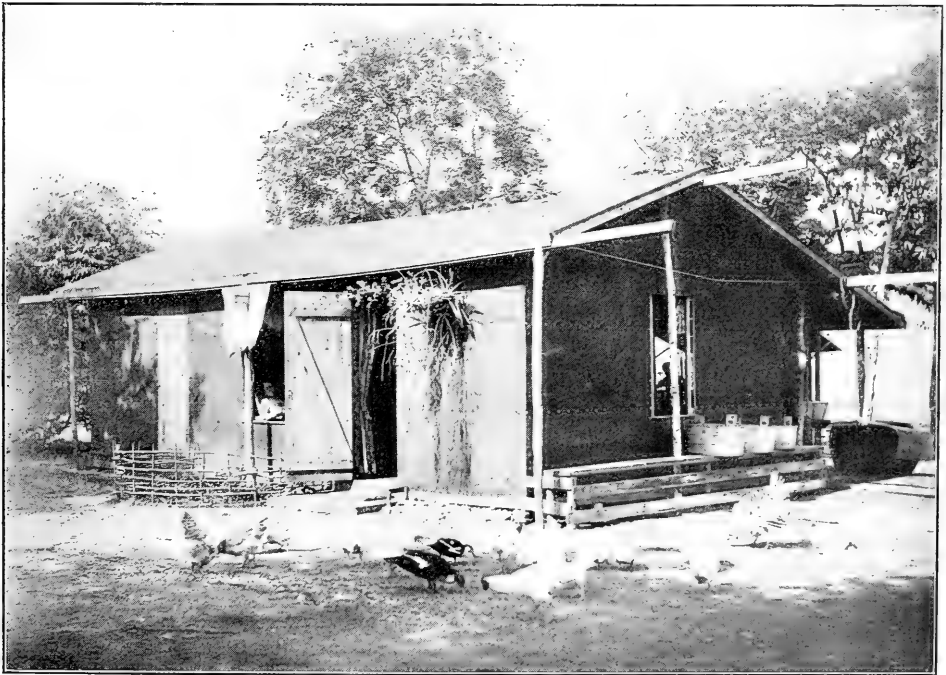
Imports from the United States, classed under paragraph No. 127, are entitled to a reduction of 30 per cent. of the duty, and the rate of duty on sugar bags from the United States will therefore be 6.3 cents per kilo.—U. S. Trade Report.

Treatment for Hog Cholera.

First.—Clean and disinfect the corra's and burn the bodies of all hogs dying.

Second.—Give the animals, once a day, sweet milk or beaten eggs, one tablespoonful to two hundred pounds of the following mixture, the ingredients of which should be reduced to a fine powder and perfectly blended: Charcoal, sulphur, sulphide of ammonia, sulphate of soda, one pound each; chloride of soda, bicarbonate of soda, hyposulphate of soda, two pounds each.

The complete incineration of the carcasses of the animals dying of this terrible disease is indispensable to the avoidance of foci of infection. — Dr. N. S. Mayo, Chief Veterinary Department, Cuban Experiment Station.



Early beginnings of American colonist life in Cuba. This house cost \$200 to build. There are American wash tubs in sight and also chickens, turkeys and ducks. Wire netting was stretched between the supports, and tar paper laid over that. This kind of a house lasts several years.

SUGAR REVIEW.

Specially written for The CUBA REVIEW by Willett & Gray, of New York.

Our last Sugar Review for this magazine was dated September 11.

There has been only a moderate change in values anywhere since that time. Cuba Centrifugals were then 3.90c. per lb. for 96 test duty paid, and are now nominally 3.98c. per lb., although efforts to sell some arrived Java cargoes as low as 3.93c. per lb. did not succeed, and the sugars have gone into warehouse. Thus far three cargoes of Java sugars have been stored, while other unsold cargoes are due at any time.

The highest quotation for Centrifugals during the month was 3.98c. per lb. for 96 test duty paid, on actual sales.

Beet sugar was 9s. 8¼d., and is now the same after having sold at 9s. 5¼d. as the lowest. The present quotation is equal to 4.03c. per lb. landed here for 96 test Centrifugals.

The actual business during the month was extremely small, and for the last two weeks no sales have been made; the reason for this dullness may be found in the large weekly receipts to refiners, giving them all the time a full supply for their needs. The amount of sugar they still have purchased for arrival will keep most of them out of the market for some time to come with only an occasional purchase, possibly of Java cargoes, as they arrive.

The present price asked for the Java cargo afloat is 10s. 3d., equal to 3.93c. duty paid for 96 test, at which there are no buyers, although the market at the close has a rather firmer tone based on the latest European advices of unfavorable weather conditions for the beet crop, rain being much needed.

The advices from the Cuba crop are all favorable for a considerable increase, the weather thus far being as good as can be desired. Generally at this time, some parties are willing to take a chance on new crop sugars, and it is said they are now willing to sell moderately for January-February shipment at 2¼c. cost and freight for 96 test against present value of 2 9-16c. c. & f. Buyers, however, are not interested.

Louisiana sugar has not come on the market as yet.

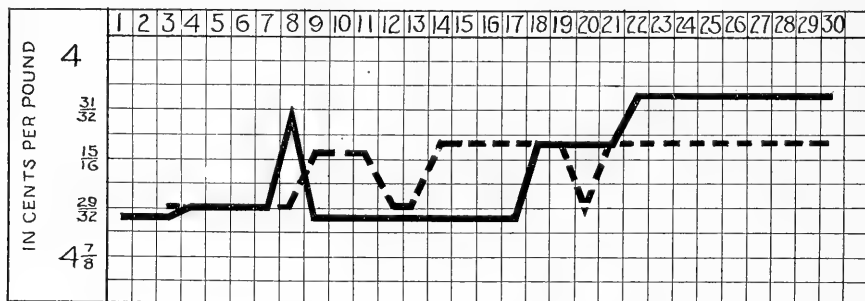
The domestic beet sugar campaign has now begun in all the States, and the fact that the preceding crop of domestic beet sugars was entirely exhausted some time ago leaves a very fine opening for the sale of the present crop, and it is likely that much less of this crop will be carried over than last year.

Some 4,000 tons Brazil sugars, of new crop, have been placed to come here on basis of 3 15/16c. duty paid for 96 test Crystals.

Our most recent cable from Java reports favorable crop conditions, with 72,000 tons shipped in September, making altogether afloat from Java with United States, options, 210,000 tons. The majority of this sugar has already been placed with our refiners, and the unsold portion is relied upon to fill any gap that may come later requiring increased supplies for immediate use.

The American beet sugar crop promises to be rather larger, at this writing, than last year's crop.

When we consider refined sugars, we find a very satisfactory condition prevailing in our country for a considerable increase in consumption. At present, the deliveries through the United States' four ports show rather less than last year, which will be changed to a quite considerable increase before the close of the year. The fruit crops have been abundant, and the demand for canning



CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR 96° TEST.

Prices at New York for September. Solid line, 1908. Broken line, 1909.

purposes has kept the stocks of buyers throughout the country at a very low point. We are inclined to consider the whole sugar situation full of promise for satisfactory results for the coming campaign, but without sensational movements up or down. Granulated sugar is now 4.90c. less 1%, by all refiners, while domestic beet sugars are being sold on a .10c. lower basis.

Just as we close our report, we are in receipt of the following cable from the German beet sugar expert, Mr. F. O. Licht, Magdeburg, viz.: "The saccharine content of beets is better than last year. The crop of Germany promises to be a trifle smaller than last year."

New York, October 9, 1908.

FARQUHAR ARADOS

Así como también las diferentes clases de Implementos Agrícolas y Maquinaria, son artículos tan extensa y favorablemente conocidos en toda la Isla, que es innecesario referirse á la buena clase de materiales y mano de obra empleada, por ser un hecho bien conocido, la buena calidad de los primeros y el gran cuidado con que se procede á la construcción.

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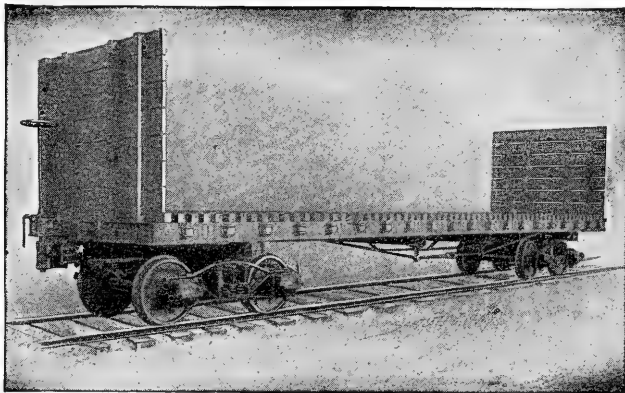
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REVISTA AZUCARERA.

Escrito expresamente para la CUBA REVIEW por Willett & Gray, de Nueva York.

Nuestra última Revista Azucarera para esta publicación tenía fecha 11 de Septiembre. Desde entonces acá han sido pocos los cambios ocurridos en las cotizaciones. Los centrífugas cubanos se cotizaban entonces á 3.90 cents. la libra, polarización 96°, incluso los derechos, y ahora se cotiza la libra á 3.98 cents. nominal, si bien los esfuerzos hechos para vender algunos cargamentos de azúcar de Java á un precio tan bajo como el de 3.93 cents. la libra, fallaron por completo, y el fruto hubo que almacenarse. Hasta ahora se han almacenado tres cargamentos de azúcar de Java, esperándose la próxima llegada de otros cargamentos que aun no se han vendido.

La cotización más alta de los azúcares centrífugas durante el mes, fué la de 3.98 cents. la libra, polarización 96°, incluso los derechos, precio á que se hicieron algunas ventas.

El azúcar de remolacha se cotizaba á 9s. 8¼d., y ahora se cotiza al mismo precio, después de haberse hecho ventas á razón de 9s. 5¼d., como el más bajo. La cotización actual equivale á 4.03 cents. la libra por la de polarización 96°, descargada aquí.

Las ventas realizadas durante el mes fueron extremadamente pequeñas, no habiéndose registrado ninguna transacción en las dos últimas semanas, siendo la causa de esta calma, las grandes cantidades del dulce recibidas por los refinadores cada semana, que les abasteció de todo el azúcar que necesitaban. La cantidad de azúcar comprada por los refinadores y que está por llegar, les bastará para trabajar por algún tiempo sin hacer nuevas compras, á no ser de algunas partidas aisladas de azúcar de Java, según vaya llegando á puerto.

El precio que actualmente se pide por el cargamento de azúcar de Java que se halla en camino á este puerto, es 10s. 3d., equivalente á 3.93 cents incluso los derechos por polarización 96°, á cuyo precio no hay compradores, si bien á última hora las cotizaciones eran un tanto más firmes debido á noticias recibidas de Europa con respecto á los daños que la prolongada seca está causando en las siembras de remolacha.

Las noticias de Cuba relativas á la cosecha de caña, son todas favorables, esperándose fundadamente una zafra mucho mayor que la pasada, pues el tiempo ha sido lo mejor que podía desearse. Por lo general, en esta época del año hay quienes están dispuestos á aventurarse en la venta de azúcar de la nueva zafra, y se dice que ahora hay varios que desean vender moderadamente para embarque en Enero y Febrero á 2¼ cents, costo y flete, polarización 96°, siendo la cotización actual 2 9/16 cents, costo y flete, pero ésto no obstante, no ha habido quien aceptase las ofertas, pues los compradores no parecen estar interesados.

De Louisiana no ha llegado todavía azúcar á esta plaza.

En todos los Estados ha comenzado ya la zafra para la producción de azúcar de remolacha del país, y el hecho de que todo el azúcar de la zafra anterior se consumió completamente hace algún tiempo, ofrece una magnífica oportunidad para la venta del azúcar de zafra actual, siendo probable que este año quede mucho menos azúcar sobrante que el año pasado.

Unas 4,000 toneladas de azúcar del Brasil, nueva cosecha, se han colocado para traerlas aquí á razón de 3 15/16 cents., incluso los derechos, por la de polarización 96° en cristales.

Los últimos despachos que hemos recibido por cable de Java, dan buenas noticias referentes á la zafra, y habiéndose embarcado en Septiembre 72,000 toneladas, el azúcar de Java á flote con opción por parte de los compradores de los Estados Unidos asciende á 210,000 toneladas. La mayor parte de este azúcar se ha colocado ya entre algunos de nuestros refinadores, y la parte por vender se usará para cubrir cualquiera deficiencia que hubiere más tarde y que obligase á la compra del dulce para uso inmediato.

La zafra del azúcar de remolacha americana promete, en los momentos en que escribimos estas líneas, ser mucho mayor que lo fué la del año pasado.

Al considerar la situación con respecto al azúcar refinado, vemos que es muy satisfactoria en este país, pues los indicios son que el consumo habrá de aumentar considerablemente. Al presente, los arribos habidos por los cuatro puertos de los Estados Unidos son un tanto menores que los del año anterior, lo cual se cambiará á un aumento considerable antes de fin de año. Las cosechas de frutas han sido abundantes y la demanda de azúcar para la preparación de conservas

ha sido tan grande, que los almacenistas en todo el país han visto sus existencias disminuir muchísimo. Estamos inclinados á considerar que la situación azucarera en conjunto está llena de promesas para una zafra muy satisfactoria, pero sin movimientos de sensación de alza y baja. El azúcar granulado se cotiza ahora á 4.90 cents., menos el 1%, por todos los refinadores, y el azúcar de remolacha del país se vende á un precio 0.10 cents. menos.

En los momentos de cerrar esta revista, recibimos el siguiente cablegrama del Sr. F. O. Licht Magdeburg, experto alemán en azúcar de remolacha: "La sacarina contenida en la remolacha es mejor que la del año pasado. La cosecha alemana promete ser un poco menor que la del año anterior."

Nueva York, Octubre 9 de 1908.

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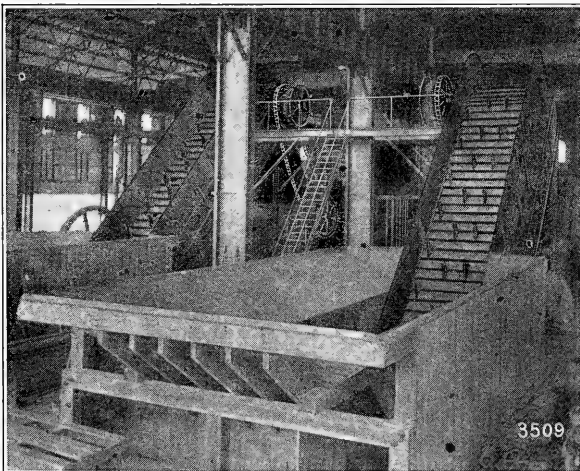
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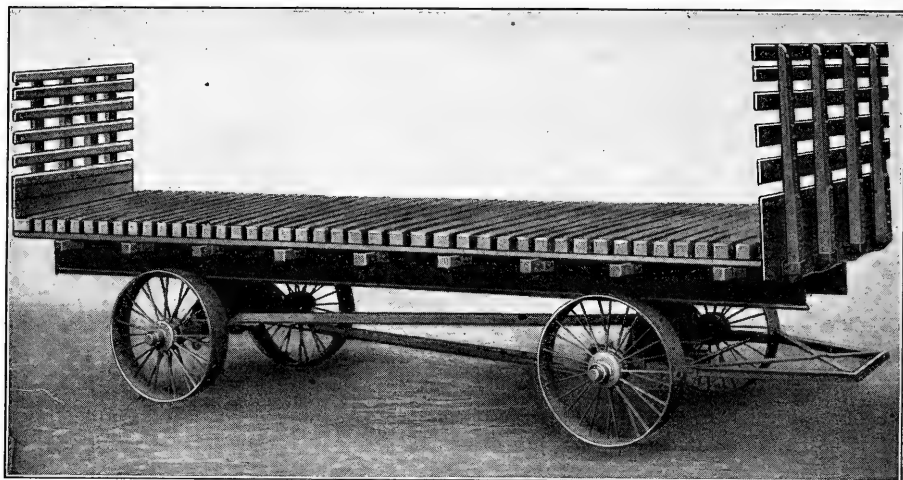
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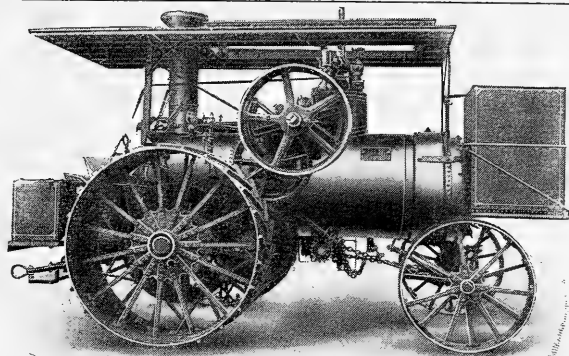
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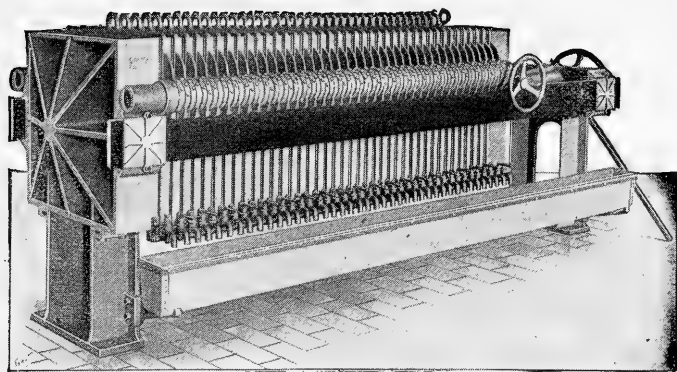
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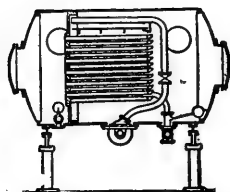
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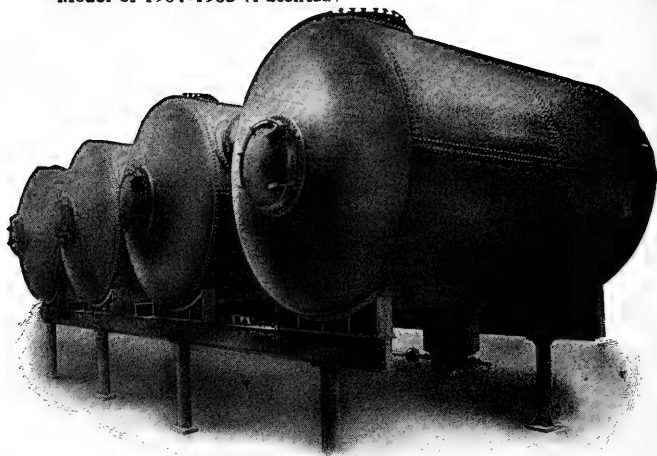
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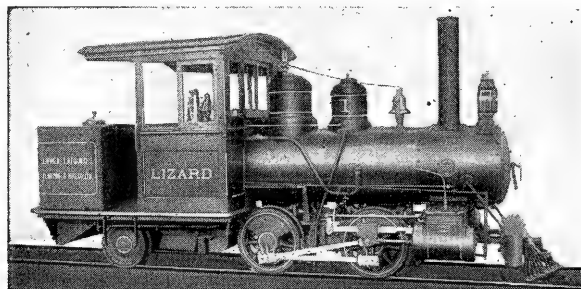
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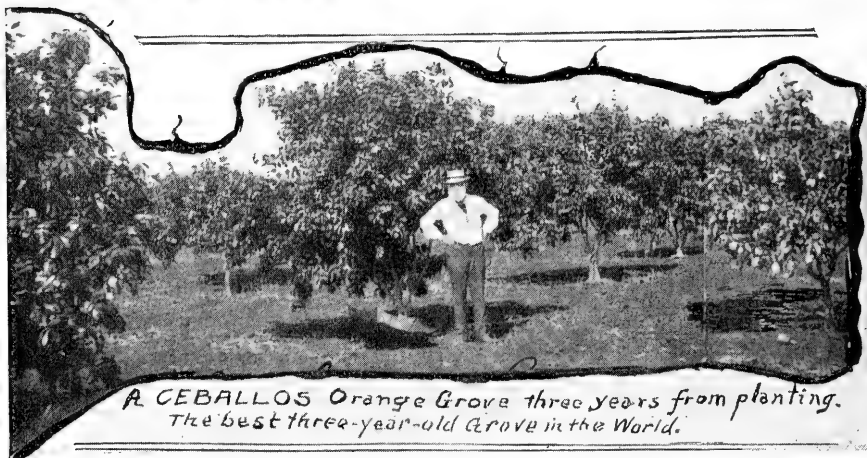
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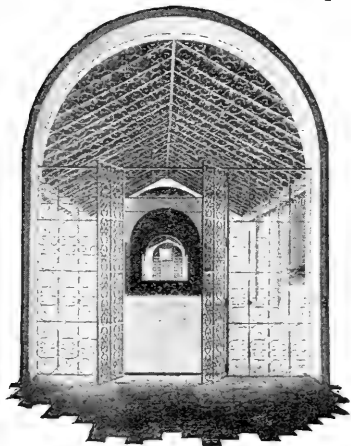
Sugar Plantation—Cuba Railroad.

The Cuba Railroad

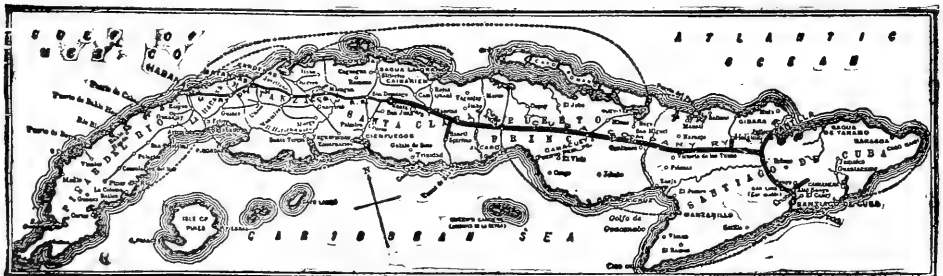
This new line completing the railroad connection between Havana and Santiago, and Antilla, on the Bay of Nipe, is of standard gauge and similar in its construction and equipment to the better class of northern lines. All of its important bridges are of steel and masonry, and the line generally is rock-ballasted. The main line passes along the center of the eastern and wider half of Cuba, and opens up a matchless and most picturesque agricultural region, and passes through the tropical forests of mahogany, cedar, lignum vitæ, ebony and many other trees, hung with vines and millions of orchids. Palm trees of magnificent aspect and great variety abound everywhere. The famed Parana and Guinea grasses, covering most of the open districts and standing from six to twelve feet high and green the year round, together with frequent running streams, make this an ideal cattle country. No food has to be put up and no shelter is required. The rich soils everywhere are adapted to sugar, tobacco, cotton, corn and an endless variety of products. The swamps which occur at places along the coasts of Cuba are absent from the interior, which is high, dry and exceptionally healthy. The trade winds blow across Cuba every day, and bring to all parts fresh sea air; the extreme heat of northern summers is consequently unknown and the humidity of other tropical countries is also unknown.

The Cuba Railroad Company's **Hotel Camaguey**, at Camaguey (formerly Puerto Principe) is by far the most popular resort in Cuba, Spanish in style, and provided with bath rooms and other modern conveniences, and is first-class in all respects.

This old city has about 40,000 inhabitants, is picturesque and is situated in a beautiful and remarkably healthy district. The hotel is especially favored by those wishing to spend some weeks or months in a matchless sub-tropical climate.



A Corridor, Hotel Camaguey.



Map of The Cuba Railroad

THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

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Vol VI.

NOVEMBER, 1908

No. 12

Contents of This Number

The cover page is of a very old church in Guanajay, Pinar del Rio Province.

The details of the Cuban political election will be found on pages 7 and 8.

Very interesting United States newspaper comment on the Cuban elections on page 9.

Pages 10, 11 and 12 are devoted to the details of government activities. Some beautiful illustrations are shown of the new Senate Chamber, the new firemen's headquarters in Havana, and the new hospital at Cienfuegos.

On page 13 will be found a summary of recent custom house rulings, some details of important improvements in the telegraph service, custom house receipts, etc.

Pages 14 and 15 are devoted to railroads and financial reports on the United Railways of Havana, the Cuba Railroad, Cuban securities and the earnings of the Camaguey Company.

On page 16 the death of President Palma is noted and there appears a picture and sketch of the Brazilian Consul at Havana.

Page 17 shows a map of the new automobile circuit in Havana, made ready for the races in January, besides other interesting items regarding the coming horse races, imports of leaf tobacco into Spain, etc.

The Clerks' Club of Havana, a most interesting organization, is described and illustrated on pages 18, 19 and 20.

Page 21 contains an article on American education in Cuba, with an illustration of the new schools now being built by the Department of Public Works throughout the Island.

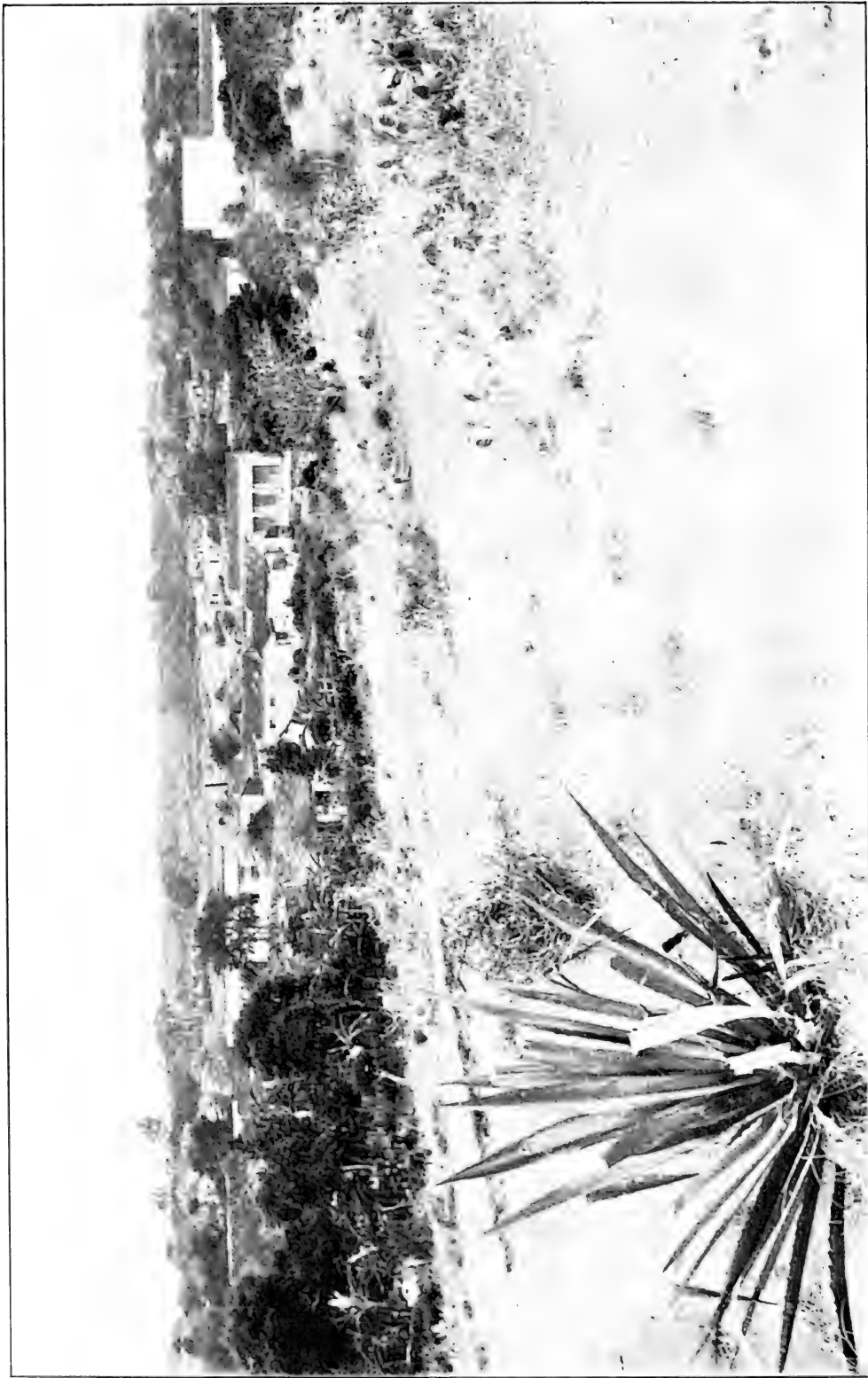
What Cuba is doing for consumptives is described and illustrated on pages 22 and 23. Some new government rulings on portable houses are also found on the latter page.

Hemp culture in Cuba is described on page 24.

Agricultural items of interest to colonists in Cuba everywhere will be found on pages 25 and 26.

Page 28 contains the English sugar article, and the Spanish sugar article will be found on page 30.

The number is profusely illustrated as usual, and many of the pictures contain a Spanish description as well as an English one.



A part of the interesting town of Guanabacoa, three miles east of Havana. It was an Indian town in the 16th Century. In 1854 it was a fashionable watering place, and it is still favored because of its mineral baths.

Una parte de la villa interesante de Guanabacoa, tres millas al este de la Habana. En el Siglo XVI, fué un pueblo indio. En el año

THE CUBA REVIEW

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Volume VI.

NOVEMBER, 1908.

Number 12.

THE CUBAN ELECTIONS.

General José Miguel Gomez and Alfredo Zayas, Candidates of the Liberal Party for President and Vice-President, Carry Every Province. Congratulations of President Roosevelt and Governor Magoon.

Cubans voted November 14 for President, Vice-President, Senators and Representatives in Congress, in whose hands the government of the island republic will be committed on the 28th of next January.

The elections were carried on under the supervision of American officials who had schooled Cuban subordinates as to the way to receive, sort and count votes, and in general to perform those duties which devolve upon precinct officers in this country. The Australian ballot was used.

On the following day, November 15, practically complete official returns showed that the Liberal Party had gained a most decisive victory, and that General José Miguel Gomez and Alfredo Zayas, the nominees, had been elected President and Vice-President of the Republic of Cuba by an overwhelming majority, removing all doubt as to preferences of the Cuban people.

Official returns for 1,360 of a total of 1,498 polling places gave General José Miguel Gomez 183,823 votes, against 118,329 for General Mario Menocal, the Conservative candidate. The Liberals carried every province in the island. Havana Province went Liberal by 25,000, and the city by 13,000.

The Liberal majorities in the other provinces were approximately as follows: Oriente, 13,500; Santa Clara, 11,000; Camaguey, 1,200; Pinar del Rio, 7,500; Matanzas, 8,000.

The silent vote of about 182,000 in the August elections, of which the Conservatives confidently expected to receive the great majority, went overwhelmingly Liberal. The Liberal gains from this source were fully three times that of the Conservatives. The predictions that the combined Liberal factions, the Miguelistas and Zayistas, would divide at the polls were not fulfilled, the vote going solidly for General Gomez and Alfredo Zayas.

The combined Liberal vote on August 1 exceeded the Conservative vote by 50,000, with 125,000 registered electors not voting. The Liberal majority on November 14 was 65,494.

The Liberals constitute the entire new Senate, with the exception of two or three Conservatives, whose terms expire in 1910, and will control the House of Representatives in the proportion of two to one, although Governor Magoon said that body would contain a majority of Conservatives.

Polls were open at 7 o'clock and closed at 6 P. M. Sixty-six per cent. of registered electors voted.

The Cubans patterned their Presidential election system after that of the United States. They did not vote directly for candidates, but for electors, of which there are 107 divided among the various provinces, as follows: Pinar del Rio, 14; Havana, 26; Matanzas, 14; Santa Clara, 22; Camaguey, 9; Oriente, 22.

There was splendid order everywhere, which caused Governor Magoon to say: "I cannot express too highly my appreciation of the enthusiasm and perfect regard for order with which the Cuban people have conducted this most important contest. I am absolutely certain that they will loyally abide by the result, establishing to my complete satisfaction their fitness to be entrusted with the government of the republic."

  <p>CANDIDATURA COALICION LIBERAL</p> <p>Para Presidente: José Miguel Gómez y Gómez</p> <p>Para Vice Presidente: Alfredo Zayas Alfonso</p>	  <p>CANDIDATURA CONSERVADOR NACIONAL</p> <p>Para Presidente: María García Menocal</p> <p>Para Vice Presidente: Rafael Montoro y Valdés</p>	 <p>CANDIDATURA INCOMPLETA.</p> <p>Para votar á favor de todos los candidatos que figuren en esta candidatura, se hará una cruz dentro del cuadrado que aparecerá á la izquierda del nombre de cada uno de los candidatos de esta columna.</p> <p>CANDIDATURA AGRUPACION INDEPENDIENTE DE COLOR</p> <p>Para Presidente: No tiene candidato</p> <p>Para Vice Presidente: No tiene candidato</p>	<p>COLUMNA EN BLANCO.</p> <p>En esta columna podrán los electores escribir, debajo del nombre ó designación de cada cargo, los de cualesquiera personas que no figuren en la boleta, y á cuyo favor deseen votar</p>
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Australian Ballot used in the Cuban Elections. The Negro Party, as will be seen, used the horse as a party emblem and named no candidates for President or Vice-President.

Ballota de Australia empleada en las elecciones Cubanas. El Partido Negro, como se verá, empleó una caballo como emblema del Partido, y no nombró candidatos para Presidente y Vice-Presidente.

Governor Magoon congratulated General Gomez, saying: "The honor you have received is augmented and your gratification doubtless increased by the fact that the election was a complete, fair and untrammelled expression of the will of the electors, recorded at the polls without interference of restraint, in the orderly observance of the requirements of the law. The confidence of your countrymen, a jewel of the highest value, comes to you in the form of the highest trust your country can give."

President Roosevelt also sent a congratulatory message by cable, saying: "The conduct of this election shows in an impressive fashion the seriousness with which the Cuban people have prepared themselves once more to assume the duties of a free and independent republic. In two months from this date your government will assume complete control. The United States authorities will once more turn over to the representatives of the Cuban people the beautiful and fertile island you are so justly proud of. I most earnestly wish you and your colleagues in the government the greatest measure of success and assure you of the genuine and lasting friendship of the United States."

General Gomez answered President Roosevelt in a long despatch, expressing the greatest gratitude.

He also sent the following message to the New York Herald, saying among other things: "The new government of the Republic of Cuba will respect the laws, maintain public order, develop the wealth and commercial interests of the country, fulfill its international obligations and be just to all."

This message pleased the Cuban press greatly. The Diario de la Marina says: "It is impossible to state in fewer words a better programme."

General Menocal also congratulated General Gomez, and the Marquis de Montoro congratulated Dr. Zayas in friendly letters on their victory.

The Conservatives expected to benefit from the large naturalized Spanish vote of about 45,000 which heretofore has not been cast, but not more than one-half were entitled to vote. They overlooked the important requirement of going before the municipal judge in their district and taking the oath of allegiance, which many failed to do.

On November 16 General Gomez began working on his cabinet, according to press despatches. Dr. Eusebio Hernandez will be asked by General Gomez to become Secretary of Charities and Sanitation, and José Manuel Tarafa will be offered the portfolio of Secretary of Finance. In case Senor Tarafa does not accept, the place may be offered to Marcelino Diaz Villegas. The three men mentioned are among the best known Cubans.

The United States troops will be withdrawn on January 28, three days earlier than the time originally set, in order that their departure may mark the anniversary of the birth of José Martí, the Cuban patriot.

UNITED STATES NEWSPAPER COMMENT.

North, East, South and West Opinions on the Elections.

Little more than two years ago Gen. José Miguel Gomez was in a Cuban jail accused of being a conspirator against the Government of President Palma. To-day he is the President-elect of Cuba, having been swept into office by the votes of the Liberal party on Nov. 14. Such vicissitudes are possible in the course of life in a tropical republic.

In the choice of Gen. Gomez the people have upheld the revolutionists of 1906. The campaign has been one of enthusiasm but not of disorder. Of present promise for the new Government is the declaration of Gen. Mario Menocal, Conservative candidate for President, that in the event of a Liberal victory his party would start no revolution. "On the contrary," said he, "they will aid the Liberals to carry on the Government." But how long will this second undertakin successfully continue?—N. Y. World.

The election having been held under laws devised by American authority and carried out under the exercise of that authority, there may be ground for feeling that the Cuban capacity for self-government after such short tutelage is yet to be demonstrated.

We cannot feel that the experiment is successfully completed yet, and that the withdrawal of all authority of the United States before the first of February is altogether safe for the Cubans and their interests. It may prove premature, but we shall see, hoping that there will be no need of renewed intervention.—Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.

We believe that Gen. Gomez will make an excellent executive. He stands for the interests of his country as he should, and it has pleased various narrow-minded observers to mistake his pro-Cubanism for anti-Americanism.

He speaks no English. Gen. James Wilson officially called him a "vigorous and intelligent man of affairs." Measuring by the past, we predict his success in the future.

Gen. Menocal and the Conservative party, though defeated, have scored a notable triumph. They conducted an honorable campaign, and have shown that the opposition is a force that cannot be lightly regarded.—N. Y. Sun.

The winners, it is unnecessary to add, will have a big job on their hands—bigger even than the Palma people had in launching the first Cuban government.—Washington (D. C.) Star.

The real experiment of self-government was not closed, but reopened, by the elections in Cuba on Saturday. The elections were the first step in that experiment, and the step was taken with success that justly gratifies the party that won and the American officials who have thus far been in charge. The prize that lies open to good government in Cuba is of the richest. In the pursuit of it the people of the island will have the cordial sympathy of our own people and the indirect aid of our Government. If, however, direct intervention should again become necessary, the Cubans cannot count on it being temporary.—N. Y. Times.

A great responsibility rests with the Cuban people to maintain the results of intervention and rehabilitation. A no less responsibility rests upon Americans to keep mischievous hands off and to have no relations with Cuba save those which will be of friendly assistance and will make for the maintenance of the constitutional order which has been re-established.—N. Y. Tribune.

It is to be hoped our good friends the people of Cuba will begin to take their elections seriously. It is a great thing when the whole body of citizenship firmly realizes that whatever the result on election day, that settles it. It helps to intelligent voting, for one thing, and to a staying put of what is accomplished.—Brooklyn (N. Y.) Standard-Union.

Every American will join in the hope that the Cubans will prove entirely capable of administering their affairs without further interference, for the desire of the people of this country is that Cuba shall be both a prosperous and an independent republic, solving its own problems and growing in wealth and strength from year to year.—Denver (Colo.) Republican.

The best wishes of Americans go with the island nation.—Buffalo (N. Y.) News.

The peaceful and orderly manner in which the elections in Cuba were conducted reflects the highest credit on Governor Magoon and affords another proof of the remarkable success of his administration.—N. Y. Herald.

Apparently Cuba's second start on the road to constitutional government and independence has been made under promising conditions. America, interested in her neighbor as no other nation can be, hopes the promise will be fulfilled in terms of solid progress and prosperity.—N. Y. Herald.

GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES, NEW LAWS, CONSULATES, TAXES, ETC.

*Gen.
Guerra's
Return.*

General Faustina Guerra, commander in chief of the Cuban army, with his aides, Captain Guarino Landa, Engineer Corps, and Commander José Martí, Coast Artillery, arrived in New York November 10 on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, of the North German Lloyd line, from a visit to the military manoeuvres in Germany and France. General Guerra has been absent from Cuba for seven months. He returned to Cuba in time to be present at the elections.

*The
American
Army
May Go to
Gulf Ports.*

The American army of occupation in Cuba is to be withdrawn in January, and it is the present intention of the War De-

partment to station the bulk of this force in the South, close to a gulf or South Atlantic port, where they can be embarked at once if it should become necessary to rush them back to Cuba.

It is thought that the troops would be encamped at Pensacola, Tampa, Savannah and Charleston, there to await the outcome of a second experiment with the Cubans and self-government.—Galveston News, November 6.

The department of Posts has opened a new post office at Stewart, Province of Camaguey. The service of postal money orders has been established at the post office at Arriate in Santa Clara Province.



Interior of the Senate Chamber, Havana, thoroughly remodeled. The trim is of cedar, handsomely carved. Electric lights are placed in the center panel and a lamp will also be placed in each of the square sunken panels. The raised platform at the upper end of the room is duplicated at the lower end.

Interior de la Cámara del Senado en la Habana, enteramente renovada. El adorno es de cedro tallado hermosamente. Las luces eléctricas se colocan en el tablero central y también se colocará una lámpara en cada uno de los tableros cuadrados hundidos. La plataforma elevada del extremo superior de la Cámara está duplicada al extremo inferior.

Tax on Vacant Lots. A law promulgated by Governor Magoon last May, taxing vacant lots in Havana now goes into effect. The decree is as follows:

"Art. 217.—Every vacant lot or a lot upon which there is a ruinous building, shall pay a tax to the municipality at the rate of 12 per cent. on the estimated income value of the land, or of the land and buildings, in a proper case; without prejudice to what each municipal council may decide as to the form and time for the obligatory building on vacant lots or the rebuilding of ruinous structures.

"This tax shall not be assessed against vacant lots forming part of new subdivisions, until five years after such subdivisions shall have been approved by the municipal council."

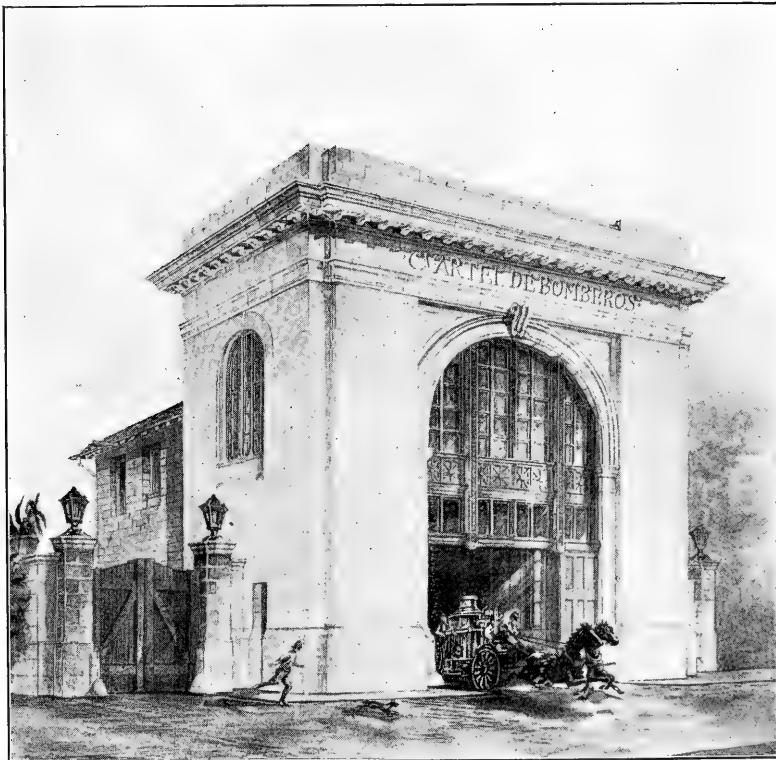
Return Coupons. A fact which is useful to know, and which few are aware of, is that the majority of countries accept "Return Coupons," that is, if a letter is being sent from here to Cuba, a sum equal to the cost of a return stamp may be paid to the post office here, which will issue a slip that may be inclosed in the letter and will be accepted as payment for a stamp by any Cuban post office.

Mr. Taft's Election. The Cuban press comments generally were congratulatory of Mr. Taft's election.

The *Diaria de la Marina* said: "His election is a great benefit to Cuba. The new American President is a man who knows thoroughly the Cuban situation and Cuban politicians." It praised Mr. Taft's work in ending the revolution in 1906, and his tact, ability and fairness, and said the solution he gave was the best for the country. It hopes Mr. Taft will not have to think about Cuba during his term, but if unfortunately another intervention comes, then it will be the last.

La Lucha thought Mr. Taft understood the true cause of the revolution of 1906. All the important papers from *El Triunfo*, General Gomez's organ, to the provincial papers, express themselves after the same fashion, although Cuba, a conservative organ, severely criticized Mr. Taft for not having supported President Palma.

Most of the liberal papers intimated that his election favored Cuba's interests.



Havana's new Fire Headquarters now being built on Zulueta Street by the Department of Public Works.

Perspectiva del Cuartel de Bomberos de la Habana. Departamento de Obras Publicas Construcciones Civiles.



Hospital at Cienfuegos. A new building constructed at a cost of \$60,000.

Havana's Paid Firemen. A paid fire department for Havana is now being organized under the approval of Governor Magoon and the City Council. The salary will be \$50 per month. The old Volunteer Organization will not be immediately dissolved and the members will work in harmony with the paid men. The service heretofore has not been at all adequate, but it now promises to become so when the regular service by paid men will begin. The new fire house illustrated on this page is now being built on Zuleta street.

It is probable that Congress will provide for the opening of the Rio Cauto, Cuba's largest river. The opening of this stream to the navigation of small boats would be a most important enterprise to the commercial development of the island.—L. V. de Abad, in the New Orleans Picayune.

A school for deaf and dumb will be shortly opened at Santiago de Cuba. This is the first school of its kind to be opened in the province of Oriente. There is a deaf and dumb school in Havana, maintained by a Catholic priest, which is giving very good results.

Cuban Immigration. According to the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Finance, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, 31,227 immigrants arrived in the Republic. Of these 23,668 arrived at Havana, 6,678 at Santiago, 397 at Nuevitas, 144 at Caibarien, 188 at Cienfuegos and the rest at other ports.

Of these new arrivals 24,792 are Spanish, 1,528 North Americans, 1,438 English, 1,110 West Indians, 619 Porto Ricans, 257 French, 322 Syrian, 231 Turkish, 215 Italian, 188 Mexican and 83 German.

New Wireless Station. Eighteen boxes containing the wireless telegraph outfit which is to be installed here connecting this city with other points in the island arrived recently in Camaguey. Work on the new station will be commenced shortly.

The new wireless station will be located at a point to be known as El Polvorin and now called Cuartel de Agramonte.

Governor Magoon has issued a decree providing an appropriation of \$15,000 for the continuation of the work of dredging the harbor of Cienfuegos.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Summary of Customs Rulings.

(Especially summarized for the CUBA REVIEW.)

Havana, Nov. 11th, 1908.

Ruling of Oct. 5, 1908.—Paragraph 64 of Customs Tariff amended to provide that wire covered with tissue or insulating material for the transmission of electricity.

(a) Wires and cables not protected, 100 kilos—\$7.50.

(b) The same protected by lead tubes and other insulating covers, 100 kilos—\$2.00.

Ruling of Oct. 3, 1908.—Amending paragraphs 128 and 142 of the Customs Tariff: 128—Trimnings of cotton, ribbons and galloons, N. W. kilo—\$0.52.

(a) Braids and ribbons of cotton for wires, head stalls and girths, N. W. kilo—\$0.15.

The above wires, head stalls and girths shall be surcharged 50% for make-up.

Paragraph 142—Trimnings of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, etc., ribbons and galloons, N. W. kilo—\$0.60.

(a) Braids and ribbons of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, etc., for reins, head-stalls and girths, N. W. kilo—\$0.17.

Plus 50% surcharge for make-up.

Ruling of Oct. 12.—Paragraph 281 is amended to read as follows:

(a) Vinegar in casks, barrels or half-barrels (Disp. 3rd, Rule 5) per hectolitre \$3.00.

(b) In bottles, flasks, demijohns or other like receptacles (Disp. 3rd, Rule 13), per hectolitre \$9.00.

Paragraph 282—Saffron, safflower and flowers of tobor, ad valorem, 25%.

283—Cinnamon of all kinds, cloves, pepper and nutmegs, ad valorem 25%.

Rulings of Oct. 12.—The following clause is added to paragraph 127 of the Customs Tariff:

(a) Bags for packing sugar at sugar mills or refineries, made of plain or twilled cotton tissue, whenever imported with the name of the mill or refinery indelibly marked thereon, also location of same, N. W. kilo, \$0.09. Exempted from all surtax.

Ruling of Oct. 12.—Note 1st group 4th (vessels) in Class XI of the Customs Tariff, is extended to include also dynamos and lamps for electric lighting, glassware, crockery, knives, forks, spoons, table and bed linen and kitchen utensils, in suitable quantity and quality to the class and service of the vessels, provided that such articles are conspicuously stamped with the name of the vessel and that said vessels are engaged in the coastwise trade.

Ruling of Oct. 15th.—Amending paragraph 4 in Clause 11 of Article 97 of the Customs Regulations, to read that:

No entry shall be admitted having any

erasures or amendments, nor shall any invoice be admitted unless the original signed one of the manufacturer, producer, seller, owner or shipper of the merchandise, as the case may be.

Important Improvements in Telegraph Service.

Director Chas. Hernandez of the department of mails and telegraphs, states that the work of constructing three new central telegraph lines between Santa Clara and Santiago de Cuba has been completed, as well as the reconstruction of the two old lines which were previously the sole means of communication with those provinces. On some of the central wires between Havana and Santiago de Cuba "Duplex" apparatus has been installed, permitting the sending of two messages simultaneously. The distance saved by these improvements is 619 kilometers and required 2,567 kilometers of new wires. This is the most important work of its kind to be completed since the inception of the telegraph on the island.

The expansion in telegraphic communication has not been limited to this, however, but there have been constructed numberless lines and branches with forty-five new stations, and nearly all the existing stations have been reconstructed, assuring communication by utilizing other wires if the ones usually employed are interrupted.

The first wireless station at Nueva Gerona (Isle of Pines) has been reconstructed, the new stations at Havana, Pinar del Rio and Santa Clara are finished, the stations at Camaguey, Bayamo, Santiago and Baracoa are being installed and will be finished next month. Thus there will be soon completed a system of wireless telegraph.

The Director of Telegraphs furnishes this data and points out that with these improvements the provinces of Santa Clara, Camaguey and Oriente, which were previously served by only two lines in an efficient state, now are assured of perfect service over five lines.

Dry Glue Imports.

The Cuban imports of dry glue in the fiscal year 1906 amounted to 410,294 pounds, of which the United States furnished 194,713 pounds, Germany 114,081 pounds, and France 42,909 pounds. The glue is used in the wood-working trades, from which there is an increasing demand.

Havana's Custom House Receipts.

	1906.	1907.	1908.
Oct.	\$1,258,295.35	\$1,621,074.48	\$1,469,084.43

RAILROADS AND FINANCIAL.

Report of the Cuba Company—Earnings of the United Railways of Havana, the Havana Electric Co., Etc.

The Cuba Railroad.

August and September Report.

The report of the Cuba Railroad Co. for the month of August and two months ended August 31, compares as follows:

	1908	1907
August gross	\$127,843	\$145,268
Expenses	84,865	106,854
August net	\$42,978	\$38,414
Charges	32,262	28,329
August surplus	\$10,716	\$10,085
Two mos. gross	281,629	298,300
Expenses	175,187	209,260
Two mos. net	\$106,422	\$89,040
Charges	64,525	56,658
Two mos. surplus	\$41,917	\$32,382

The report of the Cuba Railroad Co., for the month of September and three months ended September 30, compares as follows:

	1908	1907
Sept. gross	\$141,227	\$145,155
Expenses	81,914	109,026
Sept. net	\$59,313	36,129
Charges	32,262	28,329
Sept. surplus	\$27,051	\$7,700
Three mos. gross	422,857	443,456
Expenses	257,102	318,287
Three mos. net	\$165,755	\$125,169
Charges	96,787	84,987
Three mos. surplus	\$68,968	\$40,182

American Club Dividends.

Twenty per cent. in dividends in the last two and a half years is the record of the American Club Building Company, according to a statement issued by the treasurer of the company, G. Lawton Childs.

Consolidation of Havana Banks.

The announcement was made November 17 that the National Bank of Cuba and the Bank of Havana would be consolidated, the former controlling and liquidating the Bank of Havana. The capital will not be increased.

Havana Electric Regular Dividend.

Directors of the Havana Electric Railway Co. have declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on the preferred stock, payable November 14 to stock of record October 24. Books closed October 26 and reopened November 14.

Report of the United Railways of Havana and Regla Warehouses.

The report for the year ended June 30, 1908, as compared with 1906-1907, is as follows: Receipts, £930,216, a decrease of £281,256; expenses, £633,155, a decrease of £35,041, leaving a balance of £297,061, a decrease of £246,215. The ratio of expenses to receipts was 68.06 per cent., as compared with 55.15 per cent. the previous year.

The business of the company during the year 1907 was adversely affected by the short sugar crop, resulting in a serious diminution in the receipts of the railways, while the operating cost was largely increased owing to a four months' strike of the company's employees. In the general manager's opinion, the strike cost the company about £40,000. The general manager's report states that the percentage of total receipts from passenger traffic has risen to 33.04 per cent., as against 26.59 per cent. in 1906-1907. In spite of the general falling off in all traffic, the luggage and parcel receipts show an increase of 14.2 per cent. The receipts from carrying the mails have been some £4,000 less. The receipts from goods and live stock amounted to £484,054 against £687,989, in the previous year, a decrease of 29.35 per cent.

The Regla warehouses have been worked this year at a loss of £3,245, whereas last year there was a profit of £4,128. 306,377 bags of sugar less were received in Regla warehouse for warehousing and in transit over wharves.

Economies put into effect on the first of April last took the form of 10 per cent. reductions on all salaries from \$100 per month upwards, and 5 per cent. on sums below this to \$60, and the number of men employed were reduced as far as possible.

The feeling throughout the island is one of expectation, and future prospects appear much better in every way. The directors' report further says that since the close of the last financial year the Havana Central Railway Company (in which the Company is largely interested) has made substantial progress in the work necessary to complete its terminals in Havana, and it is expected that these will be available for this Company's use before next crop. To assist this work advances have, from time to time, been made to the Havana Central Company, the loans being repaid by the issue to this Company of six per cent. three-year sterling notes of the Havana Central Company. These notes were

subsequently sold, the condition for the sale being that this Company guaranteed the principal and interest of the notes, and gave an option to subscribe, at par, for an amount not exceeding £500,000 nominal of five per cent. cumulative preference shares of this Company, such option to be exercisable at any time between January 1, 1909, and July 1, 1911.

Cuban Securities.

As a result of the elections on Nov. 14 Cuban securities were firm and nearly everything showed a slight strengthening.

A group of bonds issued by the Republic of Cuba, the City of Havana and railways and traction companies of the island, representing about \$70,000,000 outstanding, all bearing rates of interest of 5 or 6%, with annual fixed charges in each case and approximate price with interest, are included in the following table:

	Issued.	Charge.	Price.
Rep of Cpba 5s of 1904-44	\$35,000,000	\$1,050,000	100-105
Rep. of Cuba 6s of 1896-10	2,195,350	131,721	98-103
Rep. of Cuba inter dept. 5s	11,500,000	575,000	90- 92
Havana City 1st mtg. 6s	6,200,500	372,000	104-109
Havana City 2d mtg. 6s	2,662,000	159,720	103-107
Havana El. Ry. con. mtg. 5s	7,908,561	395,428	87- 88
The Cuba R. R. Co. 1st mge. 5s..	7,843,000	392,150	94- 96

The Republic of Cuba has annual revenues of about \$34,000,000. The interest on the entire public debt is about \$2,500,000. This does not apparently include interest on the interior public debt of the 5's, of which \$11,500,000 are outstanding, making a charge of \$575,000. The chief item of public debt charge is that of \$1,050,000 on the 5% Cuban Government issues of \$35,000,000, of which \$1,000,000 are held in the Cuban treasury.

The security for this loan is provided by a special tax on the internal trade of the island and by 15% of the customs receipts pledged for the sinking fund and interest. The commerce of the island includes \$75,000,000 exports to the United States alone and imports from the United States of about \$35,000,000.

A factor of security for the debt of the Republic of Cuba lies in the limitations of the Platt amendment, which guarantees against incurring any debt beyond what the ordinary revenues of the island provide for. The close commercial relations with the United States under the reciprocity treaty also give to Cuba an advantage which works as an insurance of prosperity in the chief industry of the island. Belief

in the permanence of these relations has encouraged capital to seek fields of profitable use in the lands, the railroads, commercial facilities at ports and in traction and other public service agencies for Cuban cities.—Wall Street Journal, Nov. 16.

Camaguey Co.'s Earnings.

The report of the Camaguey Co. for the month of September and nine months ended Sept. 30, 1908, compares as follows:

	1908.	1907.
Sept. gross	\$11,921	\$6,772
Expenses.	6,562	3,198
Sept. net.	\$5,359	\$3,574
Nine mos. gross ..	86,140	56,013
Expenses	46,513	26,885
Nine mos. net ..	\$39,627	\$29,158

The Camaguey Company, Ltd.

INCORPORATED IN CANADA IN 1906.

The company owns the electric lighting and street railway business in Camaguey, with over 200 acres of land in the city suitable for building lots. The lighting franchise is perpetual; the railway franchise extends to 1968.

Camaguey is a growing city with a present population said to be in excess of 35,000. The shops of the Cuba R. R. Co., employing 500 men, are located there. Several large sugar mills have recently been established in the vicinity.

	Capital.	Authorized.	Issued.
Stock (common)	\$1,000,000	\$700,000
First mortgage, 5% bonds		600,000	600,000

The bonds are dated June 1, 1906, mature June 1, 1946. Interest, June and December, in Montreal and Halifax. Denomination, \$500. Montreal Trust and Deposit Co. is trustee. After 1910 a sinking fund is annually to be paid to the trustee, amounting to not less than 1% of the par value of the bonds outstanding, to be used to purchase bonds in the open market at not exceeding 110%, at which price they can be called for redemption. In addition, the available proceeds from the sale of lands will be used.

The street railway commenced operation in March, 1908. The company estimates the total net earnings for the first year of complete operation at \$77,000, against which bond interest amounts to \$30,000.

The directorate is as follows:

W. B. Ross, K.C., president; R. A. Betancourt, W. M. Aitken, F. C. Clarke, secretary; R. E. Harris, K.C.; Chas. Archibald, N. Curry, H. A. Lovett, K.C., T. G. McMullen, F. W. Teele.



Dr. Gonzalo Arostegui, Consul of Brazil at Havana.

Death of President Palma.

Tomas Estrada Palma, the first President of free Cuba, died Nov. 5th in Santiago Province of gastro-enteritis complicated with other diseases.

The funeral took place at Santiago Nov. 6 and was marked by extraordinary pomp. The procession included detachments of American troops, rurales, firemen and many civic bodies. It passed through the principal streets of the city en route to the cemetery.

All business was suspended. Gov. Magoon was represented by George Bell, who was formerly President Palma's secretary.

Governor Magoon sent a wreath of flowers to the Palma family with this inscription: "From the Provisional Governor to the memory of an honest man." He also cabled the authorities at Santiago to afford all facilities to the daughter and other sons of Senor Palma to go from Manzanillo, where they are, to Santiago to attend the burial. The resources of the family were not sufficient to defray the expenses of the trip.

William H. Taft sent a cable message through Governor Magoon to the widow of the Cuban statesman expressing his condolences and conveying a high appreciation of the character of Senor Palma.

On Nov. 6 Gen. Gomez, the then liberal candidate for President of Cuba, proposed a pension for the widow and family. Gov-

Dr. Gonzalo Arostegui, Consul of Brazil at Habana.

Gonzalo Arostegui was born in Camaguey, in 1859, and comes of a family noted for patriotism and culture. He studied medicine in Habana, took his diploma in Madrid and passed three years in Paris and the United States, devoting his time to scientific studies. Upon his return to Habana he became distinguished in his profession and represented Paraguay at the first medical congress held in Habana during Gen. Wood's administration, and was a prominent member of the Board of Health. Dr. Arostegui is also a member of the Academy of Science, and of the Sociedad Economica, as well as editor of a medical journal, a frequent contributor to scientific reviews and the author of medical treatises. His specialty is diseases of children, and he is a firm advocate of hygiene.

Brazil appointed Dr. Arostegui consul at Habana, recognizing his ability and worth, for he is not only clever, but also courteous and genial. He is married to Senora Felicia Mendoza, well known in Cuban society, and they have a charming family. The official address of the Consulate is Amargura 23-25, Havana.

ernor Magoon favored the suggestion, and a few days later issued a decree granting a life pension of five thousand dollars a year, official money, to Mrs. Genoveva Guardiola, widow of Estrada Palma, and a monthly pension of fifty dollars, official money, to each of the minor children, Candelaria, Lucia, Carlos and Rafael Estrada Palma y Guardiola, until they become of age.

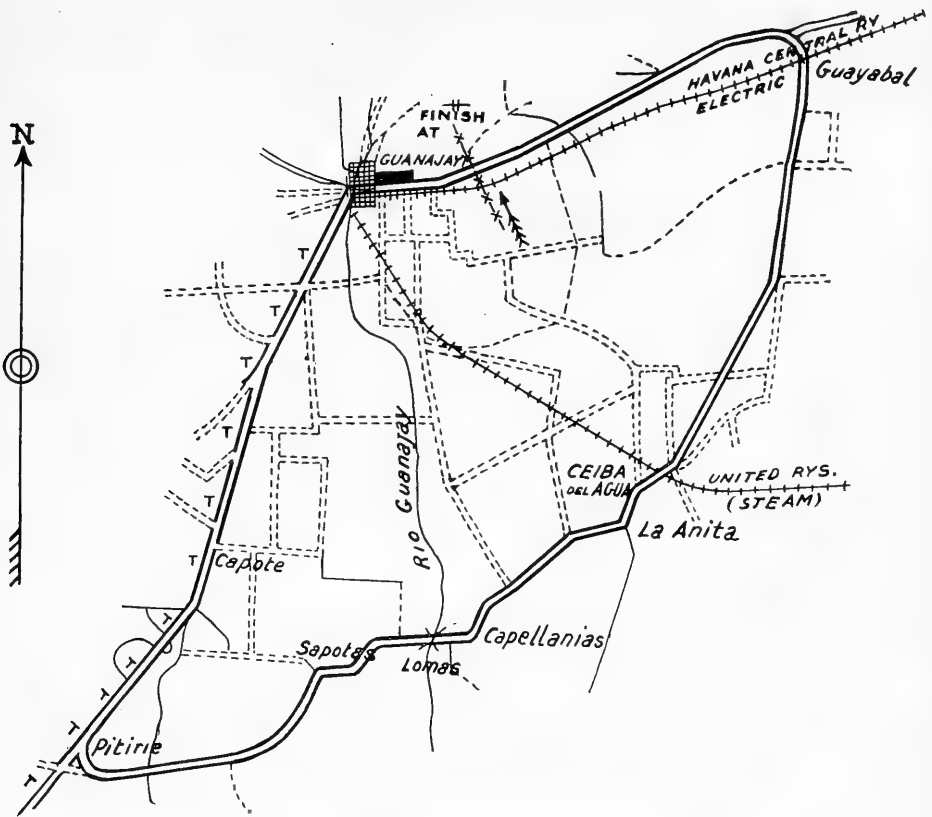
Mahogany and Cedar Market.

Cuban Mahogany—There was more movement in this grade of wood last month than for a number of months past. The receipts were smaller, and stock has been considerably reduced. Large wood should meet with a good reception, but small wood is slow of sale.

Cuban Cedar.—Three times as many logs came into this port in the month of October as were received in the previous month, these only increasing the stock in first hands to a small extent, showing the much more active condition existing in this grade. Good wood is in demand, and shipments of same are recommended.—Geo. F. Herri-man, New York, Nov. 1, 1908.

A convention or congress of labor organizations in Havana this month is talked of.

All labor organizations throughout the island have been invited to send representatives to discuss various matters to be taken up with employers.



Map of the Automobile Circuit in Havana. The circuit for the automobile races has been completed and Cuba can now boast of a splendid race course of approximately the same mileage as the Vanderbilt course. The roads making the circuit are in good order and very little work is necessary to qualify them as a high speed track.

Coming Horse Races.

The officials for the Havana meeting, December 1 to January 31, have been named. They are as follows: Presiding judge, Thomas J. L. Brown; clerk of the scales, Charles Campau; starter, James Milton; entry clerk and paddock judge, Joseph McLennan.

Representatives of the Cuban Racing Association here made arrangements to send to Havana a large number of American horses which are usually raced in the South during the winter.

Regarding the preparation, the La Lucha of Nov. 11 said as follows:

There is nothing being done as yet to get the track and grand stand ready for the proposed meet. There is a large amount of work to be done on the track, while the grand stand is badly out of repair, and needs a large amount of work on it."

The imports of leaf tobacco into Spain from Cuba for four years ending 1906, the latest year for which details are available, are as follows:

1903—5,263,579 lbs. 1904—2,063,757 lbs.
1905—4,192,302 lbs. 1906—53,246 lbs.—U. S. Consular Report.

The Cuban Horticultural Society has at last succeeded in getting a place in which to hold their annual exhibit. The first was held last in Havana last January and excited much favorable comment. The next exhibition will, through the kindness of Harris Bros., be held in one of the large rooms of their store on O'Reilly street.

The statue of Cervantes, which cost \$5,000, was unveiled Nov. 1 in San Juan de Dios Park, now to be known as Cervantes Park. The statue is the work of an Italian sculptor, Carlos Nicoli.

The Havana Telegraph became, on Nov. 1, a morning paper instead of afternoon.

THE CLERKS' CLUB OF HAVANA.

An Admirable Society. Membership 25,000. Clubhouse Which Cost \$600,000. Members and Their Families Entertained and Their Children Instructed. Hospital and Medical Attendance Free.

One day in Havana recently, during a conversation with Governor Magoon, the Cuban's ability to take care of himself came up, and as an example of this the governor spoke in most complimentary terms of the "Asociación de Dependientes del Comercio de la Habana,"

The association was formed by a few clerks in the year 1880, and really had its origin as a beneficial order. The life of the clerk in the employ of a Spanish merchant would not appeal to the American youth, from the fact that his freedom is somewhat restricted. He prac-



The handsome \$600,000 Building of the Clerks' Club in Havana.

Edificio hermoso de la Asociación de Dependientes del Comercio de la Habana, que costó \$600,000.

a society which in English would be known as the Clerks' Club. "Indeed," said the governor, "I think the people of the United States should know something about this association and the benefits which accrue from its work to the great middle class of Cuba. If you have any doubts as to the Cuban's ability to take care of himself or to manage his own affairs, just study the workings of that admirable society. Our people might well copy such an institution." A few days later I met Señor Don Emeterio Zorrilla y Bringas, the president of the association, and through his kindness was enabled to visit the club many times, and from personal observation to learn something of the good which is being done by this society of Cuban creation, with a membership of twenty-five thousand and a clubhouse costing over \$600,000.

A special hospital, under the control of the club and a part of the association, is on the outskirts of the city, and in its equipment compares favorably with the best hospitals of the States.

tically lives in the shop and has few privileges, his meals are eaten at a small table behind the counter or in the rear of the store, and he sleeps in the building. If he goes out he must return at a stated hour set by his employer; vacations are short and few, salaries are not large, and the hours of labor are long. Believing that these restrictions were necessary to the efficiency of the clerks, the shopkeepers objected to the association, thinking it might mean strikes and other troublesome disturbances; but their fears were groundless, as there is perhaps no nation in the world so custom-fettered as the Spanish. Later on, as the society grew in numbers, the employers took an active interest and assisted in its management. Señor Zorrilla is the present chief officer.

The first year only five hundred members were enrolled, but soon the many advantages of the association attracted the whole city, and applications for membership came rapidly, until to-day its books show the names of more than

twenty-five thousand members in good standing. While any white man is eligible, objectionable characters are not admitted, and all who apply are not accepted. Nationality is no bar, and many Americans who occupy clerical positions in Havana are members. The dues are one dollar and fifty cents per month, and when one studies the benefits to be obtained from this trifling sum, he soon realizes that the financial end of the club's affairs is in excellent hands. The new clubhouse was opened a year ago, and is one of the show places of Havana. It is located on the Prado, near the famous American Club and in the very heart of the homes of the aristocracy. The club privileges are more extensive than those of the States, as the members have the right to bring their families, and, besides, it is an excellent educational institution, where their children may be instructed by competent teachers.

I recall with pleasure several visits to this spacious building, and especially my visit to the schoolrooms, filled with bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked children. The boys occupied rooms on the lower floor. A fair business education may be secured here, and those whose inclination runs toward some trade are given a course in manual training. Upstairs is the kindergarten, where about two hundred tots are being started on the road to learning. In near-by rooms were girls just growing into womanhood. Paint-

ing and music are taught, the latter in a most thorough manner. The Cubans are a music-loving nation, and learn it readily. The members themselves have night classes, where bookkeeping, stenography and English are taught. In nearly every shop in Havana there are clerks who speak English well—the result of a course at the night school of the Clerks' Club.

The clubhouse is admirably adapted for social affairs. An immense ballroom covers one entire floor, and is as pretty as the ballrooms of the swellest clubs on the island. Balls are given at the Clerks' Club once a month.

On the second floor there is a large billiard-room, with a refreshment booth at the side, and in the rear a splendidly equipped gymnasium. Several instructors in athletics are employed. The fencing-room is one of the most attractive places in the building, with its odd bronze figures, its foils, and its masks arranged in a most artistic manner. Almost any time during the day or night some fencers may be found at practice. Quite a corps of clerks are required to attend to the routine business of the club, and these men have a room on the second floor and work under the direction of Señor Paniague, the general secretary.

In 1890 the trustees of the club decided that a hospital for the exclusive use of the association was needed, and at the cost of over \$125,000 a number



Cuban children of the Kindergarten Class in the Clerks' Club School.
Niños Cubanos en el Jardín de los Niños de la Asociación de Dependientes del Comercio de la Habana.

of buildings were erected for that purpose. Here medical attendance is given to the members absolutely free of charge. About forty physicians, dentists and oculists are employed. Many cases are attended at the homes of the patients. There is a special building in the hospital grounds for people suffering with fevers, and an isolation ward, well screened, for yellow-fever patients. This ward has not been used for two or three years. The operating building is complete in every detail, and as the number of patients at the institution averages between five and six hundred, several surgeons are kept busy in this building. There is even a place for the insane, who are taken care of for life if necessary. A long,

shaded walk leads to the hospital proper and here every day the convalescents take the air, resting on the rustic benches under the trees. When a member of the club is found to be suffering with tuberculosis, he is sent to the Canary Islands to recuperate, the cost being borne by the association. Funeral expenses of the members are one of the benefits of the club.

Other societies patterned after the Clerks' Club have been formed in Cuba to care especially for the laboring classes, and so successful have they been that one of the immigration laws of Cuba requires all immigrants to become members of one of these beneficial associations before they may land on the island.—C. R. Miller, in Leslie's Weekly.

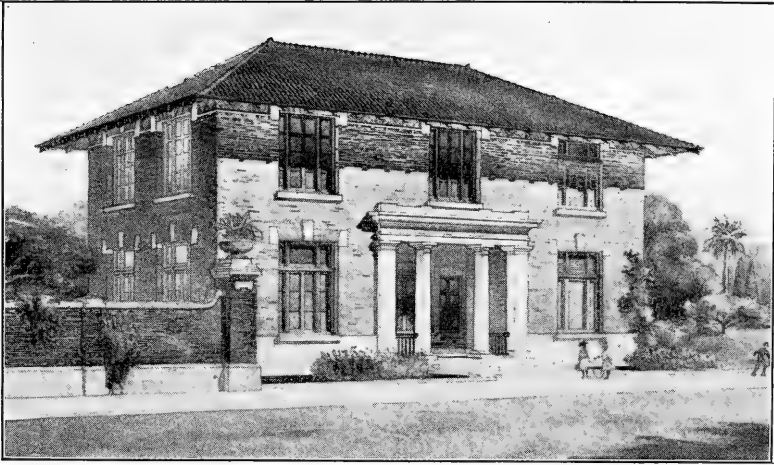
The Tamayo Dispensary.

The Tamayo Dispensary in Havana was opened November 12 with appropriate ceremonies. Governor Magoon, Governor Asbert and a number of other officials were present. The institution is the result of a decree prepared by Dr. Diego Tamayo in July, 1900, when he was acting as Secretary of the Interior

under General Wood. It provides medical attention to the poor and deserves the hearty support of the government and the people at large. The government has contributed to its support since the original institution was opened in the Arsenal grounds. The new building was erected by the Havana Central Railway in recompense for the building in the arsenal.



A beautiful road for automobilists on the way to Batabano.



Prospectiva del Proyecto de Edficio Tipico Para Escuela de Cuatro Aulas. Departamento de Obras Publicas construcciones civiles.

New Public Schools now being built in many Cuban towns by the Department of Public Works. The schools range from one room, accommodating 42 pupils, to six-room schools for 250 and more.

AMERICAN EDUCATION IN CUBA.

Governor Magoon's report just issued says that for primary education Cuba has 3,700 public school teachers, 130,114 pupils, and 106 boards of education.

The department of public instruction is divided into two sections, primary instruction and superior instruction, the latter subdivided into two departments, the institutes and the national university. The state also supports, in connection with its section of superior instruction, the school of arts and trades, the school of painting and sculpture, and the national library.

The armed movement of August, 1906, caused the attendance to dwindle to insignificant proportions everywhere. The department spared no effort to remedy the situation. Special school inspectors were appointed and the necessary school material furnished, and by December 1 of the same year the school attendance was raised to its former standard. Normally the attendance is two-thirds white and one-third colored, with 52,000 males and 44,000 females.

The most important steps in connection with the public schools have been the movement toward the grading of the schools in a pedagogic and scientific manner, the number of special branches taught and the wider scope given to those which already existed in the schools of Cuba. In 1906 the following special branches were added: Lace work, sewing and pattern work, drawing and modeling, sloyd in cardboard, sloyd in metal, and music. Kindergarten, sloyd in wood, and physical training were also taught.

The principal institutes, one in each province, prepare their pupils for the degree of bachelor. By virtue of the law of July, 1906, the professors have had their salaries increased, special appropriations have been made for the purchase of scientific material, and examination methods have been rendered less cumbersome and complicated for both professors and scholars. The state contributed \$268,860 for the maintenance of the six provincial institutes during the year.

The national university received \$357,358 a year from the state. It is divided into three faculties—Belles lettres and sciences, medicine and pharmacy, and law. The salaries of all the professors in the university have also been increased. New and spacious buildings have been constructed on the university grounds.

The School of Arts (manual) and Trades, which the American military government of intervention raised to a high degree of excellence, has been amply provided for by an appropriation of \$41,000. The school provides day and night instruction and turns out skilled workmen and artisans. The state contributes \$16,060 toward the school of painting and sculpture, in which 500 pupils are enrolled this year. Female pupils have a woman teacher in the class of anatomy and drawing from the living model.

The national library, founded by the first American government of the island, now contains over 40,000 books. It gets \$11,660 a year from the state towards its support.—Journal of Education, Boston.



General view of the Sanitarium, which is located four kilometers from the car station at Jesus del Monte. The Sanitarium has been built on the San Juan loma, between the towns of Arroyo Apolo and Arroyo Naranjo, occupying the grounds of the old Asuncion farm, which is 354 feet above the sea level in a very dry and airy climate. The cost of the farm was \$15,000.

SANITARIUM FOR CUBAN CONSUMPTIVES.

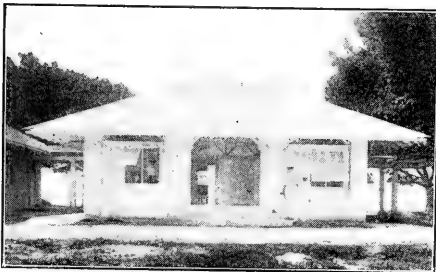
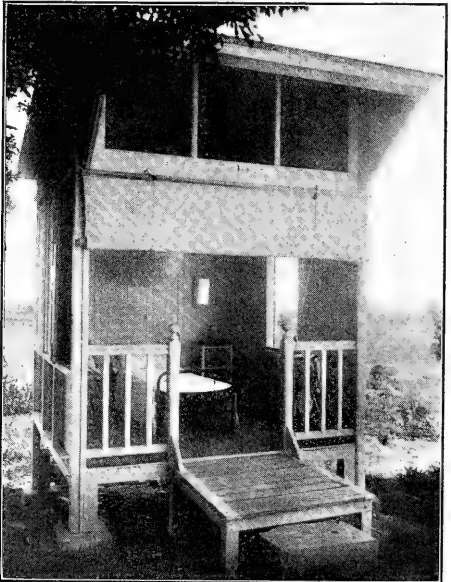
Magnificent Buildings Recently Erected for Patients. Work of the National Board of Sanitation.

The Cuban government has built a new sanitarium at a cost of \$120,000 for the care of the consumptive patients at a point between Arroyo Naranjo and Arroyo Apolo, in Habana Province.

That this sanitarium has been built is due in part to Major Havard, U. S. A., who was in Cuba during the first intervention and who became very much interested in the work of the "Liga Contra la Tuberculosis in Cuba," which was organized in Cuba in 1901 by Dr. Joaquin Jacobsen.

Nothing was done for some time in connection with the establishing of a modern sanatoria following the recent discovery of the treatment of the white plague until the commencement of the present intervention, when Major Jefferson R. Kean became supervisor of

sanitation. Previous to that the National Board of Sanitation had obtained appropriations from Congress, but the August, 1906, revolution stopped further outlays.



Typical four-room cottage. There are eight like this at present at the Sanitarium. The building is concrete, with tile roof in gable fashion, so as to permit the air to circulate. The windows are Venetian blinds, which can be closed down when it rains, but always maintaining air in the room. Each of the four rooms are separated by a wide corridor, and the partitions do not reach to the ceiling, to allow the air to circulate.

Typical view of a Döcker. There are twelve of these, built along the plans of the great tuberculosis expert, Dr. Döcker of Germany. These are isolated and are for patients in advanced cases. Each of the huts is 9.6 feet by 9. These are furnished with a bed, dresser and washing stand. Notice should be taken of the system of construction, to admit air from every quarter. In case of a rain storm while the hut is closed there is always air in the hut through the upper slats.

At the request of the National Board of Sanitation and Major Kean, Governor Magoon granted an appropriation amounting to \$60,000 with which the work was commenced and recently a further appropriation of \$60,000 was granted for the construction of a laundry and electric plant and for the purpose of carrying water from Arroyo Apolo to the sanitarium by a modern system of pipes. As the sanitarium stands to-day it is pretty near completed, and the Board of Sanitation will receive it within a few days. A complete system of sanitary installation has been installed in the premises.

The sanitarium is for the poor only. Patients are admitted to it when in the first stages of the disease after obtaining a certificate from some of the attending physicians of the government dispensaries for the poor and by evidence proving that they are without other resources. Already a few patients have been admitted, and the National Board is now preparing to fill all the beds. A treatment ranging from six to eight months is required for a complete cure.

The sanitarium is at present under the charge of Dr. Juan B. Pons, attached to the Tuberculosis Bureau at the National

Board of Sanitation. He is a professor of medicine who has devoted many years to study of the disease.

Cuba sent six delegates to the Tuberculosis Congress held lately in Washington. One of the principal papers read at this conference was by Dr. Joaquin Jacobsen, of Havana.

Mercury Cure for Tuberculosis.

Continued reports of successful treatment of pulmonary and other types of tuberculosis by the mercury cure, discovered by Surgeon B. L. Wright, U. S. N., are being reported to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery at Washington. Assistant Surgeon Reynolds Hayden, U. S. N., from Trinidad, Cuba, describes four cases treated by him, the succinimide of mercury being applied as usual by hypodermic syringe. In his report he says:

"The results were most gratifying, two cases cured, one very much improved and the other case, after considerable improvement, refused further treatment.

"One of these cases was treated in a local hospital, but the other three were treated in their homes, showing, in my opinion, that the treatment is available for use by the regular practitioner."

Portable Houses.

New York, Nov. 18, 1908.

To the Editor of THE CUBA REVIEW:

Dear Sir: As inquiries are still being received from time to time, it might be well to state that manufacturers of portable houses in the United States, finding that the Cuban customs duty on portable houses imported into Cuba was exorbitant, and that it practically prohibited them from exporting them to Cuba, notified their agents in the island to take the matter up with the Collector of Customs, who, after careful investigation, referred the matter to the Secretary of the Treasury, who signed the following decree some few months ago:

Portable houses are appraised in the following manner:

The beams, boards or planks are appraised under paragraph 166-A; the paneled or dovetailed (with tongue and groove) wood for floors is classified under paragraph 166-B, as also the shingles; the other parts of the houses, such as columns, cornices, window blinds, etc., are classified under paragraph 315.

Paragraph 166-A pays 40 cts. per cubic meter.

Paragraph 166-B pays 16 cts. per 100 kilos.

Both paragraphs are subject to a surtax

of 25% by Decree 44 and a rebate of 20% if they are products of the United States.

Paragraph 315 pays 25% ad valorem, with a surtax of 30% by virtue of Decree 44 and a rebate of 20% if they be products of the United States.—V. H. Barranco, Attache, Consulate General of Cuba, U. S. A.

The Cuban at Work.

Ralph Oliver, of the Oliver Construction Co., engaged in the building of macadamized roads for the Cuban Government, said recently:

For a distance of near 200 miles from Havana there will be standard macadamized roads, and similar roads are being built over the island.

Labor conditions in Cuba are much better than in any of the other foreign countries or islands near the United States. Cubans are fairly good workmen, are reasonably quiet and orderly around the camps and but little trouble is experienced by American superintendents. The country is far better policed in the rural districts than any other country in this portion of the world. Patrolmen are paid about \$24 a month and furnished a horse. It is hard to go a day's journey in any direction without meeting at least eight or ten of them. In the smaller towns and on the trains there are always a number of dismounted

patrolmen, and it is rare that disorder occurs, especially around public work. The Cubans are cordial in their relations with the American contractors and employes, and assist them in every way possible.—Chat-tanooga (Tenn.) Times.

HEMP CULTURE IN CUBA.

BY A. PEDROSO.

Translation from the Journal d'Agriculture Tropicale, No. 87, Paris, September 30, 1908.

The consumption of sisal fiber in Cuba is about 5,000,000 pounds of hemp (sisal) and 2,500,000 pounds of Manila hemp (abaca); it is not astonishing that with this relatively considerable consumption the inhabitants have tried to produce the fiber in that country. Moreover, about 500,000 pounds of ixtle, jute and other analogous fibers are imported into the island.

From January 1, 1901, to December 31, 1907, the island of Cuba imported 48,090 bales of textile fibers (1); in 1905, 9,024 bales were imported. The principal planters who exploit the cultivation of textile plants, mainly hemp (sisal) in Cuba are as follows:

In the Province of Havana there is a plantation called "Ojo de Agua," the property of Messrs. Ripoll & Co.; it exploits 4 "caballerías" (2) (about 53 hectares), with a special hemp-breaker capable of defibering up to 20,000 leaves per day. It produced in 1907 more than 20,000 pounds of fibers, at a net cost of about 5c. gold per pound. The laborers are paid \$1 per day. Messrs. Ripoll own other properties in the neighborhood, where the total number of hemp plants in production or almost ready to be exploited is about 100,000 pounds.

In the Province of Matanzas, Messrs. Raffloer, Erbslohs & Co. have planted 66 "caballerías" (2) of hemp (about 884 hectares), representing a total of 2,200,000 plants, at a distance of 42 cm. by 3.36 m. (3). They have installed a "Prieto Vencedora" hemp-breaker.

Near Cárdenas, Messrs. Pacette, Foster & Co., on the "Florida" plantation, have about 36 "caballerías" (2) (about 482 hectares) under cultivation and have had for five years, or 800,000 plants that they exploit with a "Prieto Irene" double hemp-breaker, with which they are able to defiber about 150,000 leaves per day.

Last year they produced 400 bales of fibers; granted that they pay only 80c. (fr. 4) per day wages to the laborers, the net cost of the fiber is 2c. (0 fr. 10) per pound.

The yield is 40 pounds per thousand leaves.

There arrived in Havana, November 4, on the United States transport Kilpatrick, a party of men belonging to the United States Coast and Lakes Survey. The party will work to obtain an accurate survey of the Cuban coast from Cabo Cruz to Casilda.

In this same province Mr. Carlos J. Madan* owns 21 "caballerías" (13 hectares, 40 ares) with a total of 600,000 plants. He uses a "Torroella" hemp-breaker that defibers up to 100,000 leaves per day. The laborers being paid 80c. (4 fr.) per day, the net cost of the fiber is nevertheless 0 fr. 20 per pound. This property is perhaps the oldest in Cuba and has already made seven crops.

At Cayo Romano, a little island off the coast of Camaguey, the Agricultural & Industrial Co. of Cuba has 32 "caballerías" (2) of hemp, having produced 12,805,800 leaves that, after defibration produced 1,760 bales of fibers, weighing 6,161 cwt. and 8 pounds, which were sold at \$46,508 (about fr. 232,540). They have shipped 100,000 offsets into the Province of Matanzas in order to undertake new plantations, and it is foreseen than more than 15,000,000 leaves will be defibered this year. The net cost was \$25,720, which will leave a good profit, in spite of the wages of \$1.50 per day (7 fr. 50).

All the hemp plantations, of which there are about fifteen, cultivate some 304 "caballerías" (2) (4,073 hectares), with 15,000,000 plants. In Cuba they manufacture about 8,000,000 pounds of cordage, and it is expected that the island will soon produce all the fibers necessary for local consumption.

Charles C. J. Maden, who died at his summer home in Saratoga Springs, N. Y., in September last, was born in Cardenas, Cuba, in 1825, and was one of the pioneer sisal fiber growers of Cuba. For many years he was associated with the firm of Latosa & Co., New York. Becoming convinced of the possibilities of sisal hemp growing in Cuba, he established a large plantation in Cardenas, and became an exporter of fiber.

(1) A bale contains 16 "arrobas" of 11.500 kilos each, or 184 kilos, or 400 Cuban pounds; it is at least the figure mentioned in the Treaty of Cuba (page 96) published in 1905 by the Bureau of American Republics. (Editor's Note.)

(2) A "caballería" contains about 33 1/3 acres.

(3) Four yards—A yard is equivalent to 84 cm., the distance of half a yard, or 42 cm. only between the sisal plants, seems to us to be a mistake.



An Orange Plantation in Cuba under American management.

AGRICULTURAL MATTERS.

A New Method of Egg Preservation—Sweet Potatoes from Vine Cuttings—Avocados by Budding—Caravonica Cotton, etc.

A New Method of Egg Preservation.

An interesting method of preserving fresh eggs by means of desiccation, has lately been put in operation in Sydney, New South Wales, according to the February Consular reports of the United States.

The process is a simple one. Eggs, freed from the shells, are dried at the relatively low temperature of 54.5° C. (130° F.) in containers kept at this temperature, from which the air has been exhausted.

The advantage of this method consists in the fact that there is no alteration in the chemical composition of the eggs. There is simply a loss of the greater part of the water held mechanically in combination, as when fruit is dried by air and sun, or by more rapid artificial methods. When thoroughly desiccated and brought by pulverization

into the state of coarse powder, the egg material can be preserved for an indefinite period in ordinary packages, if kept in a dry place.

The eggs are "reconstituted" by the simple addition of water to the dry powder, the resultant mass being quite indistinguishable from newly beaten-up eggs. Exhaustive critical tests by the Victorian Department of Agriculture, demonstrated that purity, ease of digestion, flavor, etc., were entirely unaffected by the operations, preservation for a long period, and reconstitution by the addition of water, provided that fresh eggs were employed at the outset.

The cost of eggs as an article of food can thus be notably reduced, and freight rates low for a compact powdered material as contrasted with the expense of transporting eggs in the shell. The simplicity of preservation and the va-

riety of savory dishes which can be expeditiously prepared from eggs so treated enhance its value materially.

Caravonica Cotton in Baracoa.

Baracoa, Oct. 14, 1908.

To the Editor of the CUBA REVIEW:

Dear Sir:—In Monte Cristo (Baracoa) in the most easterly part of Cuba, 1,500 feet above sea level, were planted last autumn about 15 acres with Australian Caravonica silk, and about 50 acres with Caravonica wool cotton. Although the planting could not be done till the first part of December, as the seed, ordered from Australia, did not arrive before that time, the result is most satisfactory for both varieties. The trees have borne and are still bearing very richly. Samples of the cotton have been sent to several experts in America and Europe, and the cotton has been praised for strength, gloss and length of staple. Before the end of the first year most of the trees have grown to the height of 11 to 12 feet; some of them are still higher. When crop is in, the trees have to be pruned.

The enterprise seems to be a very profitable business, and native inhabitants of Monte Cristo are setting out Caravonica plantations of their own.

José R. Ramos.

Among the Americans in this section Messrs. W. H. Bemis and E. G. Jones have planted about two caballerías (66 2/3 acres).

Experiments in the cultivation of Caravonica cotton are being carried on in the Sudan at Khartoum, Kamlin, and Kassala, but the director of agriculture and lands of the Sudan Government in a recent report states that neither the growth of the plants, nor the quality of the cotton produced has come up to the expectations that were at one time entertained in regard to this crop.—Agricultural News, Barbadoes, W. I.

Propagation of the Avocado by Budding.

The avocado is a recent introduction into Florida, but experiments in the propagation of this fruit by budding methods have been undertaken at the Experiment Station of the State for some years past. Success has attended these efforts, since a report dealing with the work done states that frequently as many as 75 per cent. of the buds have developed into trees. The method of budding is the same as that practised in the case of citrus fruits. It is recommended, however, that the buds used should be rather larger than ordinary citrus buds. They should preferably be 1 inch in length, since small buds are frequently grown

over by vigorous stocks. For wrapping the buds, waxed cloth is mentioned as giving better results than string. By adopting this method of budding, large, unproductive avocado trees can be made to give good returns. The trees should be cut down within 3 or 4 feet from the ground, and buds from a good stock inserted on the shoots which soon make an appearance.

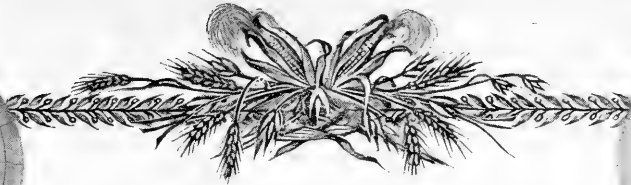
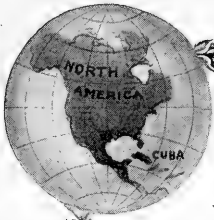
Sweet Potatoes from Vine Cuttings.

In the West Indies sweet potatoes are regularly propagated by vine cuttings. The crop is raised also from "seed" potatoes, which are in some cases cut in several pieces, and planted in the row where the plants are to mature, or more frequently, allowed to sprout and grow for some time in the soil, and the vines so produced, taken and divided into cuttings from which the next crop is obtained. Propagation by vine cuttings is, of course, as a general rule, cheaper and more convenient, but the results of experiments have shown that it is advisable occasionally to have recourse to planting "seed" potatoes, since the crop certainly tends to fall off in yield when reproduced from vine cuttings only, year after year in succession. Small potatoes only need be used for planting purposes, or for the production of vine cuttings. They should, however, be uniform in size, and of the shape desired in the following crop.—U. S. Department of Agriculture, Farmers' Bulletin No. 24.

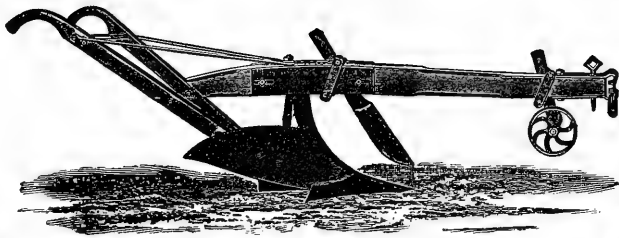
Common Names of Plants Confusing.

The common names given plants by the people of Cuba are largely useless, since a name in common use in one province or country may be unknown or applied to a totally different thing in another. For example, the "Mamey Colorado" of Cuba is the "Sapote" of Nicaragua, while the "Nispero" of Nicaragua is the "Sapote" of certain parts of Cuba, although it is known as "Kispero" in others. Usage in such cases may vary even in adjoining towns. Also, the names used by the people are very commonly generic and not specific; that is, the name may cover a number of very distinct things which bear a superficial resemblance to each other, but differ widely in character and properties.—Circular 16, July, 1905.

The Cuban Agricultural Experiment Station is preparing a circular on "The Use of Insecticides and Fungicides." This subject has recently increased in importance and interest, due to the fact that the vegetable and fruit industries are both interesting, and also that the insects and plant diseases are likewise increasing.

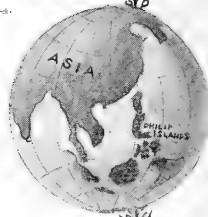
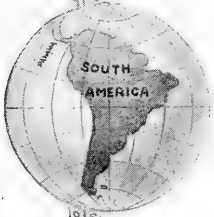


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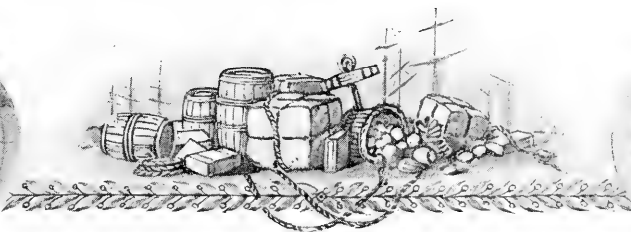
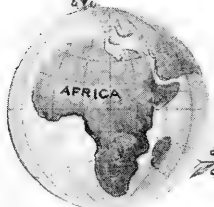


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SUGAR REVIEW.

Specially written for The CUBA REVIEW by Willett & Gray, of New York.

Our last sugar review for this magazine was dated October 9. At that time Cuba Centrifugals were quoted at 3.93c. per lb. and are now 3.94c. per lb., showing no change for the month, although during the time the price has been as high as 4.04c. per lb., and no lower than 3.92c. per lb. for 96 test.

Beet root sugar in Europe was 9s. 9¼d., equal to 4.03c. for Centrifugals, and the quotation now is 10s. 3d., equal to 4.16c. per lb. for 96 test Centrifugals, duty paid, and having fluctuated from 9s. 8¼d. to 9s. 11¼d., to 10s. 3¾d., to 10s. 5¼d., to 9s. 11¼d., to 10s. 2¼d., to 10s. 1½d., to 10s. 3d., at which it closes.

The improving tendency of the European markets was caused by unfavorable weather reports during the crop season, mostly of drought and freezing conditions. The latest estimates of the European beet crops are by F. O. Licht, 6,540,000 tons, and by Otto Licht 6,463,000 tons. Indications point to some decrease in these estimates rather than increases.

The unsatisfactory condition of our market in not following the rise in Europe is caused by the maturing of the domestic cane crop of Louisiana and desire to sell it promptly on an unsettled and demoralized market for refined. The present selling price of 96 test sugar in New Orleans is 3½c. per lb., or, say, 31½c. per 100 lbs. below New York quotation and 53½c. per 100 lbs. below European parity.

Advices from Cuba have been favorable for crop prospects and in consequence of the detailed advices we have received from a very considerable portion of the estates of Cuba, we have estimated the crop at 1,250,000 tons, subject to correction from time to time. The latest indications are that the grinding will commence early in December, giving a long period to crop making if the weather proves favorable.

The most important feature at this writing is the tariff question now beginning to be discussed by the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives.

There is reason to expect that Mr. Taft's request for free admission of sugar from the Philippines will receive favorable attention, although the domestic sugar industries will protest against it at the outset. Other requests will be made for a general reduction of duties on all sugars.

It does not seem to us that Cuban planters need to remit all the reciprocity advantage this season if they can have a little patience at the outset and are able to carry their sugars awhile, for the United States is nearly bare of refined sugars now, while last year a very large stock of domestic beet refined was carried over to be sold in competition with Cuba, and also at that time business generally was very depressed, while now all business is on the improving side again.

New York, November 16, 1908.



Cane Wagon in use in the Louisiana Cane Fields.

A Four-Wheeled Cane Wagon.

There are several systems of transporting the cane, but the bulk is now being hauled in four-wheel wagons. One of the best cane wagons is built by the Electric Wheel

Co., Quincy, Illinois, U. S. A. It will carry considerably more cane than the two-wheel cart, while the draft is lighter. This is due to the fact that the high wheels and wide tires are maintained so that the load is distributed on four wheels instead of two wheels, as with a cart, with but half the wear and tear on the roads, not to speak of the reduced wear and tear on the mules or oxen.

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Sugar as a Disinfectant.

Professor Trilbert, of the Pasteur Institute at Paris, has demonstrated recently that burning sugar develops formic acetylene-hydrogen, one of the most powerful antiseptic gases known. Five grams of sugar (77.16 grains) were burned under a glass bell holding 10 quarts. After the vapor had cooled bacilli of typhus, tuberculosis, cholera, smallpox, etc., were placed in the bell in open glass tubes and within half an hour all the microbes were dead.

If sugar is burnt in a closed vessel containing putrified meat or the con-

tents of rotten eggs, the offensive odor disappears at once.

Death of Mr. Hugh Kelly.

The many friends of Mr. Hugh Kelly were grieved on October 30 last to hear of his death after a short illness. Mr. Kelly had been connected with the sugar trade for many years, and was one of the best informed in his line. His connections were numerous and varied, not only in the United States, but in Cuba and the West Indies. His loss will be very widely felt.

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REVISTA AZUCARERA.

Escrito expresamente para la CUBA REVIEW por Willett & Gray, de Nueva York.

Nuestra última revista azucarera para esta publicación, tenía fecha 9 de Octubre. En aquel entonces los centrifugas cubanos se cotizaban á 3.93 cts. la libra, y ahora se cotizan á 3.94 cts. la libra, no acusando ningun cambio en el mes, si bien durante dicho intervalo el precio subió hasta 4.04 cts. la libra y bajó hasta 3.92 cts. la libra por azúcar polarización 96°.

El azúcar de remolacha en Europa se cotizaba en dicha fecha á 9s. 8¼d., equivalente á 4.03 cts. los centrifugas, y la conzación ahora es 10s. 3d., equivalente á 4.16 cts. la libra los centrifuga polarización 96°, incluso los derechos, habiendo fluctuado de 9s. 8¼d. á 9s. 11¼d., á 10s. 3¾d., á los. 5¼d., á 9s. 11¼d., á 10s. 2¼d., á 10s. 1½d., y á 10s. 3d. que es el precio actual.

La tendencia al alza en los mercados europeos fué causada por las noticias desfavorable con respecto al tiempo que circularon durante la cosecha, sobre todo las relativas á la seca y á las heladas. Los últimos cálculos de la cosecha de remolacha en Europa hechos por F. O. Licht, son 6,540,000 toneladas, y por Otto Licht 6,463,000 toneladas. Todas las indicaciones son de que habrá de resultar una disminución en esos cálculos más bien que un aumento.

El estado poco satisfactorio de nuestro mercado al no seguir el alza ocurrida en Europa, se debe á estar madurando la caña sembrada en Louisiana y al deseo de vender el azúcar de esa procedencia aprovechando lo anormal y desmoralizado del mercado para los azúcares refinados. El precio á que actualmente se vende en Nueva Orleans el azúcar polarización 96° es 3½ cts. la libra, ó sea 31½ cts. en las 100 libras menos que la cotización en Nueva York y 53½ cts. en las 100 libras menos que el precio equivalente en Europa.

Las noticias recibidas de Cuba han sido favorables en cuanto á la cosecha de caña, y en consecuencia de las noticias detalladas que hemos recibido de la mayor parte de las provincias de Cuba, hemos calculado que la zafra será de 1,250,000 toneladas, cifra que apuntamos sujeta á corrección en su oportunidad.

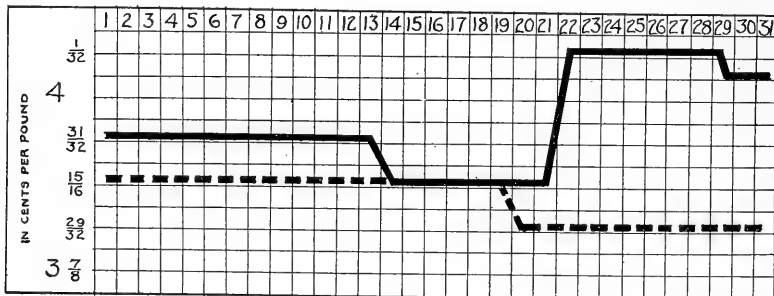
Los últimos informes recibidos de Cuba indican que la molienda comenzará á principios de Diciembre, dedicando un largo período á la fabricación de azúcar, si las condiciones del tiempo son favorables.

El asunto más importante en el momento de escribir estas líneas, es el que se refiere al Arancel, que ahora comienza á discutirse por la Comisión de Medios y Arbitrios de la Cámara de los Representantes en el Congreso.

Hay fundamentos para esperar que la petición del señor Taft para la admisión libre del azúcar de Filipinas sea atendida favorablemente, si bien las industrias azucareras del país protestarán al principio contra esa medida. Se presentarán otras peticiones para que se conceda una redución general en los derechos impuestos á los demás azúcares.

No nos parece necesario que los hacendados cubanos tengan esta zafra que renunciar á todas las ventajas que les da el Tratado de Reciprocidad, si tienen al principio de la misma un poco de paciencia y pueden retener sus azúcares por un cierto periodo de tiempo, porque la existencia de azúcares refinados es casi nula en los Estados Unidos al presente, mientras que el año pasada había una gran existencia de azúcares de remolacha refinado del país, que se dejó para venderla en competencia con el azúcar cubano, y además de ésto, en aquella fecha reinaba una profunda crisis comercial muy generalizada, y ahora se ha iniciado una notable actividad en todos los negocios.

Nueva York, Noviembre 16 de 1908.



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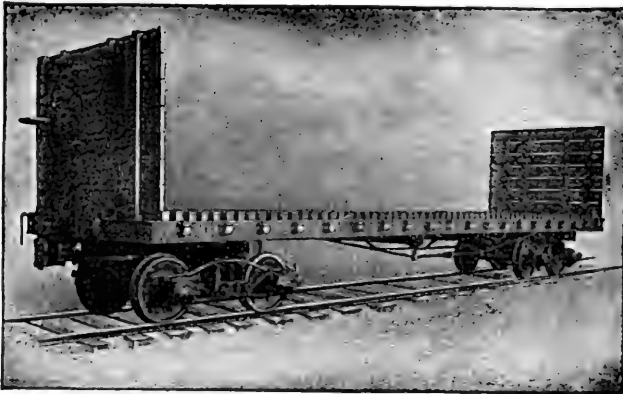
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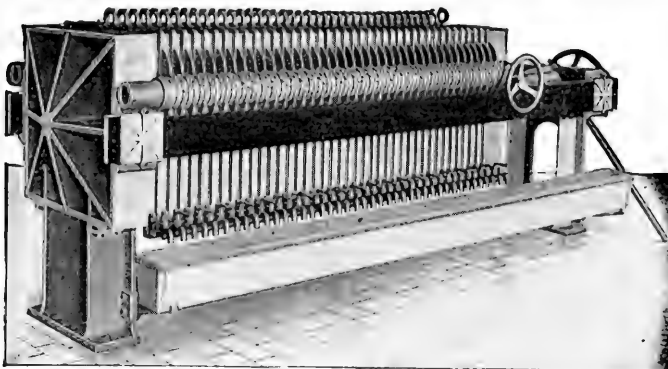


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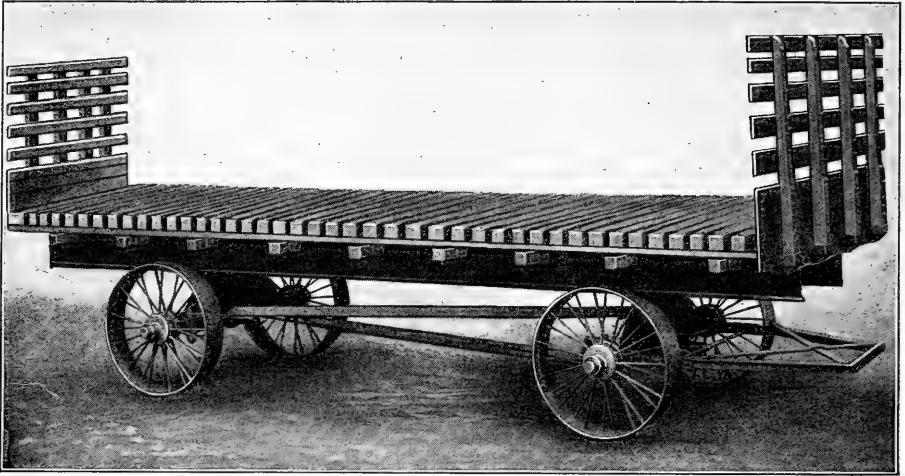
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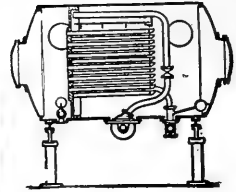
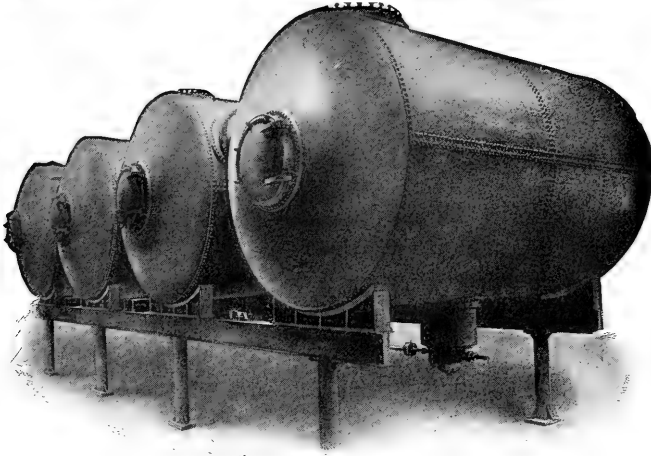
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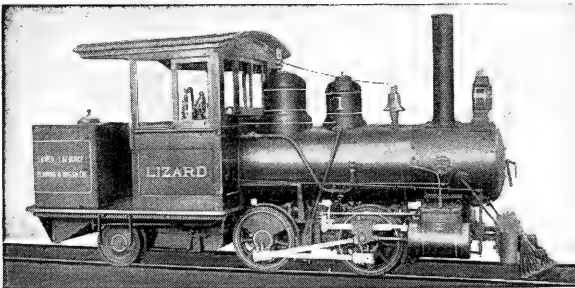
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